

THE  
CHRONOLOGIST  
OF THE  
*PRESENT WAR.*



THE  
CHRONOLOGIST  
OF THE  
*PRESENT WAR;*  
OR  
GENERAL HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL  
REGISTER:

CONTAINING

A FAITHFUL SERIES OF THE EVENTS WHICH HAVE  
OCCURRED IN EUROPE, &c. FROM THE  
*K*  
COMMENCEMENT of the FRENCH REVOLUTION  
TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1798,

INCLUDING A SPACE OF NEARLY NINE YEARS.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

*Amidst a Variety of interesting Articles will be found the following:*

ACTS (principal of Parliament)	MOTIONS (remarkable in Parliament)
ADDRESSES	NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS
ASSASSINATIONS	PROCLAMATIONS
BATTLES	PROMOTIONS (principal)
DECLARATIONS	REPORTS (of Parliament)
DENUNCIATIONS	SIEGES
EXECUTIONS (remarkable)	SUBSIDIES
FINANCE	SUPPLIES
GIFTS (patriotic)	TREATIES (of Peace, offensive, &c., offensive, and subsidiary, &c.)
INVENTIONS	
MANIFESTOES	

Chronology—one of the Eyes of History.

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THE THIRD EDITION,  
WITH MATERIAL ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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## P R E F A C E.

THE uncommonly favourable reception which two Editions of this Work have already experienced, in the sister kingdom, is the best proof of its merit and utility. The declaration of many members of Parliament, and other gentlemen in official situations, that a continuation of it would be very useful to them in their public capacities, and (if continued) that they would sanction it with their patronage, has encouraged the Editor to prosecute the plan, and adopt such hints as seemed likely to render the Work more complete. Upon comparison, it will be found, that, in this Edition, not only the events of the last year have been added, but also that the Editor has gone so far back as the commencement of the French Revolution, and given a concise, yet minute series of the principal decrees, &c. of the Constituent and Legislative

lative Assemblies, preceding the War. Several events, not comprehended in the body of the first Edition, have been likewise inserted in their proper places, and, as an immediate clue to any occurrence required, an INDEX is annexed.

To adopt the language of the Preface to the former Editions, as the interval of time, from the commencement of the French Revolution to the present, furnishes a period in the annals of the World, replete with events which may be truly said to have excited the astonishment even of those most conversant in the political affairs of Europe, a chronological arrangement of these events, so very important in their consequences, cannot fail to interest the minute historical Reader.

It is not unusual with some minds solely intent on facts, to forget the periods on which they occurred; to such, therefore, will this Work, in its amended form, be peculiarly useful, as it comprehends a minute series of memorable incidents within the above space; to stamp which with greater authenticity, they are generally reduced to the dates of their official annunciation.

annunciation. And, as not only a regular chain of Chronology is given, but also a concise historical account of many transactions, together with the purport of the different DECREES, ADDRESSES, MANIFESTOES, PROCLAMATIONS, MOTIONS IN PARLIAMENT, and TREATIES offensive, defensive, and subsidiary, executed between the Belligerent and Neutral Powers, those whose finances or avocations have heretofore obstructed them from having recourse to more expensive and voluminous publications, may find in this collection of multitudinous events, a cheap supplement for the information required on these subjects.

In short, the Editor trusts that all public political characters must be struck with the usefulness of the Work, when they find it necessary to determine precisely the date of any remarkable event; and, as *Chronology* is very justly stiled "*one of the eyes of History*," by means of it, the future historian may retrospectively view the surprising occurrences of these times. Beside, how many differences respecting the chronology of recent facts often arise in private conversation, which this Work, if resorted to, would

would readily adjust? But, as to expiate farther on its contents, would be mere waste of the Reader's time, they are submitted to his impartial judgment; and should they contribute, in the smallest degree, to his use or amusement, the Editor can then say that his time has not been entirely mispent.

THE  
A CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

# CALENDAR

OF ALL THE

## MEMORABLE EVENTS IN EUROPE,

FROM THE BEGINNING OF MAY,

1789,

TO THE END OF THE YEAR

1796.

## FRENCH REVOLUTION.

MAY 5, 1789.

THE States General opened at Versailles. From this day to the end of the month, they were employed in verifying their powers, and were agitated with various dissensions among themselves respecting an union. The nobility refusing to unite with the other orders, conciliatory commissioners were proposed by the clergy, and upon their mediation proving fruitless, the following resolution was adopted: "The nobles considering that in these moments of trouble and fermentation, when the ancient form of government, established by our wise and illustrious ancestors, is in imminent danger, it is our business to rally round the constitution, to support it, and give the example of firmness, as they have done, that of disinterestedness, declare that they look upon division by distinct orders, and the powers of each order *disjunctively*, as constitutional of the monarchy, and that they will maintain, during their existence, those principles which alone can preserve the Throne and Liberty."

The above resolution was followed by a letter from the King to the person acting as president, expressive of his anxiety at the fruitless endeavours, of the conciliatory commissioners to effect harmony in the different orders, and desiring them to resume their conferences.

*June 3.]* The Dauphin died at Meudon.

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9. J The

9.] The Abbe *Seyes*, made a last effort, to effect an union of the three orders of the state, and to form them into an active assembly.

10.] The *Tiers-Etat*, formally give the last invitation to the two other orders of the state, to unite them.

11.] Upon the proposition of the Abbe *Seyes*, the States constituted themselves into a National Assembly.

12.] The Hall of the newly constituted national assembly of France, was shut by order of the King — In consequence of this, the deputies of the *Tiers-Etat*, repair to a town called *le Jue de Paume*, or *Tennis-court*, and swear not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France.

The Tennis-court not being large enough, they met on the 22d, in the church of St. Louis, on the day following the King declared null and void the resolutions of the *Tiers-Etat*, and ordered the deputies to disperse. Having then retired he was followed by all the nobility, and part of the clergy. The *Tiers-Etat* resolved to maintain their former decrees, and declared the persons of the deputies inviolable. *M. de Breze*, being then sent by the King to dissolve the assembly, *M. de Mirabeau* addressed him in the following spirited terms:— “*Mr. Bearer of orders, go inform your master, that we are here by the supreme authority of the people, and the force of the bayonet, and must dissolve us.*”

13.] A complete re-union of the three orders took place, at which the people testified the greatest joy.

July 1.] The Duke of Orleans was proclaimed president of the national assembly of France, but refused the office. The Archbishop of Vienne was then appointed.

14.] In consequence of the arrival of German troops from every quarter round Paris, the National Assembly requested the King to remove them. His reply was, “That the tumultuous conduct of the capital obliged him to surround it with troops.”

15.] *M. Neckar* was dismissed, and great fermentations arose thereon in Paris, and Versailles; Marshal *Broglio*, Baron *de Brocqueville*, *M. de la Glaziere*, *M. de la Porte*, and *M. Fouzon*, were appointed for the new ministry.

16.] The national assembly declared their regret at the dismissal of *M. Neckar*, and the other ministers, and insisted on the removal of the troops assembled near Paris and Versailles. The French guards and the Royal German regiments fired upon each other, on the Boulevard; many were killed on the occasion.

17, 18, and 19.] As the events of these three days have been productive of consequences, which ultimately tended to embroil

embroil the greater part of Europe in the horrors of war, it may not be unpleasing to present to the reader a concise narrative of the same.

The people being much irritated at the King's posting so many foreign troops round Paris, the general assembly of that capital found it expedient to establish the militia. Till tranquillity was restored it was to consist of 48,000 citizens. In two days, 270,000 citizens enrolled themselves in their respective districts. A State Mayor was appointed by the town assembly ; the Marquis de la Salle was named commander in chief ; the green cockade was fixed on, and a permanent committee was formed to correspond with the different districts. The couriers of the court were arrested by the armed people, who intercepted their dispatches. An immense multitude at this time, led on by M. de Corby, went to the Hospital of Invalids, demanded of the governor to deliver up to them all the arms ; on his refusal they took by force, 30,000 muskets, and 20 pieces of cannon were found here, which were carried to the city. All the arms in the shops of the armourers, and those of the *Garde Meuble* were also seized. During this scene of tumult and agitation, the National Assembly sent a deputation to the King, informing him of the dreadful situation of Paris, caused by the surrounding troops. The King replied, "I have already made known to you my intentions, respecting the measures which the disorders of Paris forced me to adopt ; I alone have the right to judge of the necessity, and in that respect I can make no change." The troops, however, posted in the *Champ de Mars*, moved off during the night. On the succeeding day (14th) some were still in want of arms and ammunition : It was generally believed that the Bastile contained large quantities of both. Thither the people repaired, and the gates of the castle being opened, to about 40 citizens, the bridges were then drawn, and a firing was heard within, this marks the epoch of French liberty. The fury of the people was excited beyond description, they hastened in crowds to the Bastile, with two pieces of cannon ; several cannons loaded with grape shot were fired on them, by the order of the governor. The attack commenced, the governor displayed the white flag, the fire ceased on both sides, a second deputation was sent to *Delaunay* the governor, who ordered to fire again. The final desperate attack on this proud Monument of Slavery, was the consequence of the citizens who fell at this time. The assailants were triumphant, the massacre of the governor ensued, M. *Delosme Salerau*, his major, the Marquis de *Pellevois*, the gaoler, the principal cannoniers, and some

others immediately shared the same fate, being conducted to the Place de Grave, and having their hands cut off, they were then beheaded. The furious citizens having fixed their heads on pikes, carried them in triumph through the streets. M. de Flasseilles, *Prevot des Marchands* shared also the same fate. The keys of the Bastile being carried to the town-hall, the demolition of that fortress was decreed by the council general;—seven prisoners only were said to be found in it, three of whom had lost their reason, having been confined since the reign of *Louis XV.* This terminated an exploit, to which popular fury and vengeance had first given birth, and which eventually changed the political stem of France. The King, highly alarmed at the preceding events, went the next day to the Assembly, and made the following speech, “Gentlemen, I have summoned you to assemble, in order to consult on the most important and interesting affairs of the states, and which even affect me more sensibly, than the frightful disorder which reigns in the capital. The chief of the nation comes with confidence in the midst of the representatives to testify his uneasiness, and to solicit them to exert all their endeavours to establish order and tranquillity; I know that you have been inspired with unjust prejudices; I know that it has been said that your persons were not in safety; Is it then necessary to investigate such criminal reports? Heaven knows—*That the nation and I are one!* I confide myself wholly to you, help me in this crisis, to save the states! this is what I wish from the National Assembly. The zeal of the representatives of my people, assembled for the safety, is a certain proof of their fidelity;—Relying on the attachment, and security of my subjects, I have ordered the troops to leave Paris and Versailles; I beseech you to make known my intention to the capital.”

The Princes of the blood, and many others of the nobles emigrated.

16.] The National Assembly passed a decree, for the dismissal of the new ministry, and the recall of Mr. Neckar. The King in consequence, writes to Mr. Neckar, to return immediately.

M. Bailly was elected Mayor of Paris, and M. de la Fayette, general of the Parisian militia. During the remainder of this month great disturbances prevailed in many parts of France, in consequence of the agitated state of the capital.

22.] M. Porelon, counsellor of the state, aged 74, and M. Bertier, intendant of Paris, were massacred, and their heads were carried through the streets.

29.] Mr.

29.] Mr. Neckar returned from his banishment.

*August 4.]* The National Assembly passed a decree for the abolition of privileges.

8.] The Assembly decreed the abolition of Court-leets, and the prohibition of attorneys, and others acting as magistrates under nobles.

13.] The National Assembly decreed the abolition of Tythes.

15.] The National Assembly acknowledged, by acclamation, and afterwards unanimously declared, as a fundamental law of the French monarchy, "That the King's person is sacred and inviolable, that the throne is indivisible, that the crown is hereditary in the reigning race, from male to female, by order of primogeniture-ship, and that females and their descendants are absolutely and perpetually excluded."

16.] A famine was felt in Paris.

23.] The National Assembly decreed the liberty of religious opinions.

24.] The liberty of the press decreed.

26.] The rights of man decreed.

*September 7.]* The wives of several famous artists presented themselves to the National Assembly, to the number of 91, and laid down their diamonds for the service of the state.

9.] The National Assembly declared themselves permanent.

10.] A decree passed the Assembly for the deputies of the nation only to form one Assembly.

12.] The Assembly decreed a new election of members of the Assembly, every two years.

22.] The king sent his plate to the mint.

23.] The Assembly decreed the abolition of the duty on salt. (*N. B.*) This duty, at this time, amounted to 6d. per pound.

Numerous patriotic gifts were now presented to the Assembly for the service of the state.

28.] The Assembly, decreed the removal of the church plate to the mint.

*October 1.]* The king's guards held orgies at Versailles.

6.] The king and his family were conducted from Versailles to the Tuilleries, accompanied by a hundred deputies and about 60,000 people, principally composed of the common people of Paris. At 10 o'clock at night the declaration of the rights of man was presented to the king, which he accepted.

12.] The Assembly decreed the removal of their sittings from Versailles to Paris.

13.] The Duke of Orleans became suspected by the French nobles as a conspirator, and a dangerous enemy to the crown.

It

It was said that he had hired the populace to go to Versailles on the 5th inst., to assassinate the king and royal family, in order that he himself might be proclaimed regent.

16.] The Assembly decreed that the title of the king shall be changed to "The King of the French."

19.] The first sitting of the National Assembly in Paris took place at the cathedral.

27.] The Assembly decreed, that bankrupts be excluded all public functions.

30.] The Assembly passed a decree for the division of France into 80 departments, each containing about 324 square leagues; each department to be divided into districts.

Now 1.] The National Assembly decreed the abolition of *lettres de cachet*, and all arbitrary imprisonment.

3.] The Assembly decreed, that all the Parliaments of France be superseded from the exercise of their functions.

By this decree the Parliaments were dissolved, but the time of their meeting again was not ascertained, and was merely a pretext for their total dissolution.

5.] All distinctions of orders were abolished, by a decree of the Assembly.

6.] The Assembly passed a decree relative to the confiscation of the property of the clergy.

7.] All members of the National Assembly were, by a decree of that body, excluded the ministry.

8.] Eighty noblemen, and many members of Parliament of Toulouse, met and invited the clergy and the commons to unite with them, for the purpose of restoring religion to its influence; to the laws their force and activity; to the king his legitimate authority and liberty; and expressly to oppose the geographical divisions of the kingdom.

20 and 22.] The deputies of the National Assembly, and the municipal officers of the department of Paris, presented their silver buckles to the service of the nation.

About this time, the Parliaments of Rennes, Rouen, and Metz, protested against the decree of the 3d inst. for their dissolution.

Dec. 15.] The National Assembly decreed, that all the Parliaments, &c. which had protested against the decree for their dissolution, should be deprived of the rights of citizens.

24.] Decreed that Protestants and Dissenters shall have the same privileges as Roman Catholics.

25. The Marquis de Favras, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, and Colonel in the French service, was arrested; he was charged with being at the head of a plot, in which he had engaged 30,000 men, and bribed part of the National guards

guards to act in concert with him. The National Assembly, the municipal officers of Paris, M. Neckar, M. Bailly, and the Marquis de la Fayette, were to have been massacred. *Monsieur*, the king's brother, from whom he had received two millions of livres, was much exposed by Mr. Favras, as he promised to advance cash upon them, and which he afterwards shewed, in order to procure partisans. With or without consent, they were to have conveyed the king to Peronne.

## JANUARY 7, 1790.

All prisoners confined under *lettres de cachet* were, by a decree of the National Assembly, ordered to be liberated.

28.] The National Assembly decreed that the Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon, be admitted citizens of France.

30.] All persons, of whatever religion, were, by a decree of the Assembly, rendered eligible to all offices and employments of the state.

*Feb. 4.*] The king appeared in the National Assembly, and swore, in conjunction with the nation, to love, maintain, and defend the constitution to the last moment of his existence.—The deputies pronounced the civic oath; the example was followed by the whole city of Paris.

13.] The National Assembly decreed the suppression of all monastic establishments for ever, and the confiscation of all their lands.

19.] M. de Favras, who had been convicted of high treason, and of counter-revolutionary proceedings, was executed pursuant to his sentence.

24.] The National Assembly decreed the abolition of feudal power and of titular distinctions. A compensation to some German princes, who had pretensions in Alsace, was also decreed. This compensation they refused to receipt.

*March 8.*] The National Assembly passed a decree, making the colonies a constituent part of the French monarchy.

18.] Several decrees passed the Assembly at this time, relative to the sale of the forests and lands belonging to the church.

*April 3.*] The Prince de Conti voluntarily took the civic oath.

22.] The National Assembly decreed that the game be rendered free to all citizens.

29.] Viscount de Voisin, accused of treasonable correspondence, was massacred at Valence by the citizens.

In return for the confiscation of their estates, the National Assembly decreed to the clergy certain fixed pensions, according to their rank.

*May 14.]* M. de Montmorin communicated to the National Assembly the preparations for war, in which the neighbouring powers were engaged, and the precautions which the King had thought it conducive to take for the safety of his dominions.

*22.* The Assembly decreed that the nation alone had the right of declaring war and making peace.

*25.]* The Assembly passed two decrees relative to the mode of declaring war, and the limitation of the king's power on that head.

*June 5.]* M. Bailly, mayor of Paris, produced to the National Assembly the project of a general federation, in honour of taking the Bastile, and of the first establishment of French liberty.

*11.]* The death of Dr. Franklin was announced in the National Assembly by M. de Mirabeau. The Assembly went into mourning three days.

*17.]* It was proposed and decreed in the National Assembly, that the king shall be henceforth styled the *First King of the French*.

*18.]* The National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility cannot exist in a free state; that titles of dukes, counts, marquises, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others of every description whatever, shall be abolished; and that all citizens shall take their family names: liveries and armorial bearings shall also be abolished.

*19.]* The National Assembly decreed civic honours to the conquerors of the Bastile.

*July 10.]* The National Assembly decreed to restore to the Protestants the estates of their ancestors, who fled at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

*14.]* Was celebrated the first general federation of the French. The *ai-devant Duke d'Orleans*, on his return from England, appeared at the confederation. The following is the oath pronounced, in the *Champ de Mars*, on this grand and solemn occasion, by the King of the French: "I, King of the French, swear to the Nation, to employ all power delegated to me by the constitutional law of the state, to maintain the constitution, and to put the laws in execution." Not less than 600,000 citizens were in the field of the federation.

*20.]* All extraordinary taxes levied upon the Jews were abolished, by a decree of the Convention.

*27.]* The

27.] The Assembly were informed by the department of Ardennes, that the Minister had suffered the Austrian army to enter the French territories. On the following day, a decree passed, forbidding the said troops entering the territories of France.

Aug. 16.] The news of a violent insurrection of three regiments at Nancy, who had endeavoured to seize the military chest, reached Paris. The national guards being called in to restore tranquillity, a dreadful conflict took place between them and the disorderly regiments; many lives were lost on both sides.—A decree passed the Assembly for the prosecution of the authors of the insurrection.

Sept. 4.] M. Neckar announced to the National Assembly his resignation as Minister. He stated that his ill state of health required his retiring to the baths in Switzerland.

30.] In a report made to the National Assembly by the Tribunal of the Chatelet, M. Mirabeau and M. d'Orleans were accused of having hired a mob to go to Versailles on the 5th of October, 1789.

October 2.] The National Assembly decreed that there was no ground of accusation against Messrs. d'Orleans and Mirabeau for the riot of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789.

10.] Adherence of the nation to all existing treaties, was decreed in the National Assembly.

17.] Forty-five men of war were, in consequence of the great naval armaments on foot with Spain and England, by a decree of the National Assembly, ordered to be fitted out at Brest. M. d'Albert de Riom was appointed to command this fleet.

30.] The abolition of the ancient statutes, which obliged labourers to work on the high way, without being paid for it, was decreed by the National Assembly.

Nov. 4.] The forging of assignats was made death by a decree of the Assembly.

A duel was fought, about the middle of this month, in the Champ de Mars, between M. Char. Lameth and M. de Castries, both national deputies, in which M. Lameth was wounded, was the cause of throwing Paris into a general consternation.

Dec. 14.] The enjoyment of the rights of citizens was decreed by the National Assembly to the children born of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics.

21.] The National Assembly decreed the erecting of a statue to the memory of J. J. Rousseau, and also that his widow be supported at the expence of the state.

JANUARY 13, 1790.

The National Assembly decreed the election of bishops and rectors by a plurality of voices.

26.] It was decreed in the National Assembly, that all the clergy should take the oath of fidelity to the nation.

28.] In a letter addressed by the Emperor Leopold to the King of the French, that monarch expressed his most friendly sentiments towards the French, and requested that in Alsace and Lorraine the state of government might remain on the ancient footing.

30.] An official note from M. Montmorin, minister for foreign affairs, announced to the National Assembly, that all the ambassadors at foreign courts had taken the civic oath.

The minister of the war department informed the Assembly, that on the North large bodies of troops were advancing from Germany, on the South from Spain, and on the West from Italy and Savoy. The Assembly then decreed that the frontiers be put into a state of defence.

Feb. 10.] A congratulatory address was presented to the National Assembly on the revolution, and also a petition from the clergy, praying, that in conformity to their religious principles of peace, they might be precluded from taking up arms, and farther intreating the protection and support of the Assembly in their civil and religious rights.

The president (M. Mirabeau) made a most beautiful and energetic reply to the deputation at the bar.

24.] The anns of the king of the French, who had set out for Rome on the 20th, being arrested by the municipality of Arnay le Duc, were, upon the interference of the legislative body, permitted to pursue their journey to the above place.

March 3.] The National Assembly decreed that the silver plate of churches, unnecessary to public worship be transferred to the mint.

5.] The farming of taxes was suppressed, by a decree of the National Assembly.

22.] Females were, by a decree of the Assembly, debarred from the regency, as also from the succession to the crown.—The regency was declared to belong of right to the next male heir to the crown, during the minority of the king.

29.] In consequence of a great insurrection at Thoulouse, a great number of citizens were assassinated.

April 2.] Mirabeau, who had been taken dangerously ill on 30th of the last month, died.

4. Mirabeau's

4.] Mirabeau's funeral ceremonies took place. His corpse was first deposited in the temple of St. Genevieve, appointed by a decree of the National Assembly as the depository of the ashes of illustrious persons.

7.] The Assembly decreed that none of its members be elected minister until four years after the expiration of the term of his deputation.

18.] The French king and his family were stopped by the populace, in their way to St. Cloud, where they had intended to pass the Easter holidays. The national guards of Loratoire aided, instead of quelling, the tumult. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of M. de la Fayette to the refractory guards, the king was obliged to return to his palace.

19.] The king complained in the National Assembly of the resistance of the people to his departure to St. Cloud. After being respectfully answered by the president, he proceeded on his journey.

21.] M. de la Fayette resigned his commission, as general of the national guards, but again resumed it, at the request of the 60 battalions he commanded.

23.] The king of the French notified to the foreign courts his irrevocable oath to maintain the constitution.

28.] The war minister announced to the National Assembly, that the noblesse assembled on the borders of Alsace, for the purpose of recovering their titles; that the emigrant army had been reviewed by the Prince of Condé; their uniform was black, faced with yellow, with a death's head, surrounded with a laurel wreath, on one cuff, and a sword on the other, with the motto, "Conquer or die."

*May 4.]* An immense multitude assembled in the Palais Royal in Paris, and burned the Pope in effigy! — A strong indication of the great change in religious as well as political sentiments at this time in France.

19.] The National Assembly decreed, that none of its present members can be re-chosen for deputies at the next general election.

20.] It was decreed, that the decree of the 19th be abolished, by which members may be re-elected for the next Assembly, but not again till two years after vacation.

30.] The National Assembly desired the ashes of Voltaire worthy of the Pantheon.

*June 1.]* The punishment of death by the rack, (practised by the old government) was, by a decree of the National Assembly, totally abolished.

10.] The National Assembly decreed that "No briefs, bills, receipts, or mandates of the court of Rome can, on their own authority,

authority, be acknowledged, and have the force of law ; they shall be declared null and void, if they have not been presented to the legislative body, approved by it, and passed all the forms necessary for the promulgation of the laws."

11.] All French emigrants, who did not return within two months, were, by a decree of the National Assembly, subjected to triple taxes. A fortnight only was allowed to the Prince of Conde to return to France ; notice of which was transmitted to him to Worms.

12.] The National Assembly decreed, that every legislator who should be found to have disposed of his opinion for money, should be punished with death.

It was also decreed, that persons holding municipal functions, judicatory offices, or commanders of the national guards, could not be elected members of the legislative body.

21.] The king, with all his family, effected their escape from Paris. His intention was to go to Montmedy, a strong fortified town in the province of Luxembourg. In consequence of this event, which was discovered at eight o'clock in the morning, messengers were dispatched to all parts of the kingdom, and a general consternation prevailed.

21.] The National Assembly, in consequence of the king's escape, became permanent. A new oath of fidelity to the nation was prescribed to the military, and the ministers were charged with the executive powers.

The king's proclamation to all the French, on his departure from Paris, was found sealed in his bureau.

22.] The arrestation of the king and his family at Varennes, was known at Paris in the evening. M. Drouet, postmaster of St. Menehoud, whilst they changed horses, discovered the king. He immediately informed the Municipality, who dispatched messengers to Varennes. Drouet went first, and seeing a waggon laden with furniture upon the bridge, overset it ; this obstructed the passage of the king and his train ; the alarm was then beat ; the national guards assembled ; M. de Bouillé ordered the hussars to fire ; the soldiers disobeyed, and laid down their arms, and the king, &c. were arrested. Meillis, de la Tour Maubourg, Pétion, and Barnave were deputed to accompany the king on his return ; and M. de Bouillé was, at Varennes, suspended from his military functions.

26.] The following bill was posted up in the morning at Paris : "Whoever shall applaud the King, shall be soundly cudgelled ; whoever shall insult him, shall be hanged."—In the evening, the king and the royal family arrived in the capital, escorted by 30,000 of the national guards ; they were received

received in silence, and conducted to the palace of the Thuilleries.

29.] Commissioners were deputed to wait on the king and queen, to receive their declaration respecting their departure from Paris on the 21st inst. The king, in justification, said, "That he had no intention of leaving the kingdom; that he only intended to reside at Montmedy until the vigour of government should, in some degree, be restored, and the constitution settled." He farther declared, that his principal reason for quitting Paris, was his being subject to so many insults there, and the inflammatory publications in circulation, particularly against the queen, which rendered him apprehensive for her safety much more than for his own, in the metropolis; but that he at the same time entertained the sincerest intentions of returning to the capital. The plea of the queen was, "That as the king had determined to remove himself and family, it was impossible that she could admit the thought of voluntarily parting from him." — The reader must see how far this justification agrees with the proclamation left in the Thuilleries.

July 1.] It was announced in the National Assembly, that Monsieur and Madame had arrived at Brussels on the 25th ultimo. A decree for a criminal prosecution was then passed against M. de Bouillé, his advisers and abettors, &c. and also against 17 others. Bouillé evaded the national resentment, by flying the kingdom.

7.] In consequence of information given to the king of the French, that his brother, Count d'Artas, was raising troops in his name, he sent to the Assembly his express denial of the fact.

11.] The ashes of Voltaire were removed, conformably to the decree of the Convention, to St. Genevieve.

17.] A meeting of the people took place in the *Champ de Mars*, for the petitioning for the dethronement of the king: Robespierre was at the head of the party. Four thousand armed men were brought against the multitude, who, without orders of the General, fired on them; many hundreds were killed and wounded.

20.] The famous Convention of Pillnitz took place between the Emperor Leopold and the present king of Prussia. In the subsequent part of the month, the treaty of Pillnitz, or, as some style it, the partition treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. A brief statement of the tenor of it may not be uninteresting to the reader. It was agreed by the contracting parties, "that the emperor re-take all that Louis XIV. conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give to his

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serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate. The emperor will preserve also the possession of Bavaria, to be added to his Austrian possessions. Her serene highness *Maria Christiana*, conjointly with the archduke *Charles*, shall be put into the hereditary possession of the duchy of Lorraine. Alsace shall be restored to the empire; the bishop and chapter of Straßburg, and all the ecclesiastical sovereigns of Germany, shall recover their *ancient privileges*. The Swiss Cantons, by acceding to the coalition, shall have a stipulated share of the partition, as also the king of Sardinia, who shall take all Dauphiny. The king of Spain shall have a large share of Corsica, and the French part of St. Domingo. Her majesty the empress of all the Russias shall be assisted in her invasion of Poland: the king of Prussia shall consequently have Thorn and Dantzig, also Lusatia; and the elector of Saxony receive also a part of Poland, supplant the present sovereign, and occupy the throne, as hereditary king; the present monarch being compelled to abdicate the crown.—Some go so far as to confidentially assert, that the king of Great Britain had acceded to this singular treaty, but time only can ascertain the circumstance.

*August 1.]* The war minister officially announced to the National Assembly, that the Prince of *Condé* was at the head of an army, composed of 8000 men, against the department of the Meuse and Moselle, and would be supported by another body of 10,000 men, levied and paid by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the king. *Bouillé's* army was composed of 15,000 men, the greatest part gentlemen, and experienced officers.

*3.]* The National Assembly decreed the coinage of a small money, with a bullion of bells mixed with brass.

*17.]* A report of great disturbances in St. Domingo, in consequence of the decree for the admission of mulattoes in the colonial assemblies.

*27.]* The honours of the Pantheon were decreed by the National Assembly to *J. J. Rousseau*.

*Sept. 3.]* The new constitution of France being completed, was presented, by a deputation of 60 members, to the king.

*13.]* The king informed the National Assembly that he had accepted the constitution.

*14.* The Assembly decreed that the solemn acceptance of the constitution be proclaimed throughout all France. The king, on this day, went to the Assembly to sign the constitution. In his speech, on this occasion, were these memorable words—“I come solemnly to consecrate my acceptance of the constitutional code, and I swear to be faithful to the nation and

and to the laws; to employ all the power with which I am entrusted, in maintaining the constitution decreed by the National Assembly, and to cause the laws to be executed. May this great and memorable epoch be that of the re-establishment of peace and union, and become the basis of the welfare of the people, and the prosperity of the empire."

In celebration of this day, a grand festival took place at the *Champs Elysées*. All ranks joined in the festivity; 100,000 citizens danced on the occasion; lamps were suspended in festoons between every tree, and at the distance of every 200 yards was constructed a highly illuminated orchestra where the musicians played, and the air resounded every half hour with the discharge of 130 pieces of canon placed on the banks of the river. On a tree, planted in the old scite of the battle, was the following inscription:—*Translation.*

Here is the epoch of Liberty;  
We dance on the ruins of Despotism,  
The constitution is finished,  
Long live Patriotism.

30.] The Constituent Assembly of France sat for the last time. After the king had invited the Assembly and made a speech, the president proclaimed these words:—"The Constituent Assembly declares their mission fulfilled and their sittings terminated."

*October 1.]* The new French Legislative Assembly, being elected according to the forms prescribed by the new constitution, assumed its power.

4.] The following oath was taken by all the members of the newly elected Legislative Assembly:

"I swear to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the constitution of the kingdom, decreed by the Constituent Assembly, in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, and neither to propose nor consent to any thing, during the continuance of this legislature, that may be injurious or contrary to it, and to be in every thing faithful to the nation, the law, and the king."

14. The king of the French issued a proclamation respecting emigration.—The Assembly at the same time decreed, that the French assembled beyond the frontiers, be, from that time, considered as conspirators against their country, and, from the first of January, 1792, such as shall be known to be assembled shall be pursued and punished, with death; that all the French princes and public functionaries, who shall not return before the first of January, shall be adjudged guilty of the same crime; and such as may be convicted during their absence, shall forfeit their estates and property during their own

own lives, but not to the prejudice of their children. That all such persons holding offices, &c. shall be adjudged to have forfeited the same; and all such, being officers in the army or navy, shall be considered as deserters. Frenchmen enlisting men to attack the frontiers, were to be adjudged guilty of high treason, and arms and military stores were prohibited to be carried out of the kingdom.

16.] The king of the French dispatched letters to all the emigrant princes, earnestly entreating them to return.

Horrid butcheries were experienced at Avignon by Jourdan's banditti, whose families were murdered without distinction of age or sex.

30.] Monsieur and Count d'Artois promulgated that their views were the re-establishment and respect of the Roman Catholic religion, and its ministers, and to restore to the king his liberty and legislative authority, &c. &c.

November 2.] M. Duportail, minister of war, resigned his office, and M. le Narbonne was appointed in his place.

7.] The National Assembly decreed thanks to the king of Great Britain, to the English nation, and to lord Effingham, governor of Jamaica, for his generous conduct in relieving the planters of St. Domingo from the horrors of famine, and for furnishing them with arms and military stores against their rebel negroes.

M. Bertrand was appointed by the king naval minister in the room of M. Thavenard.

11.] The king of the French wrote a second time to his brothers, informing them of the decree of the 14th ultimo.

16.] The French princes, in answer to the king's letter, persisted in their refusal to acknowledge the constitution accepted by his majesty.

17.] The king refused his sanction to the decree of the 14th ult. against the emigrants.

A decree passed the Assembly on the same day, requiring Monsieur to return to the kingdom within the space of two months. If he did not, he was to have forfeited his right to the regency.

20.] The pope published a manifesto, addressed to all the powers, relative to the decree of the National Assembly of the 14th of October.

22.] The mulattoes set fire to and burnt 300 houses in St. Domingo.

29.] M. Petion was elected mayor of Paris vice M. Bailly.

The new society of *Moderates* assembled in the vacant convent of the *Feuillans*. It afterwards, as the Jacobin club, received its name from the place of its meeting. The most active

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tive and most respectable members of the Constituent Assembly (among whom were M. d'André, Barnave, Alexander and Charles Lameth, Dupont, Rabaut, Sèvres, Chapelier, Thouriet, Labord, Tallyrand, Montesquieu, Beaumont, &c. &c.) became members of it. To the above may be added 266 members of the existing assembly, and about eight hundred and eighty other respectable citizens.

The Jacobin club originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united themselves long before the meeting of the States General for the purpose of disseminating political knowledge among the mass of the people. It was afterwards blended with the Breton Club at Versailles; during the first Sessions of the National Assembly; and the society becoming numerous on the removal of the King and the Assembly to Paris, it obtained possession of the Convent of the Jacobins, on the dissolution of the monastic order. The popularity which it acquired, soon rendered it exceedingly numerous, and this circumstance pointed it out as a proper engine to work upon the passions of the multitude. From the early period of its institution, one principal object was, to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the National Assembly, in order that the members might act in concert, according to the decisions of the majority. This plan was reduced to a system, when the club became numerous, and a regular president and secretaries were chosen, and it became a National Assembly in miniature. Besides the members, an immense number of auditors were admitted into the galleries, who applauded or condemned the speakers as passion or caprice dictated. Fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns in the kingdom.

December 14.] The King, in a speech pronounced in the National Assembly, assured them that he used all his endeavours to recall the emigrants to the bosom of their country, and to persuade them to submit to the laws.

19.] The dignity of Marshals of France, agreeably to the request of the king, was conferred by an act of the legislature, on Messrs. Rochambeau and Luckner, and also the command of the army on the confines of Germany on M. la Fayette.

21.] A body of russians, supposed to be sent by the Jacobins, forcibly burst into the Hall of the Feuillants in order to interrupt their discussions and dissolve them.

25.] The club of the Feuillants was completely invested by emissaries sent by the Jacobins. The members were obliged to separate and depart.

28.] M. de la Fayette, previously to his taking the command of the army, was introduced to the National Convention.

On

29.] On this day was published Condorcet's manifesto, addressed to all states and nations. It was previously decreed by the National Convention and presented to the king. The following extract from it, will, it is presumed, be found fully explanatory of the reasons and motives of the then existing government.—“ Peace, which imposture, intrigue, and treason have banished, will never cease to be the first of our wishes. France will take up arms, compelled to do so, for her safety and internal peace; and she will be seen to lay them down with joy, the moment she is assured that there is nothing to fear for that liberty, for that equality, which is now the only element in which Frenchmen can live. She dreads not war, but she loves peace; she feels that she has need of it, and she is too conscious of her strength to fear making the avowal; when, in requiring other nations to respect her repose, she took an internal engagement not to trouble others; she might have thought that she deserved to be listened to, and that this solemn declaration, the pledge of tranquillity, and the happiness of other nations, might have merited the affection of the princes who govern them; but such of those princes as apprehend that France would endeavour to excite internal agitations in other countries, shall learn, that the cruel right of reprisal, justified by usage, condemned by nature, will not force her to the means employed against her own repose; that she will be just to those who have not been so to her; that she will every where pay as much respect to peace as liberty; and that the men, who still presume to call themselves the masters of other men, will have nothing to dread from her, but the influence of her example.” After the folly of their enemies counting upon internal divisions in France was strongly ridiculed, the manifesto concluded thus: “ Such are the sentiments of a free and generous people, which their representatives do themselves honour in expressing; such are the projects of the new political system which they have adopted, to repel forces, to resist oppression, to forget all when they have nothing more to fear, and to treat adversaries, if vanquished, as brothers, if reconciled, as friends; These are the wishes of all the French, and this is the war which they declare against their enemies.”

Dec. 31.] The king of the French sent a letter to the National Assembly, informing them of the official note which the Emperor of Germany had caused to be delivered to the French Ambassador at Vienna.

JANUARY, I, 1792.

The National Assembly passed a decree of accusation against the emigrant Princes, viz. Monsieur, the Count d'Artois,

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d'Artois, and the Prince of Condé, and also against Rigouet, Calonne, and Laquelle.

[Jan. 6.] The king of Prussia made a public declaration, " That Louis XVI. having accepted the new Constitution, prevented his acting in his defence; but if the National Assembly, or the prevailing party, should forget the obligations which they had contracted towards their king, Prussia was ready to act with all its force in favour of his most Christian Majesty.

[9.] The Emperor Leopold II. transmitted to the French Court, the complaints that had been addressed to him by several of the German Princes of Alsace and Lorraine, on the abolition of the feudal system, on their estates in those provinces.

The French king justified this abolition, by saying—That it had been done by the National Assembly.

[19.] The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland opened the parliament of that kingdom.

The national assembly decreed that Monsieur, the King's brother, had forfeited all his claims to the regency, in consequence of his not returning according to the decree of the 17th of November ultimo.

The king of the French wrote a letter to Leopold II. Emperor of Germany, concerning the feudal system abolished in Lorraine and Alsace.

[21.] The national Assembly ordered a manifesto to be delivered by their Ambassadors, to all the courts in Europe, in which the French nation renounced the undertaking of the war with the view of making conquests; and will never employ her forces against the liberty of any state.

FIVE papers of the months of December and January further elucidate this subject, and fully explain the grounds of difference between France and Austria. 1. A Letter, from the French emigrants at Coblenz, to the French king. 2. The declaration made by the Elector of Treves, to the French emigrants. 3. The answer of the Emperor, to a letter presented to him by M. Noailles, in the name of the king of the French. 4. The manifesto of the Emperor against France. 5. A letter from the French princes to the Emperor.

[22.] The following decree passed the national assembly.— " That the King shall be invited, by a deputation, to declare to the Emperor that he cannot any longer hold a political correspondence with any Sovereign, but in the name of the French nation, and according to the powers with which he shall be invested by its national assembly.—That the king shall be invited to intreat the Emperor, as head of the house of Austria,

Austria, to live in peace with the French Nation:—That the king shall be invited to declare to the Emperor, that if he does not give a satisfactory answer to the above decree before the 1st of March, it shall be tantamount to *a declaration of war.*

31.] The king opened the parliament with the following speech from the throne—

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The many proofs you have given of your affectionate attachment to my person and family, leave me no doubt of your participating in the satisfaction which I derive from the happy event of the marriage which has been celebrated between my son, the Duke of York, and the eldest daughter of my good brother and ally, the king of Prussia; and I am persuaded, I may expect your cheerful concurrence in enabling me to make a suitable provision for their establishment.

" Since I last met you in Parliament, a definitive treaty has been concluded, under my mediation and that of my allies, the king of Prussia and the States General of the United Provinces, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte; on principles which appear the best calculated to prevent future disputes between those powers.

" Our intervention has also been employed with a view to promote a pacification between the Empress of Russia and the Porte; and conditions have been agreed upon between us and the former of those powers, which we undertook to recommend to the Porte, as the re-establishment of peace on such terms as appeared to be, under all the existing circumstances, a desirable event for the general interests of Europe. I am in expectation of speedily receiving the account of the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace, preliminaries having some time since been agreed upon between those powers.

" I have directed copies of the definitive treaty between the Emperor and the Porte, to be laid before you; as well as such papers as are necessary to shew the terms of peace, which have been under discussion during the negociation with the court of Petersburg.

" I regret that I am not yet able to inform you of the termination of the war in India; but the success that has already attended the distinguished bravery, and exertions of the officers and troops under the able conduct of Lord Cornwallis, and the recent advices from that quarter, afford reasonable ground to hope, that the war may be speedily brought to an honorable conclusion.

" The friendly assurances which I receive from foreign powers, and the general state of affairs in Europe, appear to promise to my subjects, the continuance of their present tranquillity.

quality. Under these circumstances, I am induced to think, that some immediate reduction may safely be made in our naval and military establishments; and my regard for the interests of my subjects, renders me at all times desirous of availing myself of any favourable opportunity to diminish the public expences.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" It will, I am persuaded, give you great satisfaction to learn that the extraordinary expences incurred in the course of last year, have, in a great measure, been already defrayed by the grants of the session; the state of our resources will, I trust, be found more than sufficient to provide for the remaining part of those expences, as well as for the current service of the year; the estimates for which I have directed to be laid before you.

" I entertain the pleasing hopes, that the reductions which may be found practicable in the establishments, and the continued increase of the revenue, will enable you, after making due provision for the several branches of the public service, to enter upon a system of gradually relieving my subjects from some part of the existing taxes, at the same time giving additional efficacy for the reduction of the National Debt, on the success of which our future ease and security essentially depend.

" With a view to these important objects, let me also recommend it to you to turn your attention to the consideration of such measures as the state of the funds and public credit may render practicable and expedient towards a reduction in the rate of interest of any of the annuities which are now redeemable.

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The continued and progressive improvement in the internal situation of the country, will, I am confident, animate you in the pursuit of every measure which may be conducive to the public interest. It must, at the same time, operate as the strongest encouragement to a spirit of useful industry among all classes of my subjects; and, above all, must confirm and increase their steady and zealous attachment to that constitution, which we have found, by long experience, to unite the inestimable blessings of liberty and order, and to which, under the favour of Providence, all our other advantages are to be ascribed.

*February, 3.]* The Imperial minister, at Paris, presented a memorial to the French Court, in which he said, that the armament under Gen. Bender was merely defensive; and had no other object but to protect the Electorate of Treves from an invasion.

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7.] The king of Bohemia and Prussia agreed on a convention which solely related to the affairs of France:—It consisted of ten articles; and all anterior treaties, especially those of Breslau, Dresden, Hubertsburg and Teschen, were thereby renewed and confirmed.

9.] In the House of Commons of Ireland, Mr. Ponsonby made the following motion:—"That leave be given to bring in a bill—For repealing all acts of parliament that prohibited the direct exportation into this kingdom of all articles, the growth and produce of the countries that lie beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and the Straights of Magellan." The motion was lost by a majority of 86;—Noes being 156;—Ayes 70.

20.] The emperor died of an illness of only thirty-six hours, and was succeeded by his eldest son Francis I. who, almost instantly, manifested a disposition to adopt the measures and policies of his father; particularly with respect to France.

27.] A dreadful fire broke out in the House of Commons of Ireland, as the House were sitting in a committee. The members happily escaped, and the flames, with inconceivable rapidity, soon destroyed that superb edifice.

*March 1.*] The National Assembly passed a decree of accusation against Mr. de Lessart, minister for foreign affairs; He was accused with having deceived the nation, of having omitted to give information to the Assembly of the concert formed among foreign powers against the liberty and independence of France, of not having pressed the measures proper for the safety and defence of the nation; of having given to Prince Kaunitz, details on the situation of the kingdom, calculated to convey an improper idea; of having meanly sued for peace; and of having refused to obey the decrees of the National Convention. He was conducted under a strong guard to Orleans, to take his trial before the high court.

3.] The garrison of Vienna took the oaths of fidelity to the eldest son of the late emperor. The new sovereign was acknowledged the first king of Bohemia, of the name of Francis; and as emperor bears the title of Francis II.

7.] The French minister at Vienna demanded a farther explanation of the designs of the imperial court; and requested of the new king of Hungary to recognize the French constitution.

*August.* " The king of Hungary fully adopts the political system of the late emperor—that as to assembling of troops in Germany, troops are assembled in much greater numbers in France."

This charge against France of assembling her troops, was founded upon the French king's having ordered some time before three armies to be assembled:—The first, under M.

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Rochambeau, on the North Frontier; the second, under M<sup>s</sup>. De la Fayette, on the Brabant Frontier; and the third, under M. Luckner, on the Rhine.

10.] Several petitions, praying the abolition of the slave trade, were presented to the House of Commons, from several places of Great Britain.

11.] The king of the French transmitted the following letter to the king of Bohemia; "I demand an entire renunciation on the part of the king of Hungary of all coalition, of all armament against France; and I declare to him, that if he does not agree to this, the king will regard him, from the present, as in a state of war."

17.] The king informed the national assembly that he had appointed M. Dumourier to the department of foreign affairs, and M. Lacob to that of the marine. Both of those ministers were at this time active members of the Jacobin club.

18. Prince Kaunitz published a memorial in the name of his master the king of Hungary, stating that the king had fully adopted the political system of the late emperor his father.

24.] Three French ministers resigned, viz. Messrs. Dupont, Cahier, and Farbè, Messrs. Garnier, Roland, and Claviere were appointed in their room.

27. A great number of petitions were presented in the House of Commons, against the slave trade.—One member alone presented fifteen from different parts of Scotland, severally praying—the abolition of that commerce.

29.] Died Gustavus III. of Holstein-Gottorp, King of Sweden, and King of the Goths and Vandals, assassinated by Ankerstrom, while at the masquerade at the Opera-house on the 16th. He vested the whole of his authority in his brother, the duke of Södermania, during the non-age of his son.

April 14.] M. Dumourier, minister of foreign affairs, laid before the National Assembly the following letters, relating to the measures which the French and Austrian courts were adopting concerning the war: 1. letter of M. Noailles, ambassador at the court of Vienna, to M. Dumourier, French Minister for foreign affairs. 2. letter from M. Dumourier, minister of foreign affairs in France, to M. Noailles, French ambassador at the court of Vienna. 3. letter from the King of the French to the King of Hungary, purporting that the tranquility of Europe depended on the answer he would give, that for himself he had voluntarily accepted the constitution, and had sworn to maintain it; that his reason and his honour were inseparably connected with it. That the French had sworn to live free or die; and that he was pledged by the

the same oath. 4. Dispatch from M. Dumourier, to M. Noailles, dated March 27th. 5. M. Noailles's second letter purporting—that the king of Prussia, in respect to the affairs of France, had entirely agreed in opinion with the King of Hungary.

15.] The jurisdiction of the revolutionary tribunal commenced at Paris; seven persons were condemned to death under it.

16.] Ankerstrom, the assassin of the king of Sweden, was put to the torture; after being three times exposed and flogged, having had his right hand cut off, and being about to receive the fatal blow he addressed himself to the surrounding multitude in the following words: "I now reach the minute of deliverance and everlasting reward. I rejoice in my deed. I have rescued my country from a tyrant, by the only means left to a slave: I know that you will bless me for the act; and my memory will be sacred in Sweden: let your gratitude to me be shewn in kindness to my children." His head was then severed from his body, which being quartered, was exposed to public view.

19.] The king of France wrote to the assembly—that he should be there the following day.

20.] The king came to the assembly, and said—"I have come among you, for an object of the highest importance in the present circumstances:—My minister of foreign affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in council, on our situation with respect to Germany."

The minister for foreign affairs then went up, and standing by the king's side read the report, which the king notified to the assembly. The minister having read this minute, the king resumed his speech, and said, "I have done every thing to avert war. But, I judge it indispensable; I come therefore, to propose to you, formally, to declare war against the king of Bohemia and Hungary."

In the afternoon of the same day, the assembly resumed the subject of war, and resolved—"that war be declared against the king of Bohemia and Hungary;" which was done accordingly in the usual formalities, in every city throughout France.

21.] The king of Poland, in an extraordinary Session, communicated to the Diet, "That Rzowski and Potocki were likely to succeed in getting Russia to attack the new constitution; that the chiefs of the malcontents received large sums from the imperial treasury; and that the troops of Russia were about to enter Poland in the most hostile manner. That the number of this invading army, under its different leaders,

leaders, amounted to 150,000 men ; that he, the king, however, was not disengaged ; and declared his readiness to put himself at the head of the national army."—Upon which the Diet resolved, "to invest the king and council of inspection, with an unlimited authority in every thing respecting the defence of the country ; to increase the Polish army to 100,000 men ; to dispose of the chief command, and that of the different corps that compose it ; to direct the march of these forces, and to order quarters, provisions, magazines, &c. for them."—The decree containing these dispositions was immediately drawn up, and publicly proclaimed.

26.] The majority of the House of Commons, in a committee, voted for—the gradual abolition of the slave trade.

27.] The court of Vienna received an account of the declaration of war by France, upon which the king of Bohemia himself wrote a note to M. Khevenhiller, marshal of the states of Prussia ;—" That although he found himself obliged to begin a war, his subjects should not be obliged to raise any sums towards this calamity during the first and second years, (if the war should continue so long) as his brothers had ceded part of their paternal succession for the purpose ; and which the king had already arranged with them."

Count de Keller, the Prussian minister, at the Hague, presented an official note to their high mightinesses, the states general, wherein the kings of Prussia and Bohemia invited them to concur in the alliance against France.

28.] The French entered the Austrian Netherlands with three different bodies of troops, one of these under general Biron advanced towards Mons, another Theobald Dillon, marched to Tournay, and a third advanced towards Fornes under M. Carl. Gen. Biron took Qivrain, and drove the Austrians from all the posts between that place and Mons.

29.] Pelletier, convicted of robbery and murder, was the first that suffered by the fatal guillotine.

The government at Brussels issued a proclamation, in answer to the declaration of war on the part of France.

(Signed) MARIE AEBERT,  
(Counter-signed) BARON DE FELIZ.

30.] An engagement took place near Mons, in the Austrian Netherlands, between the French and Austrians, where a party of the French regiment De la Reine, under the command of M. Biron, abandoned their post ; and, in their retreat, propagated the news—that their general had gone over to the enemy.

May 1.] The king of England received a confidential letter by M. Chauvelin, who had just arrived in London as

minister plenipotentiary from the king of the French, "thank-  
ing him for not having become a party in the concert formed  
against France ;" he further said, " it becomes two kings,  
who have distinguished their reigns by a constant desire to pro-  
mote the happiness of their people, to connect themselves by  
such ties as will appear to be durable, in proportion as the  
two nations shall have clearer views of their own interests." The alliance in which he wished him to concur, he considered  
as necessary to the stability, and the internal tranquillity of  
both their kingdoms, and added, that their union ought to  
command peace.

The war minister of France announced to the National As-  
sembly, that M. *Theobald Dillon* had been driven back to Lille,  
and had experienced a most horrible defeat. That, on the in-  
surrection and flight of his troops, he had retreated to a barn,  
where he was most inhumanly massacred by them, and that M.  
*Berthois*, officer of engineers, M. *de Clermont*, adjutant-gene-  
ral, a priest, and some Austrian chasseurs, who had been taken  
prisoners, were hanged at Lille.

2.] M. *de la Fayette* marched with an army of 50,000 men  
to besiege Nassau.

3.] The war minister of France laid before the National As-  
sembly, a letter from Gen. *Biron*, in which he gave a mi-  
nute detail of the late engagement.

8.] The war minister (*Grave*) of France, in consequence of  
the great odium that had arisen against him, from the late dis-  
aster, sent in his resignation to the king.

9.] A letter was read in the National Assembly from the  
king, announcing, he had appointed M. *Servan* to the office  
of minister of war.

The national guard of *Erguingbam sur Luys*, took a wag-  
gon loaded with seven barrels of gold and silver, and carried it  
to Lille.

10.] In the sitting of the Polish Diet, M. *Chojecki*, nuncio  
of Kijovie, rose and made a most animated philippic against  
Russia, from which the following is an extract :—" Russia  
knew the Polish nation had ceased to be under her tyranny ;  
and that she now ranked among free nations. That we  
would throw a new weight into the balance of Europe ; she  
knows this, and she is jealous of our welfare. Already she is  
practising the same arts that she employed formerly so success-  
fully to trouble our tranquillity, and subvert our liberty.  
Would to God my fears may not be realized ! I tremble, lest  
the emigrant Poles should serve as instruments of her wicked  
designs ; and, that by a strange abuse of words, Russia shall say  
to us, in her manifesto,—*That her friendship for Poland will*  
not

not permit her to see, with an indifferent eye, a change in the form of her government, and the raising of despotism on the ruins of Liberty; and therefore she (Russia) is coming to succour her neighbour."

Then addressing himself to his countrymen,—“ Poles, if there be any among you, who has resolved to raise the Russians against his fellow-citizens—against his countrymen—against his ABORIGINES—and who will examine within himself, with the coolness of reason, the motives which engage him to take such a strange resolution; will he say, that if a number of laws appear to him to be defective they must be altered by force of arms;—thereby overthrow the edifice of the constitution, and beholding the ruins, swim in the blood of his brethren?—It belongs, incontestably, to the nation to give itself a constitution. If she discovers any inconveniences, in time she amends, or she changes her principles;—but a foreign power, blind to your interest, is busy only for herself, and at the expence of Poland, of which we have already had, unfortunately, too much experience.”

11.] The king, with the consent of the Polish Diet, guaranteed, that in case of an invasion of Poland by foreign troops, the ravages and devastations committed thereby, should be indemnified by a *fraternal* contribution of the whole nation.

A decree was passed by the National Assembly of France, charging the Executive Power, 1. To form a court martial in the city; that the general of the Northern army shall point out a mode, to try the criminals, who in the 5th and 6th regiments, cried out *treason*, and excited a defection on the affair of Mons. 2. The general shall summon the 5th and 6th regiments, who were the ringleaders; and, if they do not make the discovery within a time to be limited, the regiments shall be broken. 3. If they shall be broken, their colours shall be torn, and burnt at the head of the army; and the numbers of the two regiments shall for ever remain vacant in the army.

12.] Address from the representatives of the French people, to the citizens, armed for the defence of the country. Part of it is as follows:—“ As for us, immovable in the midst of political storms, we shall watch over all stratagems; over all the enemies of the empire. The world shall see whether we are the representatives of a great people, or the timid subjects of certain kings in Europe. We have sworn not to capitulate either with *pride* or *tyranny*; we shall keep our OATH.—*Death! Death!* or *Victory and Equality.*”

About this time two extraordinary manifestos were printed at Paris, and signed—“ In the name of the Belgic and Liegois “ people united; The GENERAL COMMITTEE sitting

"at Paris." They recited, at large, the grievances their countrymen laboured under, and their utter detestation of the Austrian government; and proposed, at considerable length, the form and outlines of a new Republic.

15.] M. Chauvelin, minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of the French, presented to lord Grenville, secretary for foreign affairs, a memorial, explanatory of the reasons of the king of the French for declaring war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. The king further declares therein, that he will, with severity, disown any of his agents at foreign courts, who shall foment or favour insurrection against established order, or interfere, in any manner, in the internal politics of these states, under the pretext of *Protestantism*, which, exercised by friendly powers, would be a direct violation of the rights of nations.

In consequence of the preceding memoir, a proclamation was published by the British ministry under the signature of the king—strictly prohibiting and forbidding all his subjects to take any command at sea from any foreign prince or state, against any other foreign prince or state, now in amity with his majesty. The proclamation further enjoined, that, as his most Christian majesty had caused application to be made, his majesty would (conformably to the act of the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded Sept. 1786) renew and publish, in all his dominions, the express prohibition contained in that article, that his subjects receive no commissions for acting at sea, from any enemy of the most Christian king.

A memorial was transmitted to his excellency the count de Bernstorff, minister of state and conference to his Danish majesty, by the ministers of Austria and Prussia, strongly soliciting his Danish majesty to join the alliance against France.

Her Imperial majesty the empress dowager of Germany died after a long illness.

17.] The kings of Prussia and Hungary delivered a declaration to all the ministers at the Diet of Ratisbon, (excepting those of Saxony and Hanover) wherein they demand a categorical reply as to the succours they were willing to grant against France; and affirmed, that should any state, from any reason whatever, renounce the association, they would abandon it to its fate, and even adopt the principle—*He that is not for us, is against us.*

The garrison of Bavay was taken and plundered by a predatory body of Austrians. Marshal Luckner marched immediately to its relief; but the Austrians had retired two hours before his arrival.

18.] M. Bulgakov, Russian ambassador at Warsaw, delivered a declaration to the Diet, of considerable length, affirming

ing, that the present Diet had usurped the title *Confederate*; and had totally subverted the edifice of government, under which the Republic was for so many years happy. That her majesty the empress of Russia, though deaf to the voice of her own resentment, could not but listen to the claims made by the Poles, illustrious both for their birth and rank in the Republic, that they had united themselves for the purpose of forming a *lawful confederation*; as the only remedy for the misfortunes the *illegal confederation* at Warsaw had caused the nation;—that they claimed her support, and that she did not hesitate affording it them; and, in order to fulfil her promise, she had ordered part of her troops—to enter the territory of the Republic;—that they shewed themselves there as friends, and co-operating in the re-establishment of the rights and prerogatives of the Republic.

21.] The king of Poland, in full Diet, informed the states, of the declaration delivered by M. Bulgakov on the 18th instant, to the vice-chancellor of Lithuania, and again repeated, that, regardless of all personal risk and danger, he was ready to share with his beloved nation, every event that might be allotted to them by the supreme disposer of all things.

The British ministry issued another proclamation under the signature of the king, against the printing, publishing, and dispersing of divers wicked and seditious writings.—The very rapid circulation of Thomas Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. were supposed to have given origin to this proclamation.

22.] The Polish Diet decreed, that the command in chief of the armies of the Republic should belong to his majesty.

23.] Lord Auckland, his Britannic majesty's ambassador at the Hague, had a conference with the grand pensioner, M. Van Speeck; in which it is said, that Great Britain, without restriction or limitation, invited the several courts of Europe, to offer their mediation, in order to prevent further conflicts between the belligerent powers.

The mayor of Paris, being informed of the king's intention to quit the capital, gave notice to the commandant-general of the forces to be upon his guard.

The king, offended, that the mayor should take this precaution, wrote two letters to the administrative bodies, which were posted up through the city.

Letter 1.—“I send you, gentlemen, the copy of a letter, which I have addressed to the municipality, respecting the letter which the mayor wrote to the commandant-general of the national guard. You will easily perceive the malice of the report circulated in the present critical period. I doubt not, that

that the Directory will redouble its vigilance and care for the maintenance of public tranquillity.

(Signed) LOUIS."

The purport of the second was, that the circulation of the report of his intended departure was a base calumny, and calculated only to excite the people to excesses, and alarm them as to the present disturbances: That while France had enemies to encounter both at home and abroad, his place should be in the capital: That he placed an unreserved confidence in the citizens of Paris, and, that guarded by them, and confident of the purity of his own intentions, he would always be at ease whatever event might occur; and whatever attempts might be made, nothing should alter his solicitude and vigilance for the welfare of the people.

24.] Died—the Right Hon. *George Bridges Rodney*, baron *Rodney* of *Stoke*, in the county of *Somerset*; a baronet, knight of the Bath, vice admiral of England, and once governor of Greenwich hospital. Of the many signal services this gallant admiral rendered his country, his victory over the French fleet, in the West-Indies, on the 12th of April 1782, is not the least inconsiderable.

*M. Rochambeau* arrived in Paris, having quitted his command.

Preparations were making at Berlin, to fulfil the engagements contracted with the court of Vienna; and the plan of the campaign against France was settling at Potsdam. The duke of Brunswick was appointed generalissimo in the expedition.

*M. Petion*, mayor of Paris, addressed a letter to his fellow citizens, respecting the king's letter to the municipality of Paris, in which he endeavoured to obviate the construction put on his letter to the commandant-general relative to the rumoured intended departure of the king. The mayor laid the following copy of it before them.—“Many persons have communicated to me their fears for the king's departure to-night; commotions and tumults are mentioned as intended. The whole is accompanied with probability and means of proof. I therefore conjure you, not to lose a moment to take every measure of observation and prudence, to multiply the patroles in the environs; and to make them numerous.” In justification of himself, *M. Petion* said—“The King considers the rumour of his departure as a horrible calumny:—Good! Who was it that gave currency to this rumour? Those who gave publicity to a confidential letter.”

But now that it is before the public, I desire it may be judged with rigour.—Every impartial man will easily see, that

that if the king himself had been to take precautions for the public tranquillity, and for the safety of his person, he could not have imagined any other.—Had he wished to remit a party of factious persons who were attempting to ravish him from the nation, he would have commanded force and watchfulness.

Had he wished to prevent evil-disposed persons from rushing in crowds into the palace, he would have commanded force and watchfulness.—What did I require? Force and watchfulness. What have I done? I watched while my fellow-citizens slept.”

M. Goltz, minister from the court of Berlin, quitted Paris; M. Blumendorf, chargée d'affaires of the king of Hungary, and M. Novikoff, the chargée d'affaires of the emperors of Russia, departed also. They all went to Brussels.

M. Chauvelin, the French minister at the court of London, presented an official note to lord Grenville, occasioned by a preceding proclamation; purporting,—that, if the proclamation seemed to insinuate some Frenchmen have joined into their views, it was a circumstance unconnected with the French nation, the legislative body, the king, or his ministers.

25.] The king of Poland issued a proclamation or address to the army, exhorting them to unite good conduct, to obedience; fortitude, to courage; and love of their country, to loyalty; and concluded his address thus, “ Do not suffer a Traitor among you (should any unfortunately be found); and the safety of your country will be your work; in every danger remember your country; our life is the least thing we can offer her. Your common father, your king, and your commander gives you for ever this word of command.—Children! let us either live free and respected, or die with honour!

Lord Grenville answered the official note of M. Chauvelin, French ambassador, by saying, “ That in quality of secretary of state to his majesty, he cannot receive any communication on the part of a foreign minister, but for the purpose of laying it before his majesty and taking his instructions thereon; and that the deliberations of parliament, as well as the communications made to it by the king, are objects entirely foreign to diplomatic correspondence.”

26.] A declaration, made in the name of his majesty the king of Prussia, to the states of Franconia, was published at Nuremberg:—It held forth the reasons for the king of Prussia's joining with the king of Hungary,—“ that as a state of the empire, and in virtue of those matters, which unite him to the House of Austria, he cannot refuse to march his

his army towards the Rhine, to cover and defend the frontiers of the empire.

*May 26.]* The National Assembly decreed that the Ecclesiastics declare, to what country they meant to retire, when they were to be furnished with a passport, and to quit the district within 24 hours;—The king refused to give his sanction to this decree.

*28.]* The National Assembly were informed, that M. Gadradeux, at the head of the whites, and seconded by the regiments of Artois, and Normandy, after destroying the Mirlatrices' camp of the west, at la Croix de Bouquets, had made a general massacre of the people of colour.

*29.]* A circular letter of the king, and the assembled states of Poland dated at Warsaw, was addressed to the nation at large.

*31.]* The French minister for foreign affairs communicated to the National Assembly, the substance of M. Chauvelin's memorial to the king of England; and then read the answer given by the English Minister, in the name of the king, to M. Chauvelin. Its purpose was, that the king of England was extremely sorry at the declaration of war between France and Austria; and he declared, directly and positively, that he would maintain the treaty of commerce subsisting between England and France. The Polish Diet was prorogued, after having committed the conduct of the war entirely to the king, who set out immediately for the army, encamped in several divisions on the frontiers.

*June 1.]* An answer to the declaration, given by M. Belszakow, May 28, to the Polish Diet, was delivered to the same envoy.—The original was signed;

Stanislaus Nalica Malachowski, referendary of the crown, marshal of the Diet, and of the confederation of the crown.

Casimir Nestor, Prince Sapieha, general of the artillery, and marshal of the confederation of Lithuania.

The Count de Bennstorff, minister of state at Copenhagen, answered the memorial of the ministers of Austria and Prussia relative to their solicitations to engage his Danish majesty in the war against France. The Danish government professed the strictest neutrality.

*2.]* In the annual Swiss Diet at Trawenfeld, a letter was read from the French princes, importuning the Swiss to enter also in the holy league, as they styled it.

Patriotic gifts were presented to the National Assembly from all parts of the kingdom, for the support of the war.

*3.]* The

7.] The National Assembly of France invited the king to propose by his ambassadors at foreign courts the absolute suppression of privateering, and to give to all nations assurances, that, in so far as depended on the French nation, the liberty of navigation and commerce, the reciprocal tie of nations, and their common resources, should be preserved.

The king announced to the National Assembly the dismissal of the Jacobin ministry. M. Dumourier was appointed minister of war, in the room of M. Servan; M. Margues, that of public contributions, and M. Naillac, for the department of finances.

8.] M. Francois, of Nantz, presented to the National Assembly, W. Priestley, son of Doctor Priestley, as an adopted citizen of France. He pronounced, at the same time, a handsome eulogium on the writings of Doctor Priestley, and abominated severely, on the demolition of his house, &c. at Birmingham.

11.] The burgomasters, comptrollers and magistrates, of the thirteen Cantons and United States of Switzerland (*supposed in answer to a former solicitation*), transmitted a letter to the French princes, purporting their intentions to observe the strictest neutrality; and demanding their troops might not set foot upon the Helvetic territories.

13.] M. Servan, secretary at war, addressed a letter to the National Assembly, announcing that he had received the King's order to deliver up his commission to the secretary of foreign affairs. The Assembly, induced to believe, that the king was circumvented when he removed this citizen from the ministry, certified by a decree their esteem for M. Servan, and resolved that their declaration be transmitted to the eighty-three departments.

On the same day several other letters were read in the Assembly; one from the king, announcing that he had just changed the secretaries of the war department, the home department, and the minister of public contributions. That the two first were replaced by Messrs. Dumourier (late of foreign affairs) and Mourgis; that the third had no successor. A letter from M. Claviere, minister of public contributions, was also read. And a third from M. Roland, minister of the home department.—In a letter, addressed at this time to the king, from M. Roland, late minister for the home department, upon the critical state of public affairs, were these singular and prophetic words,—“A little more delay, and the afflicted people will imagine they perceive in their king the friend and the accomplice of conspirators. Good heaven! are all the powers of the earth stricken with

blindness! and will they never attend to any council but such as lead them on to ruin! I am aware that the language of truth is seldom received in courts!—I am likewise sensible that, as its voice is hardly ever heard, revolutions become necessary.—Above all, I know that I ought to speak the truth to your majesty, not only as a citizen, subject to the laws, but as a minister honoured with your confidence, or invested with functions that imply it; nor do I know what can hinder me from fulfilling a duty, which I feel to be incumbent on me."

M. *Gouvion*, a distinguished officer in the army of *La Fayette*, was shot by a cannon ball. He died universally regretted by the army and the Assembly.

M. *Dumourier* reported to the National Assembly, that the state of the French armed force, fortifications, provisions, &c. was in the utmost weakness and disorder.

13.] The king of the French, refused to sanction the decree against the refractory priests, and also the decree for the establishment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

14.] The elector of Menthon gave notice to the minister plenipotentiary of France to quit his court.

16.] *La Fayette* addressed a letter from the intrenched camp at Maubeuge, to the National Assembly, replete with the bitterest invectives against the Jacobin Club. It took its origin from a debate which arose therein on the 21st of May; when the president of the Club pronounced these words,—“It is not possible for a patriotic citizen to remain in the king’s service—It is a proof of the adage—“like master, like man;” and also from a second debate of the society on the 23d of May, wherein the General *La Fayette* and *Narbonne* were represented as traitors, as perfidious miscreants, deserving a scaffold, and ready to go over to join the enemy.

17.] The two brothers of the French king, and the prince *de Condé*, were by a decree of the high National Court of France, deprived of the title of French citizens, and their effects were confiscated to the nation.

18.] M. *Dumourier*, addressed the following lines to the king—“Your majesty will either sanction the decree relative to the camp, and that respecting the feudal rights, or I shall resign.” The king answered,—“that he should assemble his counsel the next day.” The council, composed of four ministers was accordingly called; the gates of the palace were kept shut, the guard was doubled and nothing was decided. As for the decree of the non-juring clergy, the king told his physician M. *Veig d’Azir*, that, if he felt the axe on his neck, he would not sanction it.—*Dumourier* then resigned.

M. *Chauvelin*,

M. Chauvelin addressed a note to lord *Grenville*, intimating, that he had transmitted to his majesty, the king of the French, the official note addressed to him the 29th of May last, on the part of his Britannic majesty, in answer to that which he had the honour to transmit to him on the 15th of the same month ; and likewise the royal proclamation published in consequence. M. Chauvelin was ordered to transmit to his Britannic Majesty, the expressions of the sensibility of the King to those amicable dispositions, and those sentiments of humanity, justice and peace so strikingly manifested in this answer.—The King of the French requested the kind mediation of his Britannic Majesty with the persons now arming against France.

18.] The Jacobin club declared their sittings permanent, they proposed that *La Fayette* should be sent to Orleans as a traitor, denouncing him as an enemy to France, and inviting all good patriots to bring himself or his head to Paris.

A letter from M. de *la Fayette* was read in the National Assembly.

19.] M. Dumourier, upon his resignation as Minister of War, intreated the Assembly to permit him to return to his post in the Army of the North.—The Assembly granted this requisition.

A Fete, in honour of Liberty, was celebrated by the Officers of the National Guards, &c. in Paris. In the Assembly, one of them being admitted to the bar, spoke thus ; “ Legislators, the volunteers of this battalion offer you their most respectful homage ;—They mean to set the favoured tree of Liberty at the door of the hall :—deign to applaud the innocent sacrifice we offer to the divinity of Frenchmen :—Deign to assist at the *Apotropeosis of a Cap*, the lustre of which surpasses that of a crown.—The tree we set up brings back grateful remembrance ; it is an *Italian poplar*, it comes from the country of the *Gracchi*—from the land of *Valerius Publicola*—from the spot on which *Cato* inhaled his first breath.—This tree is sacred to Liberty ; it is its fate to flourish from one pole to the other.—May our sons one day, under the shade of the tree we plant, relate with enthusiastic joy the exploits of their fathers ; and the grand æra of the revolution.”

*Courtray*, after a short resistance, surrendered to the French army under Mareschal Luckner.

The Assembly decreed, upon the motion of M. Condorcet, that six hundred folio volumes, monuments of privileged orders, should be burnt at the foot of the statue of LEWIS XIV. and that the pedigrees of the nobility be publicly burnt

on La Place Vendome. On the 25th they were burnt accordingly.

The Fauxbourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau, were put into a state of insurrection, by the leaders of the Jacobins.

Ypres, surrendered to the division of the French army under M. Cachet.

20.] A multitude in Paris, to the amount of 100,000 persons, armed with pikes, swords, musquets and artillery, embodied and marched towards the Tuilleries, in order to force the King to sanction the two decrees ; one in regard to the refractory Priests, and the other, the camp near Paris. A body of them repaired to the Assembly, and were admitted ; thence to the Carouzel, in front of the Palace. The gates of the Tuilleries were thrown open at four o'clock in the afternoon ; the multitude entered the Palace ; they presented the red bonnet of Liberty to the King, which he cheerfully put on ; and the Queen, with great condescension, distributed ribbands and May Branches, the new test of Patriotism, among the multitude. This scene lasted five hours and not less than 40,000 armed men, &c. passed through the Royal Apartments, without removing the most trifling article from its place.

22.] The King of the French issued a proclamation concerning the tumults of the 20th of June ; he complained that a misguided multitude resorted under arms to the residence of his Majesty ; brought artillery into the guard-room of the palace ; broke open with axes the door of his apartments, and endeavoured to extort his majesty's sanction to their decrees, which he had constitutionally refused to give.

The mayor and municipal officers issued a proclamation, enjoining the citizens to preserve the peace, and their own dignity, and to protect with their arms the King and the Constitution.

23.] A paper, entitled, an "Instruction to the citizens of Paris from the Department," was circulated throughout Paris, in consequence of the tumult of the 28th instant, it pointed out, in a forcible manner, the designs of the factions ; animadverted severely on the public functionaries, and particularly recommended union among the citizens ; it concluded thus—"Citizens, these external enemies menace our frontiers ; their force is formidable. The union and the exercise of ours is necessary ; peace must reign among ourselves if we wish to have many against them. It is upon them that, without distraction, we must fix our eyes and turn our arms ; it is to our enemies that we ought all to hasten, and

andally like brothers, to defend the cause of freedom against tyranny.

(Signed) "La ROCHE, President,  
" BLONDEL, Secretary."

24.] A courier arrived at Stockholm, from Petersburg, with dispatches for Count de Stockenberg, the Russian ambassador, insisting on the stipulated quota of 16,054,000 men, which the late king promised against France. The duke regent by a courier sent to Petersburg, declared, "that the situation of Sweden would not permit her to send troops against France, agreeably to the treaty of Drottingholm."

25.] Lagard, the war minister, addressed the National Assembly, and informed them that the King was of opinion, that it was impossible to subject the plans of the campaign to the deliberations of the Cabinet, that therefore his majesty charged him to demand from Marechal Luckner, that fully confiding in his zeal and prudence, a *carte blanche* be allowed him in the progress of the campaign already commenced; at the same time concerting measures with M. La Fayette, as far as the proximity of the two armies might render this conduct practicable.

26.] Twenty deputies from the Faubourg St. Antoine were admitted to the bar of the National Assembly, where their orator pronounced this bold, but respectable address, " We are told that the authors of the meeting on Wednesday, (June 29) are threatened; we are come to announce them, we are they. We, fathers of families, citizen soldiers, conquerors of the Bastile, who, wearied with the plots and outrages against the nation and the legislative body, have assembled the men of the 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789, to renew the pact of alliance; it is we who wished to render you witness of the harmony which prevails between the friends of liberty; and who, indignant at the dismissal of the patriot ministers, at the baseness and perfidy of the court, and at the difficulties opposed to the labours of the legislative power, wished to present to the King the spectacle of an hundred thousand men, armed for the defence of the National Assembly. It is we, who have been calumniated by the valets of the court, and have been placed between the fire of the national guard whom we esteem, and the indignation of the National Assembly whom we would defend." The orator then dwelt on the treachery of the court, who, he said, would sacrifice the armies of France to the king of Hungary, if by so doing, the reign of despotism could be restored. " It is always," said he, " from the foot of the throne, that the stream of conspiracy spreads itself into all the veins of the body." The

1. The citizens of Lyons presented an address to the National Assembly, accusing the king of perfidy, and arguing whether he could any longer exercise the executive power.

The citizens of Laval presented an address to the National Assembly, accusing the queen of treachery. They said, "It is the wife of the executive power, that artful and corrupt woman we propose to you to denounce."

27.] From a report made to the National Assembly, the following was the state of the armies of France on the 1st of June :—Army of the North, commanded by Marechal Luckner, total effective men in tents and at posts, 59,619. Centre army, commanded by M. de la Fayette, 60,254. Army of the Rhine, commanded by M. La Morliere, 60,121. Troops on the coasts and the interior parts of the kingdom, 24,875. Troops in the colonies, 17,371.—Effective men, 271,013.

28.] M. de la Fayette arrived in Paris from the army; having gone to the Assembly, and avowed his letter of the 18th instant, he entreated them to step forward, and save the country from ruin, by dissolving the factious clubs, and inflicting exemplary punishment on the instigators of the disgraceful outrages of the 20th.

29.] The six Ministers appeared at the bar of the National Assembly, to give an account of their respective administrations. M. Duranthon spoke first : he said, "that as to what relates to the decrees, which the king had refused to sanction, he knew no other means than to enforce the respect due to the constituted authorities, and ensure the execution of the laws ;" and concluded by saying, that ministers were no way responsible for the king's refusing his sanction, as the king ought to possess the same freedom with regard to his sanction, which was vested in his own person, and constituted an essential part of his royal prerogative, as with regard to any other exercise of thought.

All the ministers signed a memorial to this effect.

The war minister read a proclamation issued by the king to the French army; the soldiers were exhorted to union and obedience. A part of it is as follows : " Soldiers, misunderstand not this sacred name of liberty. Think that it consists in obeying none but the laws, and establishes fidelity to them as the first duties. To them the king submits zealously and without reserve. May this example encourage you to brave every danger, rather than fail in what you have sworn to observe! I formerly deplored the errors of those officers, who, misled by false prejudices, abjured oaths voluntary and sacred; but, since you have been fighting for your country, I am profoundly indignant against those who falsely go over to the enemy,

enemy, and abandon the post of honour in which my confidence had placed them. I consider them as my most personal enemies, as the most dangerous enemies to the state; and my sensibility will be the less affected, when I see all the rigour of the laws fall heavy upon them."

LOUIS."

The minister of war sent to the National Assembly the extract of a letter from Marechal Luckner, dated Menin, June 26. His advanced guard at Courtray was reinforced, and cantonments were throwing up to strengthen his position. He assured the king, that the French nation had not a more zealous defender than he was.

Marechal Luckner addressed a letter to the king, from his head quarters at Menin, June 28. After declaring his inviolable attachment to France and the Constitution which she adopted, the work of a free people, he expressed his indignation at a great commotion which he dared not to characterize, reigning in the capital, and even in the palace; he assures his majesty that the whole of his army participated with the same lively emotions as himself, and another General (M. de la Fayette) who had acquired the right of making his voice be heard, as often as liberty and the success of a revolution, to which he had co-operated so usefully, were in question.

M. Jean Bril, member of the National Assembly of France, proposed the following decree:—"When the internal and foreign safety of the state shall be threatened, and the legislative body shall judge it indispensable to implore extraordinary measures, they shall declare by the following FORMULA. 'Citizens, the Country is in danger.' Immediately after this declaration, all the administrative bodies shall assemble, all the citizens qualified to bear arms, shall be in a state of permanent activity, &c." The decree went on to state the other measures that shall be adopted in such an exigence, and concluded, that when the danger shall have ceased, the National Assembly shall declare by this FORMULA—"Citizens, the Country is no longer in danger."

The discussion was interrupted by the following letter from M. la Fayette:

"Gentlemen,

"On returning to the post where brave soldiers devote themselves to death for the constitution; but where they neither ought to, nor will lavish their blood, but for the Constitution, I carry with me a lively and profound regret that I am not able to inform the army of the Assembly's having already deigned to a decision on my petition.

"The cry of all the good citizens in the kingdom, which the clamours of a few factious persons strove in vain to stifle, daily

daily informs the elected representatives, and the hereditary representatives of the people, that while near them shall exist a fact that *sathers* all the authorities, menaces their independence, and, after having provoked a war, seeks by representing our cause, to deprive it of defenders; that while we have to blush for as unpunished a crime as treason, which has roused the just and unjust alarms of all Frenchmen, and the indignation of all the world, our liberty, our laws, our honour are at stake.

" Such are the truths which free and generous spirits are not afraid to repeat; revolting against the factious of every description, indignant against the dastardly, who would degrade themselves to the point of expecting a foreign interference, penetrated with the principle which I have the honour of having from the first to possess in France, that *all illegal power is oppression, and that to right it is a duty.* — They are bound to lay their fears before the Legislative Body. They hope that the attention of the Legislative Body will deliver them from their fears. As for me, Gentlemen, who have never changed principles, sentiments, or language, I should hope that the National Assembly, considering the urgency and the danger of circumstances, will permit me to join the new expression of my regret and my wishes to the homage of my profound respect."

(Signed)

" LA FAYETTE."

The discussion being resumed, M. *De Launay* proposed to suspend the Constitution till the declaration of peace, and loudly reprobated the conduct of M. *La Fayette*, whom he compared to Julius Cæsar. " But ought he," said he, " to compare himself to Cæsar! I beg his pardon, the distance between them is immense."

M. *Alex. Berthier*, Major-General and chief of the *Etat-major* of the Army of the North, addressed a letter to the king, from the Camp at *Menin*, June 27, in which he said that his indignation burned against those guilty men, who violated the Constitution on the 20th of June, and that he renewed his oath to the nation, the law, and his majesty, to maintain the Constitution decreed by the Constituting Assembly in the years 1789-90 and 91.

M. *Terrier* the Minister of the Home Department, addressed a letter to the Eighty-three Departments, concerning the Federation of the 14th July; he exhorted the magistrates to prevent unlawful assemblies within their respective jurisdictions, and particularly the repairing of the citizens in crowds to Paris, on the day of the Federation,

30.] M.

30.] M. de la Fayette, finding that he could effect nothing in Paris, that he was rendered odious by the Jacobins, and that he was burnt in effigy, left the capital, and proceeded immediately to his army.

M. Petion, Mayor of Paris, addressed the following letter to the citizens :—“ Citizens, the storm is collecting—you will be more calm than ever. Tumult would destroy the public cause—tranquillity will restore it. They will strive to exhaust your patience—to excite your indignation. Have the courage to resist coldly all these provocations. Already there is a public rumour, that before the 10th of this month, we shall be witnesses of very great misfortunes; give the lie to this rumour; disconcert the projects of the intriguers, your enemies. The moment is come when the intriguers will be discovered, and when we shall be able to distinguish the true friends from the false worshippers of the Constitution. Calumnies will pass away—truth will stand its ground. The magistrates of the people will watch for them.”

It was announced in the Assembly, that M. Luckner had abandoned Courtrai, on the 29th June, at night; and that he encamped in his old situation, without the gate de la Magdeleine at Lille.

July 2.] M. Duranben, one of the six ministers, gave, in his resignation, which the king accepted.

3.] M. Petion, mayor of Paris, and M. Manuel, procureur of the commons, were suspended, by the directory of the department of Paris, for their conduct on the 20th ult.

The National Assembly decreed 300,000 livres, as an indemnification for the immediate relief of those, whose houses were burned by M. Jarry, at Courtray, on the 30th ultimo,

The French having evacuated the abysse town, the minister at war communicated to the Assembly, that the French army had abandoned all their acquisitions in Flanders, and had turned to their own territory; that the plan of operation had been entirely changed, and that they would now act on the defensive.

The Duke of Brunswick arrived at Coblenz, and the first column of the Prussian army reached that place the same day.

5.] M. Digoly the new Minister of Justice, presented a letter to the National Assembly from the king, wherein he stated it as his opinion, that they could not give a surer pledge of their fighting in reality for the peace and liberty of their country, than the union of the two Constituted Authorities, newing on the 14th of July, round the altar of their country, the same resolution—to live free or die.

The

The Minister for Foreign Affairs communicated to the Assembly several papers from Coblenz, that had been intercepted and sent to the king. Among these were two bills of Exchange, for sums to the amount of 6,000,000 of livres, and several certificates, all issued by the *Emigrant Princes* in the King's name.

In consequence of these papers, the King issued the following

*Notification to the Powers of Europe.*

"The king of the French being informed that persons still continue to make use of his name, to propose negotiations with Foreign Courts, to make loans, and even to dare to make levies of foreign troops; and being again desirous of consecrating, in a solemn manner, his attachment to the Constitution which he freely accepted, and which he has sworn to defend, disavows all declarations, protestations, negotiations with foreign courts, loans, levies of foreign troops, purchase of arms, warlike stores, and all others, and generally all acts, public and private, made in his name by *Louis-Stanislaus-Xavier, Charles Philip, Louis-Joseph, and Louis-Anthonny-Henry*, French princes, and by other emigrants, rebels to the laws, and to their country.

"He declares, that his own interests, and those of the people, of whom he is the hereditary representative, are for ever inseparable; and that the Government, the execution of which is confided to him, shall be maintained by him in all its purity.

"Firm in his resolution, the King of the French charges his Minister of Foreign Affairs to notify to all the powers, that, entirely devoted to the cause of the French people, he will make use of all the force put into his hands against the enemies of France, whatever pretexts may be employed to countenance the armed assemblies of the emigrants, or to support them in their hostile proceedings."

5.] The minister for foreign affairs personally informed the National Assembly that the emigrant princes had opened a loan secured on all estates in France.

The Directory of Frankfort met for the purpose of electing a Head of the German Empire. The King of Hungary, now Emperor Francis II. was chosen.

6.] The King addressed a letter to the President of the National Assembly, announcing that another enemy had declared against France; that a Prussian army amounting to 52,000 men had actually begun to march; that it was manifest a good understanding subsisted between the Courts of Vienna

enna, and Berlin, and that conformably to the Constitution, he gave notice of same.

M. Condorcet in the National Assembly inveighed bitterly against the executive power, since the appointment of the present ministers, and proposed four plans of a decree for abridging the royal power. His speech was ordered to be printed.

7.] Upon the proposition of the deputy Lamourville, in the National Assembly, a re-union of all the members of the legislative body took place. The two parties embraced each other, and solemnly declared their adherence to the constitution. A deputation of 24 members were then sent to the king, who, having repaired to the assembly, congratulated them in the most affecting terms on their re-union. He at the same time informed them that he had appointed M. Dejoly, minister at war.

8.] Lord Grenville, Secretary of state, transmitted an answer to M. Chauvelin's note of June 18 last, purporting, that though he wished for the maintenance of that happy harmony subsisting between the two empires, and was resolved not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, he was equally induced to respect the independence, of other sovereigns, and particularly those of his allies.

9.] M. Joly announced in the Assembly, that three foreign armies were upon their march to the frontiers; that the armies to oppose them amounted to 45,000 men in the North 50,000 in the centre, 55,000 on the Rhine, and 40,000 in the South, and that all the ministers had given in their resignations.

The minister for foreign affairs reported, that it appeared, that the empires of Germany, and Russia, the courts of Turin, Naples, Rome, Spain, and Portugal had conspired against France; but that Switzerland, Holland, and England had preserved a neutrality.

10.] A statement of the political situation of the different states and powers of Europe, relative to France was transmitted by M. Chambonas, (then Minister of foreign affairs) to the diplomatic committee; M. Koeb, a member of the said committee read the same to the National assembly.

All the lately appointed French ministers except M. Dejoly, gave in their resignation.

11.] M. Hanault de Sechelles, speaking in the National Assembly in the name of the three committees, recommended the Declaration, "that the country is in danger." The Assembly agreed to the Declaration; and the president rising in the midst of the most profound silence, pronounced, for the first

first time, the concise and solemn FORMULA, "the country is in danger."

The National Assembly then decreed two addresses, one to the army, the other to the French people. In the address to the latter they spoke thus—"Your constitution relies upon the principles of eternal justice. A league of kings is formed to destroy it, their battalions advance, they are numerous, submitted to a rigorous discipline, and for a long time exercised in the arts of war. Do you not feel a noble ardour inflame your courage? Will you suffer that foreign hordes shall spread like a destructive torrent over your country? That they shall ravage your harvests, desolate your houses by fire and murder; and in one word, that they shall load you with chains, tainted with the blood of those whom you hold most dear?

You have taken the oath to live free or die; the assembly know you will adhere to it, and they will shew you the example; but it is enough to brave death, it is necessary to conquer; and, you may conquer, if you abjure your hatreds, if you forget your political dissensions; if you rally to the common cause. Astonish your enemies by the majestic display of your strength, and of a great character; of union, of respect for the laws; immovable courage, and speedy victory shall crown the altar of liberty with her palms.

13.] The national assembly decreed the restoration of M. Petion to his office of Mayor.

14.] The grand National Federation took place in the Champ de Mars. As Petion was entering the field, the people repeatedly shouted "Long live Petion! The Jacobins! down with the departments, and the veto!"

15.] The Austrians took possession of Orchies, and massacred many of the inhabitants.

17.] M. Luckner, agreeably to the official communication of a decree of the National assembly, imposing that he should this day give an account of the operations of the campaign, addressed a letter to the assembly, and reported in the same, "that the army was still incompleat, deficient in number of corps, and by no means re-united, and that if neglected, it would be in an immense disproportion to that of their enemies." The notes subjoined to this letter contained in substance, that the four armies on the frontiers, after leaving sufficient garrisons in the several places, could not muster above 70,000 men.

18.] The national assembly decreed, that 57 people of eminence and distinction were guilty of high treason.

19.] Several debates happened on M. La Fayette's conduct in leaving the army and coming to Paris; some strong charges were

were brought against him on that account, and in several addresses to the assembly he was denounced a traitor.

20.] The king issued a proclamation on the dangers to which the country was exposed. The proclamation, which was of considerable length, began agreeably to the FORMULA decreed by the convention ; " *Citizens, our Country is in danger ; The National Assembly has declared it ; the law has assigned every one his post ; the king presses you to repair to it ; the country, our common Mother, calls upon all her children ;, and they will not surely be deaf to her voice. Your property and your persons are at stake ; the safety of what is dearest to you, your mothers, your wives, your children, is in danger. Frenchmen, your constitution, and your liberty are at stake ! It is no longer the time of deliberation and speeches, it is that of glorious actions.*"

25.] The Dutch were much pressed by the confederate powers to accede to the alliance against France, but reply in the negative.

26.] The king of Prussia made a concise and explicit exposition of the reasons which induced him to take up arms against France. In justification of his conduct, he said, that " *united with his Apostolic Majesty by the ties of a close and defensive alliance, he cannot act contrary to his engagements, and remain a quiet spectator of the war declared against this sovereign. He has not then hesitated to recall his minister from Paris, and to act with vigour in defence of his ally. As a principal member of the Germanic corps, he is further obligated by his relations in this quality to march to the succour of his co-estates. And, that under the double connection of ally of his Apostolic Majesty, and a powerful state of the empire, he now takes up arms.*"

The National Assembly decreed the removal of the Swiss guards from the capital.

His most serene highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, commanding the combined armies of their majesties, the Emperor and the king of Prussia, addressed the following declaration to the inhabitants of France, dated at Coblentz. As the violent terms in which it was written, have become the subject of public censure, and tended rather to connect than disunite the people of France, it will not be deemed improper to give it at full length.

#### DECLARATION.

" Their Majesties the emperor and the king of Prussia, having entrusted me with the command of the combined armies, assembled

assembled on the frontiers of France, I think it my duty to inform the inhabitants of that kingdom, of the motives which have influenced the conduct of the two sovereigns, and of the principles by which they are guided. After arbitrarily suppressing the rights, and invading the possession of the German princes in Alsace and Lorraine—after having disturbed and overthrown in the interior part of the kingdom all order and lawful government—after having had recourse to the most violent measures, which are still daily renewed against the sacred person of the king, and against his august family, those who have seized on the reigns of Government have at length filled the measure of their guilt, by declaring an unjust war against his Majesty the emperor, and by invading his provinces of the low countries. Some of the possessions belonging to the German empire have been equally exposed to the same oppression, and many others have only avoided the danger by yielding to the imperious threats of the domineering party, and of their emissaries. His Majesty the king of Prussia, united with his imperial Majesty, in the bands of the strictest defensive alliance, and as a preponderant Member himself of the Germanic Body, cannot refuse marching to the assistance of his ally, and of his co-estates; it is under this double relation that he undertakes the defence of that Monarch, and of Germany. To these high interests is added another important object, and which both the Sovereigns have most cordially in view, which is to put an end to that anarchy which prevails in the interior part of France; to put a stop to the attack made on the throne and the Altar, to restore the king to his legitimate powers, to liberty and to safety, of which he is now deprived, and to place him in such a situation that he may exercise that legitimate authority to which he is entitled, convinced that the sober part of the nation detest the excesses of a faction which has enslaved them, and that the majority of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment when succour shall arrive, to declare themselves openly against the odious enterprize of their oppressors, his majesty the emperor and his majesty the king of Prussia, earnestly invite them to return without delay into the paths of reason and of justice, of order and peace; it is with this view that I the under-written general commandant in chief of the two armies, to declare,

1st, "That drawn into the present war by irresistible circumstances, the two allied courts have no other object in view than the welfare of France, without any pretence to enrich themselves by making conquests.

2dly, "That

2dly, "That they do not mean to meddle with the internal government of France, but they simply intend to deliver the king, the queen, and the Royal Family from their captivity, and to insure to his most christian majesty that safety which is necessary for his making and without danger, and without obstacles, such convocations as he shall judge proper, and for endeavouring to ensure the welfare of his subjects according to his promises, and to the utmost of his power."

3dly, That the combined armies shall protect the towns, bourgs, and villages, as well as the person and property of all those who shall submit to the king, and that they will concur in the immediate restoration of order and police throughout all France."

4thly, "That the National Guards are called on to preserve, provisionally, tranquillity in town, and in the country, to provide for the personal safety and property of all Frenchmen, until the arrival of the troops belonging to their imperial and royal majesties, or until orders be given to the contrary, on pain of being personally responsible; that, on the contrary, such National Guards as shall fight against the troops of the two Allied Courts, and who shall be taken with arms in their hands, shall be treated as enemies, and punished as rebels to their king, and as disturbers of the public peace."

5thly, "That the general officers, the subalterns, and soldiers of the regular French troops are equally called upon to return to their allegiance, and to submit themselves immediately to the king, their legitimate sovereign."

6thly, "That the members of Departments, Districts, and Municipalities, shall be equally responsible, on pain of losing their heads and their estates, for all the crimes, all the conflagrations, all the murders and the pillage which they shall suffer to take place, and which they shall not have in a public manner attempted to prevent, within their respective territories; that they shall also be obliged to continue their functions until his Christian Majesty, when set at full liberty, shall make farther arrangements, or until further orders be given in his name."

7thly, "That the inhabitants of towns, bourgs, and villages, who shall dare to defend themselves against the troops of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, either in open country, or through half open doors or windows of their houses, shall be punished instantly according to the rigorous rules of war, or their houses shall be demolished or burned. On the contrary, all the inhabitants of the said towns, bourgs, and villages, who shall readily submit to their King, by opening their gates to the troops belonging to their majesties, shall be immediately under their

their safeguard and protection, their estates, their property and their persons shall be secured by the laws, and each and all of them shall be in full safety.

8thly, "The city of Paris and all its inhabitants, without distinction, shall be called on to submit instantly, and without delay, to the king, to set the prince at full liberty, and to enjoin to him, and to all royal persons, that inviolability and respect which are due by the laws of nature and of nations to sovereigns; their imperial and royal majesties making personally responsible for all events on pain of losing their heads, pursuant to military trials, without hopes of pardon, all the members of the National Assembly, of the departments, of the districts, of the municipality, and of the National Guards at Paris, justices of peace and others whom it may concern. And their imperial and royal majesties further declare, on their faith and word of emperor and king, that if the palace of the Tuilleries be forced or insulted, if the least violence be offered, the least outrage done to their majesties, the king, the queen, the royal family, if they be not immediately placed in safety and set at liberty, they will inflict on those who shall deserve it the most exemplary and ever memorable avenging punishments, by giving up the city of Paris to military execution, and exposing it to total destruction; and the rebel who shall be guilty of illegal resistance, shall suffer the punishments which they shall have deserved; their imperial and royal majesties promise on the contrary, to all the inhabitants of the city of Paris, to employ their good offices with his most christian Majesty, to obtain for them a pardon for their insults and grins, and to adopt the most rigorous measures for the security of their persons, and property, provided they speedily and strictly conform to the above injunctions. Finally, Their majesties, not being at liberty to acknowledge any other laws in France, except those which shall be derived from the king, when at full liberty, protest before hand against the authenticity of all kind of declarations which may be issued in the name of the king, so long as his sacred person, and that of the queen, and the princes of the whole royal family shall not be in full safety; and with this view their imperial and royal majesties intend and exhort his most christian majesty to name a town in his kingdom nearest to the frontiers to which he would wish to remove, together with the queen, and the royal family, under a strong and safe escort, which shall be sent for that purpose, so that his most christian majesty may, in perfect safety, send for such ministers and counsellors as he shall be pleased to name, order such convocations as he shall think proper, and provide for the restoration of order, and the regular administration

administration of his kingdom. In fine, I declare and promise in my own individual name, and in my above quality, to cause, to be observed every where by the troops under my command good and strict discipline, promising with mildness and moderation, those well disposed subjects who shall submit peaceably, and quietly, and to employ force against those only who shall be guilty of resistance, or of manifest evil intention. I therefore call upon, and expect all the inhabitants of the kingdom, in the most earnest and forcible manner, not to make any opposition to the troops under my command, but rather to suffer them every where to enter the kingdom freely, and to afford them all the assistance, and shew them all the benevolence which circumstances may require.

Given at General Quarters, at Coblenz, July 25, 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND DUC DE  
BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG.

August 3.] The King of the French addressed a letter to the President of the National Assembly, in consequence of the declaration of the Duke of Brunswick. The publication of it, he said, seemed to him to require a new declaration of his sentiments and principles. Never, he asserted, should he be seen compounding the glory or the interests of the nation, or receiving the law from foreigners, or from a party; it was to the nation that he owed himself, and he was one and the same with her.

Several members required that the King's letter should be printed, and sent to the eighty-three Departments. On this motion the previous question was called for, and M. Isnard having obtained a hearing, affirmed, that the King's letter was only *a heap of falsehoods*. The proposal of printing the letter was rejected.

In the same sitting, the Envoys of the Commonalty of Paris, with M. Petion at their head, appeared at the Bar, and Petion demanded in the name of the forty-eight Sections of Paris, that the King should be excluded from the Throne, and that the management of affairs during the interregnum should be entrusted to responsible ministers, until the election of a new King in a National Convention. His speech was afterwards delivered in writing to the President, but the Assembly came to no resolution upon it.

It appeared from the minute-book of the Common Hall in Paris, that 10,715 volunteers had entered themselves in eight days without any bounty whatever, and were influenced solely by patriotic principles.

4.] The Marine Committee made a report upon the letter of the King, which had been referred to them, demanding,

that thirty-three vessels should be put into commission, in consequence of the report of an English armament. The Assembly rejected the proposal of the King, as they thought the English nation well disposed to the French, and the ambassador in England had also given assurances of the neutrality of the Cabinet of St. James's. The English fleet now at sea, they considered, as intended merely for the purposes of evolution.

M. *La Fayette*, in a letter to the Assembly, denied in the most explicit manner, his having proposed to *Marechal Luckner* to march his army to Paris. His letter was referred to a Committee. A letter was also read from M. *Luckner*, denying his having made any charge against *La Fayette*.

Letters and deputations, from some of the sections of Paris, announced their wish—that the King be dethroned; and also their determination to renounce their allegiance to him.

5.] Numerous desertions began to take place in the Austrian army; in consequence of which, the National Assembly unanimously passed a decree—that every officer or soldier of the enemies' armies, who should range themselves under the banners of Liberty, and upon taking the CIVIC OATH, should enjoy for life a pension of an hundred livres; and the pension, upon their decease, should be continued to their widows.

6.] The King, in the habit of a peasant, attempted to escape from the Tuilleries, but was recognized by a sentinel. The tocsin sounded—and the inhabitants of Paris were in the greatest alarm.

7.] Several Citizens were admitted to the bar of the Assembly, bearing a petition signed by many thousand persons in the Champ de Mars. They were preceded by a pike surmounted by a woollen bonnet. Upon the middle of the pike was a LABEL, with the words—"Deposition of the King," which before the orator could address the Assembly, was ordered to be taken off. The petitioners were informed—that the Assembly would consider their demand.

A proclamation, the result of a council of state, was addressed by the King to the nation—After animadverting upon the mutual diffidence, a few factious and ambitious men wished to excite between the nation and its sovereign, the King proceeded thus—"Foreign armies menace you—French, it is for you to daunt them by your countenance, and especially by your union.—They insult your independence; and renew, with the King, the oath to defend it. They usurp his name to invade the French territory.—Frenchmen, can your King be responsible for the language which your enemies hold? Can it be in their power to break the bonds which subsist between you and him; and, by *Manifestos* more dreadful, perhaps, than their

their arms, can they scatter division amongst us, when they cannot inspire terror?"

8.] Upon the APPEL NOMINAL relative to the accusation of M. *La Fayette*, there were for it 244; against it 406;—Majority in his favour 182. The division very much excited the displeasure of the galleries.

9.] The people, irritated at the acquittal of M. *La Fayette*, were determined to carry the question of "the King's deposition," which stood for this day. Bodies of armed men surrounded the Hall of the Assembly; insulted, menaced, and assaulted many members who had voted in favour of *La Fayette*. The Assembly, considering the present dangerous situation of the capital, decreed their sitting permanent until order was restored.

At midnight the alarm bell sounded in every quarter; and the GENERALE was beat, and at two o'clock the Assembly became permanent. M. *Petion*, who had gone to the Palace for the purpose of preserving tranquillity, and was said to have been detained as an hostage for the King's safety, appeared at the Bar; the Hall of the Assembly was immediately surrounded by an immense crowd of people, some of whom called out—"That the Court had become the focus of a counter-revolution; and that the palace itself was another Coblenz. If they had at last resolved to punish their enemies, it was not till they had been forced to it. If they were determined to take into their own hands the vengeance of the law, it was because the law was slow in punishing those traitors, who were constantly attempting to overthrow the Constitution. That every law ought now to be suspended, and give place to that supreme law—the safety of the people."

10.] At day-break, the Minister of Justice entered the Assembly, imploring protection for the King during their deliberations upon the most proper measures to adopt in this alarming crisis, it was announced, that a new provisional administration had been formed at the Commons' Hall; that the people, in their respective sections had named commissioners, who, from their powers, had denominated themselves a General Council of the Community; and that M. *Petion* was at the head of this temporary authority.

About nine o'clock in the morning, the King, attended by the Swiss regiment of guards, proceeded to the National Assembly, accompanied by the Queen, his sister, and the royal children. When his majesty seated himself by the side of the President, he said, "I am come among you to prevent the commission of a horrid crime, convinced that whilst here, I am safe." The conflict between the mob and the Swiss guards

now became dreadful, the latter obliged to yield to superior force, were almost butchered to a man. The mob, having gained possession of the palace, burst in an immense crowd into the different apartments, and carried off the Queen's jewels, money, and important papers. The statues of Louis XIV. and XV. were destroyed.

Many members being observed to be absent from the Assembly, either through fear or some other motive, it was therefore considered of importance to make a *call of the House*, to determine who were present. This being decreed, each member took the following oath, "*I swear, in the name of the Nation, to maintain Liberty and Equality, or to die at my post.*" A decree was then proposed by M. Vergniaud, in the name of the Extraordinary Commission, and adopted by the Assembly. The substance of this decree was, that the French people were invited to form a National Convention. The Executive Power was provisionally suspended. The Civil List was suspended. The six ministers now in office shall exercise the Executive power. The Extraordinary Commission shall present a plan for appointing a Governor to the Prince Royal. The King and Royal family shall remain under the protection of the Assembly. The King and Royal Family are under the safeguard of the law, and their defence intrusted to the National guard of Paris. All magistrates, officers, and soldiers who shall quit their posts, shall be declared infamous, and traitors to their country. The Department of Paris shall this day cause the present decree to be proclaimed. The same shall be transmitted to the eighty-three departments.

11. J. M. Briffot moved in the National Assembly, that the six Ministers had lost the confidence of the Nation; and it was decreed, that six others be chosen from among themselves, and that three Commissioners be chosen for each of the armies.

Upon an impartial comparison of the different statements, it appears that the number of people killed on the 10th, amounted to about 2,500.

All the statues of Kings were demolished, as well as those of La Fayette, Necker, and Mirabeau.

12. ] A great number of addresses, felicitating the National Assembly on their firm conduct in suspending the King, were present. Gonfoune, President—“The National Assembly declare, that the King is suspended; and that both himself and family remain as hostages; that the present Ministry have not the confidence of the Nation, and that the Assembly proceed to displace them. The civil list also ceases.”

13. ] M. Gaudet proposed the plan of a decree for summoning a National Convention.

Barnave

*Barnave, Alex. Lameth*, and some others, were committed to prison, on the charge of counter-revolutionary projects.

M. de Lefort, convicted of knowing of the convention of the confederates at Pillnitz, before he communicated it to the Assembly, was executed at Orleans pursuant to his sentence.

The battle of Antoign, between Longwy and Montmedy, took place between the central army of the French and the combined troops; 4500 Austrians and Prussians were killed, 3500 taken prisoners; 600 emigrants shut up in Longwy; 900 French killed in the action; 30 pieces of battering cannon, and howitzers, with all the baggage of the combined troops.

A decree of accusation was passed against M. La Fayette.

14.] M. Laporte, Intendant of the King's Revenue, was sent to the Abbaye.

The new Ministry appointed by the Assembly, were, M. Danton, Minister of Justice; M. Le Brun, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Roland, Minister of the Interior; M. Servan, Minister at War; M. Monge, Minister of Marine; and M. Claviere, Minister of Contributions.

A state paper, written by M. Condorcet, was adopted by the National Assembly; it was a true exposition of the motives on which the Assembly had proclaimed the convocation of a National Convention.

The Royal Family of France were conducted from the Convent of the Feuillans to the Temple, the place fixed on for their confinement. When the procession arrived at the Place Vendome, where the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. was overthrown on the tenth, they stopped, that the King might contemplate the fate of his ancestor, and the violent *Gorsas* thus insulted fallen majesty—"Oh! Louis XVI. thou hast forced Frenchmen to hate thee!—Thou hast shed their blood!—Thou hast coolly given orders for murder and carnage!—Thou art now unfortunate, and honest men pity thee! They wish that thy crimes would permit them to pardon thee."

Tranquillity prevailed in Paris.

M. de la Fayette and his army advanced towards Paris. At Sedan he imprisoned the Commissioner sent to arrest him.

15.] The Duke of Brunswick's army having taken the important post of Saarck, a town near Thionville, where the inhabitants fired from the windows on the Prussians, began to move, with an intention of entering France by Lorrain.—The same day the Austrian General (Clairfait) marched towards Montmedy; and, on that day also, the King of Prussia arrived at Luxembourg. The French fell back.

17.] A letter was transmitted by Mr. *Dundas* to the Earl of *Gower*, Ambassador at Paris, and delivered the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It contained declarations of the King's personal attachment to their Most Christian Majesties, and the interest he always took in their welfare; and, as the executive power had been withdrawn from his most Christian Majesty, and his Excellency's credentials could no longer be valid, his Majesty was of opinion that he ought not to remain longer in Paris, as soon as the necessary passports shall have been obtained; and concluded by expressing his wishes that no violence be offered to the Royal Family; the commission of which, he said, would not fail to excite sentiments of universal indignation throughout Europe.

In a note, in answer to the above communication made by Earl *Gower*, M. *Le Brun*, Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed the concern of the Executive Provisional Council for the departure of the English Ambassador, and their hopes that a full reciprocity of justice and fidelity would subsist between the two countries.

19.] M. *La Fayette* being informed of the decree of the Assembly, ordering the officers, civil and military, to send him alive or dead to its bar, in consequence of his arresting the commissioners sent to the armies, meditated his escape, and attempted to seduce a considerable number of his army to accompany him; but attended only by his staff-officers, and a few servants, he left his camp in the night; and was apprehended by the Austrian General *Harancourt*, stationed at Rochfort, with an advanced party of his troops. M. *La Fayette*, and his companions were sent prisoners to Namur.

22.] A letter from the Commissioners, sent to the Northern army, read in the Assembly, reported, that they every where found the people highly satisfied with the decrees of the Assembly; and that the greatest joy prevailed in the camp at Maulde, upon General *Dumourier*'s superseding *La Fayette* in the command.

Longwy surrendered, after one day's cannonading, to the combined armies.

23.] Numerous addresses were received in the Assembly from different parts of France, congratulating them on the dethronement of the king. The Assembly dispensed with the service of General *Luckner*, and the command of his army devolved on Lieutenant-General *Kellerman*.

The Minister of War gave an account that Russia had declared war against France; and that M. *Genet*, the Chargé des Affaires at Petersburg, had been ordered to depart that city in eight days, and the States of Russia as soon as possible.

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The French post at Aumetz, near Villers-la-Montagne, was attacked by the Prussians, and carried, after a vigorous resistance. The French lost above 500 men, and 100 made prisoners.

The National Assembly decreed, "That all priests liable to take the oath prescribed by the law of the 26th of December, 1790, and such as were not obliged to take that oath, as not being in office, but who were to have taken the civic oath ordained by the law of the 3d September, 1791, and that did not take such oath, should be sent out of the kingdom."— Forty thousand priests were to be exiled by this decree; 15 days were allowed them to depart out of the kingdom, otherwise they were to be transported to Cayenne in South America. Those who produced a certificate of their infirmities, and who could prove, by the parish register, that they were above 60 years of age, were exempted from submission to this decree.

The Council General of the Commune of Paris decreed, that all the vessels, images, and other moveables, in the churches of Paris, either of gold or silver, shall be removed, and sent to the mint.

The Assembly decreed, that whenever Longwy was retaken, the houses of the citizens shall be razed to the ground, and the magistrates punished for high treason.

24.] Mareschal Luckner and M. Lavergne, Governor of the town of Longwy, were ordered to be tried by a court martial.

Forty thousand men were ordered to be encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The Committee de Surveillance presented many letters, &c. to the Assembly, found in the King's library, tending to criminate the King, and shewing that the most glaring and palpable treason was on the face of every document.

The National Assembly, on the motion of Brissot, decreed, that the Swiss regiments, and the allies of the Swiss, in the service of France, ceased to be in the service of France; but at the same time, that France wished to continue in peace and amity with them.

A proclamation was issued at Givet, in the name of the sovereign people of Brabant and Liege, which shewed a second attempt at a revolution in these countries.

The siege of Thionville commenced; the garrison made a vigorous resistance; the Imperialists lost 500 men in erecting one battery; the besieged made a sally, and destroyed eight batteries ready to play. The following was the answer given by General Felix Wimpfen, governor of the town, to the Duke

Duke of Brunswick's summons to surrender: " You may, by means of your bombs and red-hot balls, destroy the town and inhabitants of Thionville; but there are two things which you will not be able to do, viz. either to burn the ramparts, or make my brave garrison be guilty of a dastardly act."

25.] M. Jean de Brit requested permission of the National Assembly to raise a body of 1200 volunteers, to be called (*les Douze Cents*) the Twelve Hundred, who shall bind themselves by oath to attack, individually and collectively, the kings and generals now at war with France. The plan was referred to a Committee.

26.] Their High Mightinesses the States General ordered M. Lefèvenon de Berkennrode to quit France, but previously declared, " that the Republic of the United Provinces was firmly resolved to remain neutral, and not meddle in any manner with the interior concerns of France."

M. Servan, Minister at War, read a letter in the National Assembly from M. Luekner, announcing the capture of Longwy on the 22d. The Assembly were of opinion that it was given up by treachery; and the following proclamation was issued out upon this subject: " Citizens, Longwy is taken or given up—the enemies advance—they flatter themselves that they shall find every where cowards or traitors—they are deceived. Our armies are indignant of this attack, and their courage is roused anew. Citizens, partake their indignation—the Country call you—Go."

The Primary Assemblies of France met all over the kingdom, and here it may not be improper to give an account of their forms. Paris, for instance, was divided into districts, and these subdivided, so as that the neighbours should every where meet to the amount of 650, and no more, in each place. There were consequently as many places of meeting as there were 650's to vote. Every 650 voters chose six electors, and they did this one by one. Each Assembly might consist of fewer than this number, that is of 450, but it could not consist of more than 650, and they chose one elector for the first 100; two, if the number was from 150 to 250; three, if from 250 to 350, and so on, up to 650. But if the numbers in any one appointed division were more than 650, they divided into two Assemblies, and chose electors in proportion.

M. de la Port, Intendant of the Civil List, and Durosoy, Editor of the Gazette of Paris, were, pursuant to sentence, executed in the Place de Caronnel. The latter was accused of holding correspondence with the enemy.

28.] Monsieur circulated among the troops of his camp the following printed speech, previously to his entering France in concert

concert with the combined armies : " Gentlemen, to-morrow we shall enter France. From that the operations entrusted to us will necessarily take their colour, and our conduct may fix the fate of France. You are not ignorant of the calumnies unceasingly heaped upon you by your enemies, and the pains they take to circulate that we re-enter our country for no purpose, but to subject it to our private revenge. It is by your conduct, gentlemen ; it is by the cordiality with which we shall receive the deluded who may throw themselves into our arms, that we shall prove to all Europe, that the French *Noblesse*, more illustrious than ever by their misfortunes and their constancy, know how to conquer their enemies, and to forgive the errors of their countrymen. The powers committed to us, would give us a right to exact whatever our interest and our glory might subject ; but we speak to French gentlemen, and their hearts, full of honour, will forget the duties which this noble sentiment imposes."

Letters from the Commissioners in the different Departments, stated, that the universal cry, wherever they went, was, " *Liberty and Equality*."

Messrs. *Vimale*, *Saurade*, and *Guillot*, condemned for forging assignats, were executed in the *Place de Grève*,

29.] The Provisional Executive Council informed the Assembly, that they had resolved to have a camp at Chalons, to receive the fugitives of any of their armies, and serve as a point of union for such volunteers as might arm to stop the progress of the enemy. Mareschal *Luckner* was appointed Generalissimo of the French armies, and took his post at Chalons, to aid and direct the other Generals.

An address from the French National Armies to the soldiers in the Combined Armies invading France, printed in the German language, was circulated throughout the Prussian and Austrian camps. It consisted chiefly of solemn interrogatories, and appeals to the sensibility of the Austrian and Prussian soldiers, and concluded thus : " Think for yourselves, be men, and not the brutal herd these tyrants would make you."

M. *Gaudet* presented a report on the papers found on M. *de Lavergne*, governor over Longwy, which proved that the town had been surrendered through treachery.

31.] The Austrians took possession of Stenay, and General *Dillon* took post at Mouzon.

September 1.] The Duke of Brunswick's summons, demanding Verdun to surrender, was read in the Assembly.

A letter from the Commissioners with the Army of the Rhine, states, that the citizens and soldiers in that frontier were in the best disposition ; but that there was reason to distrust the commanders of the fortified places.

The following proclamation was issued in Paris : "Citizens, the enemy is at the gates of the capital. Verdun is besieged. It cannot hold out longer than eight days. Citizens, let us repair to the *Champ de Mars*. Let an army of 60,000 men be immediately formed, and let us march towards the enemy."

Twelve deputies from the Assembly worked from four in the morning till night, in the entrenchments of the camp at Paris.

2.] A dreadful massacre broke out in Paris. The different prisons were broke open, and all the state prisoners butchered in the most horrible manner. An ex-bishop, and nearly an hundred non-juring priests were killed. All the debtors are released. From seven o'clock on Sunday evening to day-break on Monday, slaughter pervaded in the prisons of Paris. The most moderate accounts stated the number of suspected persons slain to be about twelve hundred : others said four thousand. Perhaps the medium of the two accounts may be nearest to the truth. The agents in this dreadful slaughter of innocent persons were branded with the title of *Septemberizers*.

M. *Caillard*, minister from France to the Diet of Ratisbon, by a resolution of the Austrian minister M. *Boire*, supported by the Prussian, and a majority of the Diet, was forced to quit Ratisbon.

The following ordonnance was issued at Brussels in the name of the Emperor : "All Ambassadors and Magistrates are forbidden to deliver passports to Frenchmen for entering the Austrian territory. All subjects of the Emperor are forbidden to trade with the French, or to send them money. Orders are given to shut all the passages by which communication may be had with France. Every traveller is in future to be considered as a spy, and will be treated accordingly."

On this day Verdun surrendered to the army commanded by the Duke of Brunswick. The Governor, M. *Beaurapaire*, seeing himself forced by the inhabitants to surrender the town, and that he could no longer defend himself honourably, blew out his brains in full council.

3.] An immense multitude hurried to the Temple, carrying the mutilated body of Madame *Lamballe*; but their violence and impetuosity was abated by the following inscription fixed up on the gate, by a deputation of the Assembly, previous to their arrival :

Citizens,  
You, who to a just vengeance,  
Know how to join the love of order,  
Respect this Barrier;  
It is necessary to our vigilance,  
And to our responsibility.

The people arrived at three o'clock. A sentiment of veneration stopped them at the sight of this *insurmountable* barrier. They approached it, and kissed it with religious respect. Two commissioners advanced towards the people; the people addressed them thus: "Magistrates, that we honour, we do not come to lay hands, we do not call it sacrilege, on the hostage confided to your vigilance; but we desire that a number, fixed by yourselves, shall accompany this impious head to the foot of the throne. We desire that those who are the cause of so many mischiefs should see the sad and fatal result of their conspiracies and infernal plots." In consequence of this M. M. Chabard, Guichard, and Palloz resolved to make known to the King the event which had happened, with all possible delicacy. The Queen and Madame Elizabeth manifested great sensibility. As to the King, he said either with a *real* or *hypocritical* apathy, to the person who shewed him the head of Madame Lamballe, "Vous avez raison, Monsieur! You did right, Sir."

Letters from the Commissioners to the different Departments announced, that the people were every where arming, and contributing money, and jewels for the public defence; and that the city of Amiens had given patriotic gifts to the amount of 60,000 livres in two hours. Dumourier fell back to Grand-Pré.

4.] Reports being circulated, that the National Assembly meant to re-establish the King, or place the Duke of York or Brunswick upon the throne;—in contradiction to these reports, M. Chabot said, "Let us swear that we abhor the doctrine ascribed to us—and let us declare, that we have suffered so much already from the vices of kings, and from royalty, that we hold them in detestation."—The whole Assembly rose, and took the oath proposed.

M. Dubaet—"Let us swear that no foreigner shall ever give laws to France."—M. Larivière, "Let us swear that no Kings—no Monarchs—shall ever be a stain upon our liberty." The Assembly rose again, and, with elevated hands, took the proposed oaths."

The States-General formally decided—That the Republic would not take an active part in the war against France. This resolution was carried only by a small majority in the particular state of Holland.

5.] M. Petion appeared before the Bar of the Assembly and declared, that all Paris was in a state of perfect tranquillity. Large bodies of armed men continued to appear daily before the Assembly, and then marched off to reinforce the armies on the Frontiers.

6.] The

6.] The capitulation of Verdun, on the 2d was announced in the National Assembly. M. *Beaurepaire*, Commandant of the town, had blown out his brains in full council, when he saw, that, forced by the inhabitants to surrender the place, he could no longer defend himself with honour.—The garrison obtained liberty to retire into the interior of France. After the capture of the town, the King of Prussia and Duke of Brunswick ordered the administration of the department of the Meuse to repair to Verdun to regulate the affairs of the department, on pain of death in case of disobedience. The Prussian general also ordered the receiver-general of the department of the Moselle to come before him and render an account of his receipts. This the receiver did ; and the whole being audited, and the sum in his hands paid, the Prussian general gave him an acquittance in the following singular terms ;—“ Received for and in the name of the French People, and of Louis XVI. King of the French, such a sum, being the amount of the taxes received from such a time to such a time, according to the decrees of the National Assembly, and for this sum I grant a complete acquittance in the name of the French Nation and the King.” The same general then directed the President of the Department to convene the Primary Assemblies according to the regulations of the constitution, as accepted by the King, and then to proceed to the election of the new deputies to the National Convention.

7.] A letter was read in the National Assembly from *General Ferrier*, announcing the pacific dispositions of the Swiss. The troops of Berne, which seemed to threaten the French frontier, had received orders to retire.

8.] Fifty-four national prisoners at Orleans, ordered to be transmitted to Saumur, were brought to Versailles, where, upon their passing through the gate de l'Orangerie, they were attacked by the populace, and the greater part of them inhumanly butchered. The Duke of *Brisac* and the Bishop of *Maudes* were among the sufferers.—On this day also 79 priests were massacred at St. Fermín.

Dispatches from the generals were read in the Assembly, stating that the King of Prussia had summoned Bar-le-Duc to furnish him with 25,000 sacks of wheat and oats, and that the deputies who went to Verdun to settle the affairs of that town, were detained by his Prussian Majesty as hostages.

The strong camp at Maulde was raised by the French, who returned to Valenciennes.

9.] From the 3d to the 9th instant, both days included, 9884 volunteers, completely armed, were raised by the city of Paris. Versailles furnished 5000, armed in a superior style.

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The district of Soissons 10,000, and fifty pieces of cannon. The municipalities of the department of Paris 5000.

[M. Petion announced in the Assembly, that the works of the camp of Paris went on with alacrity. He gave the strongest assurances with respect to the state of the capital; that tranquillity had been restored; and that the effervescence occasioned by the late events was now directed to the public good; the citizens had but one wish, that of re-uniting against the common enemies.]

In a letter from the Commissioners at Chalons, read in the Assembly, the following details, respecting the position of the enemy, and the armies of Kellerman and Dumourier were given. The Duke of Brunswick's army was between Verdun and Clermont; it was computed at 50,000 men. The emigrants were behind Longwy, to the number of 50,000, with about 5000 other troops. General Clairfait was towards Cavignan; with 30,000 Austrians. About 25,000 Austrians were between Sarre-Louis and Longwy, making, with other small bodies, about 135,000 men, besides the troops in the Brabant and in Flanders, computed at 80,000.

General Dumourier occupied Grand-pré; Arthur Dillon was at St. Menehould; and Kellerman at Bar-le-Duc. Dumourier's army amounted to 42,000, Kellerman's 16,000.

[1.] M. de la Fayette published in the Leyden Gazette, an address to the army lately commanded by him. It was certified to the editor of the Gazette, by six officers of his late Etat-major, who left the army with him, but who were released from the prisons at Luxembourg. The address contained the motives of his leaving the army, and concluded by expressing his wishes "for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions which seek to enslave it."

[2.] The National Assembly decreed, that the body of M. Beaurepaire, commandant of Verdun, be transported from St. Menehould, and deposited in the French Pantheon, and that the following inscription be placed on his tomb:

*Il aimait mieux mourir que de capituler avec Tyrans.  
He preferred death to capitulation with Tyrants.*

General Dumourier issued a proclamation to all French citizens in the departments occupied by the enemy, commanding them to carry their corn, and drive their cattle into the interior of the kingdom, and to assist, should the enemy advance, in constructing abbaties, &c. to prevent them penetrating into the country.

An address was transmitted to all the associated Societies from the Jacobin Club, in order to make them acquainted with

with the reason of the suspension of the correspondence of the Society.

14.] A letter from Thionville was read in the National Assembly, stating, that in a *sortie* made by the garrison, 450 of the Combined Armies, and three princes were killed in the action, among whom was the prince of *Waldeck*.

The minister at war transmitted to the Assembly, the copy of a dispatch received from General *Biron*. The General said, that a letter had been sent to him from the Swiss *Charge des Affaires*, stating, that the cantons were much displeased at the dismissal of their troops, and at the manner in which they had been sent back, without arms, and in small bodies, like a banditti. The extract of a letter, written by M. *Dumourier* to *Marechal Luckner* was likewise read, announcing, that the enemy, having attacked his right and left wings, at the Mare and Morteau, were beaten in battle. The attack was expected to be renewed the next day.

The French army under *Dumourier* was attacked at Grand Pré, and forced to retreat to St. Menehould.

15.] Upon the motion of M. *Sillery* relative to divorces, and after many arguments thereon, the Assembly came to the following resolutions: 1st, That a divorce, that is to say, a dissolution of the marriage, by the mutual consent of the husband and wife, be allowed. 2d, That a divorce be allowed at the desire of either the husband or wife, on the simple allegation of difference of tempers, or other ground.

16.] The French minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Assembly, that he had received officially the account of the German Empire, declaring war against France, at the solicitation of the Emperor. This minister also informed the Assembly, that the Executive Council had resolved, that war should be declared against the King of Sardinia; that his openly encouraging French rebels, and his insults to the Ambassadors from France, had rendered such a step absolutely necessary. In consequence of which the National Assembly declared war against the King of Sardinia.

During the night, the jewellery and regalia belonging to the crown were stolen out of the jewel office. They were valued at one million sterling: two of the robbers were taken.

17.] In a proclamation addressed by the mayor of Paris to his fellow citizens were these words: "Citizens, be on your guard; keep a watchful eye over these traitors; let us restrain from every kind of excess; let us respect persons and property; let us maintain good order, war against tyrants, and union."

union among ourselves ; let Paris be the cradle of liberty ; let it also be a safe and sure asylum ; suffer the inhabitants to remain in it, suffer strangers to visit it ; the poor will then be able to live, commerce will flourish, abundance will return ; and Paris will become the first city in the world."

The minister for Foreign Affairs presented a report to the National Assembly, respecting the orders given to the French troops to enter Sardinia, in which they were laid down at large, for commencing hostilities with the King of that country.

M. Vergniaud, in a most animated and eloquent speech, concerning the report of the extraordinary commission, pronounced these patriotic words : "What are the poignards and assassins, or what are the lives of the Representatives of the People, when their liberty is in danger ? When *William Tell* was adjusting the arrow which was to pierce the fatal apple, placed by a monster on the head of his son, he exclaimed, "*May my name and memory perish, provided Switzerland be free.*" And let us also say, "*May the National Assembly and its remembrance perish, provided France be free ;*" Here the Assembly unanimously rose and exclaimed, "*Yes, yes, let the very remembrance of us perish, provided France be free !*" M. Vergniaud then moved that the members of the Commons may be made responsible with their heads for the safety of all the prisoners.—Decreed.

18.] A declaration, written by M. Briffot, and agreed to by the National Assembly of France, a few days before the National Convention met, was made to all the Foreign Powers relative to the suspension of the King.

The Minister of War transmitted the following *Bulletin of the Armies* :—“M. Dumourier was attacked on the 16th. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. On the 17th Kellerman was at the distance of six leagues from Dumourier. He had been ordered to march. Bourdonville’s army is composed of 11,000, and seven complete battalions. These troops may be considered as having joined. The dispatches from the Rhine contain nothing interesting. The works at the camp of Chalons proceed with vigour. As discipline is established in the camp, we have now a respectable force to oppose that of our enemies.”

(Signed)

SERVAN.

19.] The minister at war announced, that general Dumourier was attacked on the morning of the 17th, near Illettes ; that the enemy had been repulsed with loss ; that general Kellerman was within 15 miles of M. Dumourier, and was to join

join him the next day; and that General Bouronville was to join with 15,000 men.

The National Assembly decreed, that the effects and property belonging to the order of Malta, should be sold as other national property, and that the *insignia* of that order should no longer be worn in France.

M. Delamare, member of the General Commission, presented the copy of an address to the French people, for insuring the safety of such members of the National Assembly, as might not be returned to the National Convention, and were threatened for not having voted for the acquittal of M. *La Fayette*. The address contained these emphatical words:—“Frenchmen, all popular vengeance, and all punishment, even of a public enemy, when it is not inflicted according to legal form, is murder; instead of serving the cause of liberty, it can only injure it, and those who abandon themselves to such excesses, betray that cause which they think they are defending. It is only by respecting the law, persons, and property, and by preserving public tranquillity, that you can give vigour to your strength, and triumph over your enemies.” This address was unanimously adopted.

M. Gensonne proposed the following law respecting the safety of citizens, and the general police of Paris:—“1st. The asylum of every citizen shall be inviolable during the night.—From sun-set to sun-rising no person can be arrested, except for capital crimes; and no execution can take place without the presence of the justice of peace for that district.—2d. Should the above formalities be violated, every citizen may use such means of defence as he may have in his power, and those who make any attempts against his peace, shall be punished as enemies to individual safety.—3d. In places where any legislative bodies are assembled, the alarm guns cannot be fired; nor the tocsin be sounded, but by order of the National Assembly.”—Decreed.

M. Lasource moved, that at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the archivist of the Assembly should convoke, in the hall of the Thuilleries, the Deputies of the National Convention, in order that they might constitute themselves after having verified their powers.

Respecting the exchange of prisoners, the National Assembly decreed, 1. “That there shall be no pecuniary tariff for the exchange, according to the difference of rank, but in terms relative to the corresponding ranks in the armies of the enemy. 2. That there shall be no tariff of exchange, so that an officer or subaltern can be exchanged against a greater number of individuals of an inferior rank. 3. The common basis of all exchanges,

exchanges, which no modification can alter, shall be to exchange man for man, and rank for rank." M. Brisot about this time, drew a parallel in a paper of considerable length, and stated the analogy between the English revolution of 1688, and that of France on the 10th of August, 1792.

General Montesquieu entered the territories of the King of Sardinia, and took possession of Montmelian.

20.] The Imperial and Neapolitan ambassadors presented a note to Lord Grenville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, representing the imminent danger their most Christian Majesties were in; and informing him, that they were authorised to express the wish of their respective Courts, that his Britannic Majesty would not permit the residence, nor afford any protection or asylum to those persons who might participate in the murder of these august personages.

A violent dysentery at this time seized the army of the Duke of Brunswick, in consequence, it is said, of having eaten inordinately of the unripe grape, and also of being for some days in absolute want of bread.

21.] Lord Grenville returned an answer to the official note delivered by the Imperial and Neapolitan ambassadors, respecting the perilous situation in which their most Christian Majesties then were. The King wished the fears of these ambassadors might not be realized, and assured them he would take the most effectual steps to prevent those, who shall have been guilty of the murder of the royal prisoners, from finding any asylum in his dominions.

Twelve Commissioners informed the National Assembly, that the *National Convention* was constituted in the hall of the Thuirries. M. Gregoire, bishop of Blois, said, "Citizens, the National Convention is constituted. We are deputed by it to inform you, that it is about to repair hither, in order to commence its Sittings." The President then said, "The Legislative Assembly declares, that its sittings are terminated." The whole Assembly upon this withdrew, in order to repair to the National Convention. They entered the hall of the Thuirries in a body, and M. Francois de Neaufchateau spoke thus:—"Representatives of the Nation, the Legislative Assembly has ceased its functions; the late members of it hasten to be first in giving to all the empire, an example of submission to the laws which you may decree. They have resolved that their first act, as *simples citoyens*, shall be that of serving as a guard to the National Convention, and of offering them the homage of their respect, in order to give to all France an example of bowing before the majesty of the people whom you represent.

represent. We congratulate ourselves, that, upon our voice, all the primary assemblies adhered to the invitation which we gave them. By electing you, they have consecrated the extraordinary measures, which the safety of 24,000,000 of people may require against the perfidy of one man. The motives of division ought to cease. The entire nation is represented, and you are about to establish a constitution upon the basis of liberty and equality. The end of your efforts will be, to give to the French liberty, laws, and peace; liberty, without which the French can no longer live; laws, the firmest foundation of liberty; peace, the only end of war. *Liberty, laws, and peace;* these three words were written by the Greeks upon the temple of Delphos; you will impress them upon the fertile soil of France. You will maintain, especially between all the parts of the empire, the unity of the government, of which you are the centre and preservative bond, and thus will you accumulate the benedictions of your fellow citizens."

The National Convention, with M. Petion at their head, proceeded from the Hall lately occupied by the Legislative Assembly, and after some arguments, relating to the manner in which they ought to proceed, the Assembly decreed, "That the citizens named by the French People, to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare, that the National Convention is constituted." M. Petion was then unanimously and immediately chosen President.

When the Convention commenced their Sitting, and M. Tallien, Merlin, Courbon, and Danton had spoken at considerable length, M. Collat d'Herbois said, "You have just now formed a wise resolution; but there is one which you cannot defer till to-morrow, nor yet till the evening; no, not even a single moment, without being unfaithful to the wishes of the nation: That resolution is, the abolition of Royalty." (*The loudest applause.*) M. Grégoire then moved, that the Convention sanction by a solemn law, the abolition of Royalty. The Assembly here rose unanimously, and decreed by a loud acclamation, the abolition of Royalty in the following form:— "The National Convention decree, that Royalty is abolished in France." The process verbal of this sitting was ordered to be sent by express to the departments, and the armies, and proclaimed in the city of Paris.

M. Roland, minister of the interior, addressed a letter to the administrative bodies, inculcating respect to the laws, and the decisions of the newly formed Convention.

[The]

22.] The Convention decreed, 1st. That all the public acts shall be dated, "the first year of the French republic." 2. That the state seal shall be changed, and have for legend, "French Republic." 3. That the national seal shall represent a woman sitting upon a bundle of arms, having in her hand a pike, with the cap of Liberty upon it; and on the Exergue, "Archives of the French Republic."—4. That petitioners shall not be admitted to the bar, but during the evening sittings. The Convention also decreed, "That all judges may be chosen without distinction, from among the citizens, and that all the administrative and judiciary bodies should be re-elected."

A letter from General *Kellerman*, to the minister at war, dated Head-quarters, Dampierre, Sept. 21, was read, announcing,—That an engagement had taken place, in which the French troops distinguished themselves very much.—The advanced guard under M. *Dupris Graffier*, was attacked at day-break; M. *De Vallence*, at the head of the grenadiers and carabineers, sustained the attack a long time on a rising ground; that Gen. *Kellerman* formed the line and offered the Prussians battle, from seven o'clock in the morning till seven at night, but they declined it; and confined their operation to a cannonade of fourteen hours. Three ammunition waggons, by the explosion of a howitzer, it was stated were blown up without the line being broken. *Kellerman* computed his loss to 250 killed and wounded.

23.] A letter was read in the Convention from the minister of war, respecting the political situation of France in regard to Spain. He requested, "That since the intentions of that power are no longer doubtful, and the Republic would certainly be soon attacked from that quarter, the National Convention would send commissioners to the frontiers of Spain, to maintain the sacred fire of Liberty, and to procure the necessary information."

General *Montesquieu* was accused, by some members, of having transmitted to the Court of Turin, a plan of the defiles through which an invasion of France might be attempted. They said—"he had lied impudently in the face of the Nation, when he asserted that the King of Sardinia had 60,000 men on the frontiers; as it was well known he had only 30,000." It was then unanimously decreed—"That that General be deprived of his command, and that commissioners be sent to Bayonne and Perpignan, to examine the frontiers in that part of the Republic."

A Report was given in to the National Convention, by M. *Roland*, Minister of the Home Department, concerning every thing

thing relating to it. He divided the first into the following principal parts :—1. The Administration branch. 2. Subscription. 3. Hospitals and Foundlings. 5. Agriculture, Trade and Arts. 6. A summary of the whole, picturing the public spirit, and the state of the empire.

A body of French emigrants at Vancq, in the department of the Ardennes, burnt 200 houses ; and massacred, without distinction, old men, women and children.

24.] M. Servan Minister at War, announced in the Convention, that the armies of Kellerman and Dumourier were in the highest spirits, and that the latter said the enemy would not hold out above two or three days, as being famished and destitute of all provision.

25.] Robespierre and Marat were accused in the Convention of having excited the people to murder, with an intention of aspiring to a dictatorship or triumvirate. They both made an equivocal defence.

26.] A letter was read in the Convention from Gen. Montesquiou, dated Champ de Marches, Sept. 23, announcing that he had entered Savoy ;—that Montmélian had opened its gates to the French army ;—and he hoped his next letter would be from Chambery. The inhabitants received the French with great demonstrations of joy. The Convention then decreed, “ That the execution of their decree of the 23d of September, concerning General Montesquiou, be suspended, until their Commissioners have enquired into his conduct.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs, read the following deliberation of the national executive council :—“ The generals of the army of the north and centre have made known to the executive council, that overtures were presented to them on the part of the King of Prussia, which announced his desire of entering into a negociation.” The council resolved, that it should be declared in answer—“ That the French Republic would listen to no proposal until the Prussian troops had entirely evacuated the territories of the Republic.”

M. Le Brun, minister for foreign affairs, appeared in the Convention, and made a long speech ; in which he drew a picture of the state of France prior to the Revolution of the 10th of August ; and of the actual disposition of the several great powers of Europe, towards the new order of things in France.

27.] The Convention decreed, that General Luckner should not quit Paris ;—They also decreed, that in the FORMULA of oaths, the word *Republic* should be used instead of *nation*.

M. Vergniaud,

M. Vergniaud, one of the Secretaries of the Convention, read the following letter, found in the pocket of the prince de Ligne, killed on the 14th :—“ We begin to be tired of the war. The Emigrants promised us more butter than bread, We have to contend with troops of the *line*, from whom not a deserter comes over to us ; and with national guards who can stand an attack.—We every where meet with armed peasants, who fire upon our troops.—Bad weather has rendered the roads impassable ; so that we cannot drag our cannon through the mud.—To all this add famine : for it is with much difficulty that we can give bread to the soldiers ; they scarcely ever eat meat. We remain five or six days without tasting any thing hot.”—This letter shews how ill affected the generality of the French people were at that time to the invasion of France by the combined powers.

M. Merlin read the extract of a letter from Thionville, announcing, “ That the besieged placed a wooden horse upon the ramparts, with a bundle of hay in his mouth, and the following tantalizing inscription :—*When the borse eats this hay, Thionville will surrender*; and that the General had captured many waggons loaded with flour, salt meat, &c. estimated at more than 1,000,000 livres.”

28.] A letter from General Montesquieu, dated at Chambery, was read in the Convention, announcing, that the French troops were completely victorious ;—That the Magistrates of Chambery, and all the people of Savoy, received him with open arms ;—That the flight of the enemy was too rapid for him to come up with ;—And he hoped, that in the space of eight days, the whole country, from Geneva to Mount Cenis, would be under the dominion of the French.

The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by General Montesquieu, and posted up by his orders in Savoy.—“ In the name of the French Nation ;—“ War against Despots, Peace and Liberty to the People.”

Dr. Priestley, addressed two letters, one to the Convention, the other to M. Roland, expressive of the great honours conferred on him ; first, by the nation at large adopting him a citizen of France ; and next, by the department of Arne, for electing him a member of the Legislative Body.—These letters were much applauded, and ordered to be inscribed in the *Process Verbal* ; and in answer to his letters, addressed to the Assembly, the President was charged to inform him, that the Convention would receive, with pleasure, any reflections which he might be pleased to transmit to them.

The

The Commissioners of the executive power wrote, that *Lille* was regularly besieged.

29.] The position of the Armies was this; *Dumourier* and *Kellerman* joined with the main body of the French army, were advantageously posted from *St. Menehould* to *Vitray*, and communication was open with *Chalons*. The Duke of *Brunswick* stretched from *Rheims* to *Rhetel*, where Gen. *Clairfait* was posted: and a large body of the invaders were also at *Clermont-sur-Argonne*, backed by the whole force of *Hohenloe*.

The French army under General *Custine* took possession of *Spires*, took 3,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of cannon and ammunition.

30.] The Minister of the Marine informed the Convention, that Rear-Admiral *Triguet* had sailed on the 20th September to the Isles d'Hyeres. His intention was to join General *Anselme*, in order to attack the county of *Nice*.

The Duke of *Saxe-Teschen* sent the following summons to the garrison of *Lille*:—"Posted before your city with the army of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor and the King, I invite you to surrender the place and citadel; and offer, to you and the town, the powerful protection of his Majesty; but, if you make the least resistance, my batteries are ready to play upon the town, and you must be responsible to the inhabitants for all the horrors of war."

*Answer*.—"We have just renewed our oath to be faithful to the Nation, and to maintain liberty and equality, or to die at our post.—We will not perjure ourselves." The Austrian batteries then began to fire upon the town.

October 1.] A letter was read in the Convention from the commissioners sent to *Chalons*, announcing, that the Prussian army had quitted their post, and that the communication was opened between *Chalons* and *St. Menehould*; and that it was reduced one half by sickness, &c.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a letter to the President of the Convention, announcing that a kind of truce was agreed upon between the King of Prussia and General *Dumourier*, of which the latter took advantage to collect, and properly dispose the different bodies, which were to be joined to his army; that a cartel was agreed on with the Prussian Generals according to the laws decreed thereon by the National Assembly. A conference on this occasion took place between the Duke of *Brunswick*, Count *de Luchefini*, Minister of the King of Prussia, and General *Thouvenot*, who was charged with conducting the exchange of prisoners. In this conference, the Duke of *Brunswick* expressed himself almost

almost in the following terms:—“ Our nations are not formed to be enemies ; might not some means be devised for accommodating matters in an amicable manner ? We are in your country ; it is desolated by the inevitable misfortunes of war ; we know that we have no right to prevent a Nation from giving itself laws, and from tracing out its internal government ; we do not wish it. We are only interested for the fate of the King. Assure us that a place will be assigned him in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his Majesty the King of Prussia will return to his own states and become your ally.” General Thouvenot replied, “ That the will of the French Republic would not yield to any foreign influence, and that the representatives of the Nation, to whom the valuable deposit of its honour and glory was particularly intrusted, would continually persist in maintaining decrees which had been sanctioned by general opinion.” The truce was broken, and General Dumourier refused to consent to a new conference.

[As the limits assigned to this tablet of memory would be trespassed on too far, by giving a minute detail of the negotiations between the Duke of Brunswick and Dumourier at this important period, the reader is referred to the Political State of Europe, or the Annual Register, for a fuller account of the same.]

The Prussians evacuated Clermont, and decamped from their strong and fortified position, on the heights of La Lune.

2.] The Minister of War transmitted to the Convention a letter from General Dumourier, dated St. Menehould, stating, that the Prussians were in full retreat, that Bournonville had taken, during the two last days more than 400 men, 50 wagons, and above 200 horses ; and that the army was exhausted by famine, fatigue, and the most violent dysentery. Dumourier in the same letter engaged to establish his winter-quarters in Brussels.

The Minister of the Naval Department informed the Convention, that nine sail of the line, under the command of Rear-Admiral Triguet, was then in the Mediterranean.

The Commissioners Carra, Sillery, and Prieur, wrote that the roads were strewed with the dead bodies of the Prussians in their retreat ; and that the camp which they quitted resembled a burying ground , and that above three hundred horses, half eaten, were found in it.

A letter from the Commissioners at Douai to the Convention, stated, that for three days Lille had been inundated with bullets and bombs ; that a great number of houses were on fire, and many of them had been reduced to ashes.

The

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, laid before the Convention a list of the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, who had refused to take the oath enacted by the decree of the 4th of August; and also those who had conformed to the law on that head. Among the former appeared the names of

M. Maisonneuve Minister at the Court of Scutgard, (The Duke of Wirtemberg's).

M. Vibraye, Minister at Copenhagen.

M. Herlinger, Chargé des Affaires to the Confederacy of the Grisons.

In the latter List were the Names of

M. Chauvelin, Minister at the Court of England.

M. Kewhart, his Secretary of Legation.

M. Maulde, Minister at the Hague.

M. Carles, Secretary to the Legation at the Court of Spain.

M. Verquin, Minister at the Court of Sweden.

M. Descorches, Minister at Warsaw.

M. Barbelemy, Ambassador to the Swiss Cantons.

M. Chateauneuf, Resident at Geneva.

M. Dehorme and M. Tarnerville, Secretaries of Legation.

M. Dassigny, Minister at the Court of Bavaria.

M. Lebas, Minister at Hamburg.

M. Disportes, Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Deux Ponts.

M. Bichelle, Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Dresden.

M. Lafitte, Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Florence.

The Minister then recommended the Convention to proceed with rigour against the three refractory Ministers mentioned in the first list.

3. M. Vergniaud read a letter in the Convention, from General Cossini to General Byron, announcing, that the former had taken Spires by storm; 4000 men were killed, wounded, and taken in the attack, and the Austrians lost all their magazines.

5.] A letter from General Montefaysien, to the National Convention was read, dated Chambery, requesting that another General might be nominated in his room.

6.] The Minister of Justice sent to the Convention the seals of the state in gold, with the mace, which was carried by the mace-bearers of the Chancery. The Convention decreed, "that these articles, as well as the sceptre, and the crown, shall be broken and carried to the mint."

Dispatches arrived from General Anselme to M. Le Brun, Minister at War, announcing that Nice and Montalban had surrendered to the arms of the Republic. Immense quantities of

ties of ammunition and provisions were the fruits of this capture.

A letter from the Commissioners with the Army in the South announced their arrival at Chambery, the testimonies of respect they met with, and that the Duchy of Savoy was entirely evacuated by the Piedmontese troops. The Convention then annulled the decree for removing General *Montesquiou* from his command.

7.] The Austrians, baffled in their expectations of taking Lille, broke up their camp and raised the siege of that fortress.

8.] The following is the extract of a letter sent from the Commissioners at Lille, and read by M. *Vergniaud* in the Convention, describing the siege of that town—" They (*the Austrians*) spare only those houses which are in the *Rue Royale*, the environs, the quarters of the aristocracy of Lille. In the midst of these showers of cannon, balls and bombs, the citizens, whom we come to admire, to encourage, and console for their losses, have learned to frustrate the destructive projects of our enemies. They have brought down from the garrets and upper stories, the most exposed, whatever might be put to the fire—tuns, always full of water, are placed before the doors of all the houses; the citizens distributed in good order, work the bombs and red hot balls, judge the moment of their effect, and give the signal agreed on. As soon as a ball has entered the House, the citizens appointed go to it without any confusion, extinguish it, cry *Vive la Nation!* and then run to take their posts again to wait for another. Volunteers, citizens, and even children have been seen to run at a bomb, and snatch out the fuze, and run after the balls and extinguish them before they roll into the houses. All this is done calmly, order reigns every where, *thirty thousand* red hot balls, and *six thousand* bombs have made the citizens so warlike, that they despise danger.

The Minister at War announced to the Convention the capture of the city of Worms by the army under the command of General *Cuffine* on the 4th instant.

The National convention passed a decree of accusation against general *Anjelme*, and also against general *Luckner*. They were both afterwards committed to prison.

9.] The convention deemed, that all emigrants taken in arms should be put to death 24 hours after they had been declared guilty by a military committee.

10.] A letter, written at Turin, was addressed from the King of Sardinia to the thirteen Cantons, and the Allies of the Helvetic Body, earnestly soliciting their assistance in recovering

ing Savoy, so injuriously seized by the French. The *Helvetic Body* replied, that they were determined to adhere scrupulously to the neutrality which they had announced to all the Belligerent Powers.

A letter was read in the Convention from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which, after relating the proceedings between the French Resident at Geneva, and Council, he announced, that he withdrew without taking leave, but remitted to the Council the note of which he sent a copy to the Convention. "In this state of things," said the minister, "and considering how important it is to prevent, even yet, if possible, a rupture that might bring on a war with the *Helvetic Body*, the Executive Council have thought it their duty to authorise General *Montesquieu* not to employ force, to oblige the troops of *Zurich* and *Berne* to quit the territories of *Geneva*—but to oppose to them the danger of persisting in a resolution which circumstances do not make necessary, and which is not authorized by any treaty."

11.] One of the Secretaries of the President of the National Convention proclaimed the names of the members who were to compose the Committee of Constitution. These were *Seyès*, *Thomas Payne*, *Petion*, *Briisot*, *Vergniaud*, *Gensonne*, *Barrere*, *Danton*, *Condorcet*. The Deputies were *Barbaroux*, *Herault*, *Lanthenas*, *Jean Debry*, *Fauchet*, *Lavicomtrie*.

12.] An intercepted letter from Berlin, addressed to the Prussian Minister *Biehoffwerder*, was read in the Convention, shewing the opinion of the people of Prussia with regard to the present campaign. It ran thus: "The removal of the money, sent to the army, has made a deep impression on the minds of the people here. It is much to be wished that the Prussian Government may be more circumspect in future, and that those, employed in the war department, may be more prudent in their operations. When the citizens saw the savings of the great *Frederic* rolled towards the banks of the Rhine, they shed tears. It is supposed that 24,000,000 have been sent off already. Prince *Henry* on his return to *Charlsbald*, said to M. *Munchkouzer*, that 13,000,000 had already passed through *Mersbourg*. The general opinion is, that the treasury is exhausted. The declaration of the Duke of *Brunswick* is much blamed. It was particularly known that *Longwy* and *Verdun* would open their gates."

The President of the Convention announced a letter from General *Dumourier*, in which, on his arrival from the army, he requested to come and present his respects to the National Convention. The Convention immediately decreed that the General

*General*

General be admitted, and he appeared accordingly at the bar, accompanied by several of his staff officers, and in an elegant speech addressed the Convention.

13.] A letter was read in the Convention from General *Custine*, dated at Spires, giving an account of the prisoners, &c. taken there, and at Worms. The prisoners of Spires were stated to amount to above 3000. the arms 3400. The quantity of flour and wheat, &c. found at Spires and Worms was 12,726 sacks, together with an immense quantity of useful warlike stores.

A letter was read in the Convention, announcing the retaking of Verdun by General *Dillon*. The Prussians evacuated the town on the 12th.

16.] An arret of the Provisional Executive Council was read, relative to Geneva, by which they still insisted that, "agreeably to the treaties made, the Swiss troops evacuated entirely and immediately the city of Geneva and its territory, promising on that condition, that no attempt shall be made on the liberty and independance of the Republic, nor shall the French troops enter the City and Republic of Geneva."—M. *Briissot* then presented, in the name of the Diplomatic Committee, a decree conformable to the arrets of the Executive Council, relative to the violation of the treaties of 1769 and 1782, by the lesser Council of Geneva. He proposed by way of amplification of those Courts, to decree, that France do renounce the latter part of those treaties which guarantee the present constitution of Geneva, that guaranty being contrary to the sovereignty of the people, and to the imprescriptible right to give themselves that form of government they thought proper. The preceding project of M. *Briissot* was decreed the following day.

17.] A letter from the War Minister was read in the Convention, announcing, that he had received from General *Montesquieu* a letter, containing an account of the result of his negotiations with Geneva; he further said, that the measures taken by the Executive Council, and ratified by the Convention, would do away all difficulties relative to the evacuation of the Swiss troops.

The Emigrants who composed the army of Monsieur, Count *d'Artois*, and the Duke *de Bourbon* were disbanded.

19.] M. *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of Constitution, proposed a decree, inviting all the friends of liberty and equality to present to the said Committee, in any language whatever, the plans, methods, and means, which they thought the best calculated to form a good Constitution for the French Republic; and that these works be translated, printed,

and laid before the National Convention. This project the Convention adopted.

20.] A letter from the Commissioners at the Army of the Centre, announced, that the *Duke of Brunswick* and General *Kalkreuth*, requested an interview with General *Kellerman*; they testified a desire of an accommodation, but that the General, desirous of scrupulously adhering to the intentions of the National Convention, replied, that he could not enter into any conference, while the Prussian army was in the territories of the French Republic, and that the surrender of Longwy was a preliminary article, without which, he could not form any engagement. This was acceded to, and General *Vallence* was ordered to settle the articles of capitulation. The 22d was the day appointed for the evacuation.

The National Convention published the following address to the French Armies: "Citizens in arms, who combat for the rights of men, you, whose courage has insured the triumph of liberty and equality, your grateful country now addresses you through us. Receive the recompense of the danger, fatigues, and sacrifices, which have marked your path towards glory. This recompense, citizens in arms, you already enjoy in the name of the French people; the National Convention declare, that "you have saved the Republic, and that your Country is not in danger."

22.] The following affecting anecdote, which, as it bears a strong similitude to the story of the Grecian daughter, was published in the Paris Magazine at this time, may perhaps, be interesting to the female reader:—M. *Sombreuil*, *ci-devant* Governor of the Invalids, being suspected of secreting arms, was conducted to prison. His daughter was resolved to share his misfortunes. She accordingly applied to the gaoler for permission to enter that cell which was void of gloom; nay rather, let me say, for her noble soul possessed charms, it contained her father!! The gaoler replied, that he dared not allow any person whatever to enter the prison without orders from a superior power. Resolute and persevering in her virtuous purpose, she waved all difficulties, and applied to M. *Santerre*, who granted her request. On the wings of filial love she now flew to the prison, and bore to the heart of her aged parent the balm of pious affection and dutiful consolation; and thus beguiled the tedious hours of confinement. On September 3d, when the people had taken the reins of justice into their own hands, the prison, where M. *Sombreuil* was, was visited. The twelve judges were sat, and the prisoner formally tried. His hour was now come, and the gaoler appeared at the door. "I am ready," exclaimed *Mademoiselle Sombreuil*.

*Sombreuil*, with a tone of fortitude, “I am ready to die; but Oh! spare my father!” The gaoler was moved to compassion; thrice he approached the door, and thrice withdrew. At length the moment came, and M. *Sombreuil* was demanded. He appeared, supported by his daughter; her hair was dishevelled, and her countenance expressive of anguish, perturbation, and dismay. Disengaging herself from her father, she threw herself on her knees, and, with uplifted hands, pleaded for him, in an unconnected, but affecting address, to the judges, in which she offered her own life to ransom his. It was the note of pious sorrow, affecting, and persuasive. The judges surveyed the old man and his daughter alternately; their souls were filled with admiration and pity. “Whatever M. *Sombreuil* may have been guilty of,” said the judges, “he is an old man, and let him know that we are merciful! let him cry, *Vive la Nation!* and retire.” The virtuous *Mademoiselle Sombreuil*, with a piercing accent repeated, *Vive la Nation!* fell at her father’s feet and embraced his knees. The people were so much pleased with this scene, that they brought an old door, on which they placed M. *Sombreuil* and his daughter, and bore them through the crowd, amidst the loudest acclamations of the multitude.

22.] The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Convention, that Citizen *Simonville*, was, by the intrigues of the Ambassadors of Vienna, Berlin, and other Courts, rejected as Ambassador for the French Republic, at the Ottoman Porte.

Longwy was recaptured by the French troops under General *Vallence*.

23.] M. *Offelin* reported from the Committee of General Safety, a plan of a decree against the emigrants. This principally included the penal laws against those, who aided, by money or otherwise, the enemies of their country; or who secreted from the National treasure the effects which this nation required, as an indemnity for the unprovoked war those ungrateful children had excited against the Republic. The idea of the Committee seemed to be for enacting a peculiar code for the punishment of the emigrants; and, on opening the discussion, the reasoning and eloquence of *Buzot* induced the Convention to pass a decree of perpetual banishment, and even that those who should return, at whatever period it might be, were to be punished with death.

24.] A letter from Longwy was read in the Convention, announcing the entire evacuation of the enemy from the French Republic.

25.] The convention of Savoy declared the forfeiture of the King of Sardinia; they also declared the ecclesiastical revenues national property, and ordered the sale thereof.

26.] The important news of the capture of Mentz, on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, by the army under the command of General *Custine*, was announced in the Convention. The garrison of which it was composed amounted to 10,000 men, who, according to the articles of capitulation, were not to serve against the French Republic, or its allies, for one year, and the artillery, ammunition, provisions, and other military preparations, were to be delivered up to Commissioners appointed for the purpose of receiving them.

27.] A letter was read in the Convention from the Commissioners sent to the Army of the Centre, announcing, that the advanced guard of General *Vallence* had been very successful: having taken the posts of St. Remy, St. Marc, Renaiac, Vieux-Virton and Virton. The last was guarded by 1500 Austrians with four pieces of cannon. The enemy lost 200 men in the field, and 20 prisoners.

28.] The capture of Frankfort on the Main on the 23<sup>d</sup> instant, by the army under the command of General *Custine*, was announced in the Convention. *Custine* demanded a contribution of 5,000,000 florins, but relaxed two millions. The quantity of warlike stores taken in it was stated to be immense.

*Servan*, war minister of France, resigned and was succeeded by *Pache*.

A decree was passed by the Convention for the purpose of appointing an extraordinary commission consisting of 24 members, authorized to examine and arrange the body of evidence against the King.

29.] The Minister for the Home Department present an account of the situation of Paris. In it he examined the state of the public authorities of Paris; the obstacles opposed to the execution of the laws, and the irregularity of the military service. In a word, said he, "Paris is an administrative corps without powers; a despotic commonality; a good, but deceived people; an excellent public force, but not well commanded." These evils he attributed to the weakness of the Legislative Corps, who preceded the Convention.

31.] An extract of a letter from General *Anselme* was read in the Convention, giving a minute account of the artillery, arms, ammunition, provisions, &c. taken from the enemy by the French army in the county of Nice.

November 1.] The Executive Council of France resolved, that the French armies should not quit their arms, nor enter into winter-quarters, until the enemies of the Republic were driven beyond the Rhine.

The manifesto of *Dumourier* to the Belgians was read in the Convention. He assured them, the French came only to assist

assist them to plant the tree of liberty, and that they would not, in any respect, interfere with that Constitution which they might wish to adopt. "Provided," said he, "you establish the sovereignty of the People, and renounce living under any despot whatever, we will become your brethren, your friends, and your supporters; we will respect your property and your laws, and the most rigid discipline shall prevail in the French armies." He concluded, by saying, "Belgians, we are brethren! our cause is the same. You have given so many proofs of your impatience under the yoke, that we cannot entertain the least apprehension of being obliged to treat you as enemies."

In this sitting, the National Convention decreed, That it declares (in the name of the Nation) that it will grant fellowship and assistance to every nation that wishes to recover its liberty, and charges the Executive Power to give to the generals the necessary orders to carry assistance to such nations, and to defend the citizens who have been molested, or who may be so in the cause of liberty.—The following extraordinary decree gave great offence to the different Powers.

3.] The Minister of the Marine informed the Convention, that he had received private letters from Nice, which stated, that, on the arrival of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Triguet, before Oneglia, he sent a boat ashore to summon the city to surrender. Some peasants fired upon the boat, and killed *Aubermesnil*, the General's Aid-de-camp, and six others. The French squadron, to avenge the Nation for this attack, destroyed part of the town by a terrible fire.

4.] General *Custine*, in a letter dated Head-quarters, Mentz, denounced General *Kellerman* as a coward, and unworthy to direct the armies of the Republic. *Custine* had some time before demanded of *Kellerman* to march his army in order to form a junction with that under his own command, that, united, they might attack Coblenz and Treves. As *Kellerman* did not accomplish this, *Custine* took this opportunity of denouncing him. *Carra*, one of the Commissioners to *Kellerman's* army, justified his conduct in the Convention against this charge of cowardice.

Deputies from Nice presented an address to the Convention, expressing the wish of the people of the county of Nice, to be incorporated with the French Republic.

5.] The following proclamation, dated Head-quarters at Frankfort, October 28, 1792, was issued by General *Custine*, and was caused to be stuck up in all the squares, market-houses, and other conspicuous places, in Frankfort, Mayence, and the countries belonging to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel;

"The Prince of Hesse-Cassel is at this time assembling legions of armed men. Does he not know that the day of judgment is come for every unjust Prince, that another day is arriving, for the deliverance of the People who have been hoodwinked by such despots? He is ranging round him those by whom, he vainly hopes, to strengthen his tottering throne;—that portion of his subjects, the most pure of all, *whose blood he sells to fill his treasury*. This circumstance alone will decide the fate of such a tyrant.

"Monster, upon whom have accumulated, for a long time past, the clouds in a tempest, the curses of the Germanic Empire; the tears of the widows from whom thou hast pillaged the very bread; the cries of the orphans whom thou hast rendered miserable; the soldiers whom thou hast abused, will deliver thee over to the just vengeance of the French.—Flight will not now save thee from their hands; for how is it possible to find a people of the earth, who will grant an asylum to a tyger like thee?"

A letter was read from the Commissioners sent to the frontiers of the Pyrenees.—They announced that the organization of the army went on rapidly and successfully.

*Valaze* made a report in the Convention of all the information collected from different papers, relative to the criminality of the King. The orator delivered it in the most violent manner, and after some debate, it was ordered to be printed.

The Austrians were totally defeated by the French, at the Village of Bossu, near the camp of Jamappe.

7.] The Report was made by *Mgilhe*, on the trial of the King; who presented the following plan of a decree:

1. Louis XVI. may be tried.
2. He shall be tried by the National Convention.
3. Three commissioners, chosen from the Convention by public election (*appel nominal*), shall be charged with the care of collecting all the pieces necessary for the trial; and of presenting the result of them to the Convention.
4. The commissioners shall terminate their report by an enumeration of the crimes.
5. This enumeration shall be printed and distributed.
6. Eight days after, a discussion shall commence on the act of accusation, and the charges adopted and rejected.
7. If the act be adopted, it shall be communicated to Louis XVI. that he may provide for his defence.
8. A copy of the report and other papers respecting it shall be also presented to Louis XVI.
9. If he demand the originals, they shall be carried to him by twelve commissioners.

10. The

10. The originals shall not be carried from the archives until copies of them are taken.

11. The National Convention shall fix a day on which Louis XVI. shall present his defence.

12. Louis XVI. shall present his defence in writing, and signed by himself.

13. Louis XVI. may give answers verbally.

14. After he has made his defence, and after the expiration of the delay settled by the Convention, they shall pass a sentence by public vote.

8.] A Captain *Di-val* appeared at the bar of the Convention from Guadaloupe, who announced that a counter-revolution was effected in that island. The Convention then passed a decree of accusation against the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Officers thereof.

9.] General *Dumourier*'s letter was read in the Convention, announcing the capture of Mons on the 7th instant, the fruits of the famous battle of Jamappe; describing the battle, he wrote thus: "I cannot bestow too high praises on the valour of our troops, and their humanity after the battle, *the most terrible in the memory of man*; 40,000 French having forced 28,000 Austrians, entrenched in woods and in mountains, defended by more than 40 redoubts, 20 heavy cannon, a great number of field pieces and howitzers. All the preceding engagements had been in our favour; but the battle of Jamappe has decided all—it was one of the most general ever fought; all the points of the enemy's line and flanks were attacked at once; all the bodies of the army were in action, and every individual fought personally. After a most obstinate resistance, the French Nation have every where triumphed by the two strongest means, their artillery and their swords." The battle lasted four days. According to the most authentic accounts, the number of killed on the side of the Austrians amounted to 10,000, on that of the French to 12,000. In the same Sitting, *Baptiste*, General *Dumourier*'s valet-de-chambre, was presented to the Assembly. This intrepid man, it was stated, had rallied five squadrons with three battalions, and was the first who rushed, sword in hand, into the entrenchments, which he forced.

10.] A decree of accusation was passed against General *Montesquiou*, Commander of the Alpine Army. A letter was addressed to the Canton of Berne on this head.

11.] General *Labourdonnaye*, Commander of the Army of the North, in a letter to the Minister at War, announced the evacuation of Tournay, of which his army had taken possession on the evening of the 8th. Menin, Courtray, and Ypres also fell.

Several letters from the different Generals of armies of the Republic, announced the success and progress of their arms.

13.] A debate arose in the Convention, on the intended trial of the King ; but they came to no decision on it.

14.] General *Labourdonnaye* informed the Convention, that he had on the 12th taken possession of Ghent, the capital of Flanders, without any difficulty. The same General also took possession of Anvers, Bruges, and Malines.

General *Kellerman* who had been by a decree of the Convention ordered to Paris upon the Denunciation of General *Custine*, appeared at the bar of the Convention, and addressed them as follows : " Representatives of the French Nation, I am come to Paris, in obedience to the orders of the Executive Council, to give an account of my military operations during the campaign. I have already shewn the Ministers, upon a map, near 60 camps, which I formed in less than three months, as well for the purpose of effecting my junction with the brave *Dumourier* on the 19th of Sept. last, as for that of sustaining on the 22d of the same month, with the intrepidity of 22,000 soldiers of liberty, the shock of 90,000 slaves, and driving them, together with their tyrants, completely out of the sacred territory of the Republic." General *Bournonville* was appointed to command in his stead.

General *Vallence*, in a letter to the Minister at War, announced, that the troops of the Republic were then in possession of *Charles-Roi*.

General *Dumourier* addressed the following letter to the Convention, announcing the capture of Brussels :

" Citizen President,

" Yesterday I presented myself before Brussels ; the Austrians sent out a force against me, and disputed the heights of Anderlut. Desirous to spare the blood of my fellow-citizens, I lay all night under arms, and this morning was received in Brussels, as the deliverer of the Brabant nation. The Minister of War will give you further particulars ; but what I can assure you is, that it may now be said of the French army, *vires acquirit eundo*." The Austrian Government retired to Ruyemonde.

15.] The French fleet entered the port of Ostend.

16.] A letter from the Commissioners sent to the Eastern Pyrenees, read in the Convention, stated, that they had hastened the completion of the army intended for the protection of the frontiers towards Spain. This army consisted already of 30,000 men. The Commissioners bestowed high praises on their discipline and valour.

The

The French Ambassador at the court of Naples received orders of departure.

Lord Auckland, the British Ambassador at the Hague, delivered to the States General, a declaration on the part of his Britannic Majesty, which contained the strongest assurances of inviolable friendship, and of his determination to execute, at all times, with the utmost good faith, all the different stipulations of the *treaty of alliance* so happily concluded in 1788, between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses. In making this declaration to their High Mightinesses, the King his master was very far from supposing the probability of any intention on the part of any of the Belligerent Powers to violate the territory of the Republic, or to interfere in the internal concerns of its government.

Their High Mightinesses in reply, said, they were most strongly impressed by the renewal of the assurances, which his Britannic Majesty had been pleased to make. The States General, moreover, perfectly agreed with his Majesty that none of the Belligerent Powers entertained any hostile intentions against the Republic; and their Mightinesses were persuaded, equally with the King, that the conduct and strict neutrality, which, in concert with his Majesty, they had hitherto carefully observed, and the respect to which the situation of his Majesty and the Republic justly entitle them, were sufficient to remove any ground of apprehension.

Sarre Louis surrendered to the arms of the French Republic.

17.] Lefevre, of Ailes, the Commissioner who had been ordered to arrest General Montesquieu, informed the Minister of War, that previous to his arrival, the General had taken refuge in Geneva, whither he immediately repaired, and demanded him to be delivered up. A strict search was made, by order of the Resident, but Montesquieu had effected his escape across the Lake.

18.] A Deputy, from the Lower Rhine, announced, that one of the Bailiwicks of the Duchy of Deux-Ponts had united itself to France.

19.] The Bailiwick of Darmstadt was announced, as having requested to be united to France.

The decree which offered fraternity and assistance to all people who might wish to enjoy liberty, and which so much excited the jealousy and resentment of many European nations, this day passed the Convention. The following is the motion made by Lepeaux on that head :

" I move that the National Convention may declare, that the French Nation will grant fraternity and assistance to all people who wish to enjoy liberty, and that they will adopt the following

following plan of a decree : " The National Convention then declared in the name of the French Republic, that they would grant fraternity and assistance to all those people, who wish to procure liberty, and they charged the Executive Power to send orders to the Generals to give assistance to such people, and to send citizens who had suffered, or were now suffering in the cause of liberty. The decree was ordered to be printed, and translated into all European languages.

20.] General *Dillon*, agreeably to the order of the Executive Council gave an account of his conduct during the campaign. He entered into a full justification of it throughout. The post of Biernes, where he constantly checked the Combined Armies, and repelled their attack ; the success at Autreconit, which occasioned the flight of 30,000 Austrians or Hessians ; his offensive camp of Sivjey-la-Perch, where he had only 16,000 men to resist 50,000 ; and the re-taking of Verdun without bloodshed, were, he said, facts which he could oppose to unjust prejudice.

20.] General *Dumourier* transmitted to the Minister at War, proposals made by the Duke of *Saxe-Teschen* to the Generals of the Republic, relative to a suspension of arms for a limited time, during which they might go into winter-quarters, as the season was so far advanced, and the armies had already suffered so much. General *Dumourier* replied, " that being the General of a Republic, he was subjected to orders still stricter than the General who could make proposals to him on the part of a Court, or a Prince at the head of a Government ; that he regretted as much as the Austrian Generals, the devastation of the fields, and the suffering of both armies, during so disagreeable a season ; but that notwithstanding his private sentiments in this respect, he could only send his letter to the Executive Power of the Republic, and that he should continue the operations of the campaign."

The capture of the immense magazines of Malines, the fruits of the victory of Jemappes was announced ; the articles of capitulation, and an inventory of the provisions, stores, &c. were read in the Convention.

General *Vallence* entered the city of Charleroi, and took 4000 prisoners.

21.] A letter from General *Labourdonnaye* announced, that his advanced guard, commanded by General *Lamortier*, entered the city of Antwerp on the 18th ; that the magistrates delivered up the keys, and received the French with the same sentiments of fraternity which they expressed towards them.

As the opening of the Scheldt may be considered as one of the avowed motives of the present war between England and France,

France, it may not be improper, under this date, to give the whole proceedings in the Convention concerning that event.

The Executive Council transmitted to the National Convention, the following extract, relative to the opening of the Scheldt and Meuse:

*Extract of the Registers of the Provisional Executive Council  
of the 16th November, 1792.*

The Executive Council, deliberating on the conduct of the French armies in the country which they occupy, especially in Belgium, one of its members observed,

" 1st, That the chains and trammels, which, till now, navigation and commerce had suffered, as well upon the Scheldt as upon the Meuse, are directly contrary to the fundamental principles of natural law, which the French have sworn to maintain.

" 2dly, That the course of rivers is the common and unalienable property of all the countries watered by them;—that a nation cannot, without injustice, pretend to the right of occupying the channel of a river, and to prevent the neighbouring nations who inhabit the upper banks from enjoying the same advantage; that such a right is a remnant of feudal servitude, or at least an obvious monopoly, which could only be established by force, and consented to by weakness; that, consequently it is revocable every moment; and, in spite of all Conventions, because nature knows as little of privileged people, as of privileged individuals, they know the rights of men are always imprescriptible.

" 3dly, That when to the advantages procured to the Belgian people by the French arms, shall be joined the free navigation of rivers, and the freedom of the commerce of these provinces, not only the people will have no farther ground of their own independence, or to doubt of the disinterestedness which directs the Republic, but even the nations of Europe cannot then refuse to acknowledge that the destruction of all tyrannies, and the triumphs of the rights of man are the sole ambition of the French People."

21.] A proclamation, in the name of the Sovereign People, was issued at Brussels, declaring, that in the face of heaven and earth, all the bonds which united them to the House of Austria were then broken; and they swore that they would no longer acknowledge, in any thing, any other sovereignty over the Belgic Netherlands, than that of the People, as they had recovered their primitive, imprescriptible, and unalienable rights.

A letter from the Minister at War announced the taking of the city of Louvain.

23.] A letter

23.] A letter was received from General *Vallence*, announcing the terms of capitulation for the city and fortress of Namur.

24.] The National Convention proceeded to the discussion of a decree relative to the emigrants, the most important article of which declared, that all testaments, donations, sales, concessions, bonds, and every transfer of effects or property whatever, made by the Emigrants, since the 1st day of July, 1789, were null and void.

25.] General *Dumourier* wrote to the Minister at War from *Tirlemont*, announcing, that he had defeated the Austrians there; the cannonade and the desertion that followed it cost the enemy more than 400 men.

27.] The National Assembly decreed the union of Savoy to the French Republic, and that it henceforth form an eighty-fourth Department, under the name of *Mont Blanc*.

A deputation of English and Scotch appeared at the Bar of the Convention, and presented a congratulatory address on the success of the arms of the Republic. They concluded by expressing a wish for an alliance between the English, Scotch, and French Nations, which they said would secure the liberty of Europe, and the peace of all the world.—The above address gave great offence to the British Government.

*December 1.*] The King of England issued a proclamation in the London Gazette, for the drawing out and embodying the Militia.

One of General *Dumourier's* Aides-de-Camp requested leave to appear at the Bar, to communicate some important intelligence. Leave being granted, he addressed the Convention as follows: “I have the honour to inform you, that the French army are victorious at Liege. They have gained, at a league from that city, a complete victory over the Austrians, and have driven them beyond the Meuse.” The citadel of Antwerp was also announced to have been surrendered. The Austrian General *Starey* was killed at Liege. General *Dumourier's* letter from Liege confirmed the above account.

A letter addressed from the Commissioners of the National Convention at Nice, announced the enthusiasm for a Republican Government in that place.

2.] The National Convention, in the sitting of this day, finally determined on the trial of the King, and passed a decree to that effect.

3.] A report of the papers found in the *Thuilleries* was made in the Convention; some of them being read, a warm debate ensued relative to the trial of the King, the result of which

which was, that the National Convention decreed, that Louis XVI. be tried by them.

About this time was issued a proclamation from the Court of England, for the suppression of certain seditious meetings. So great was the consternation of the Government, that great preparations were made at the Tower, which was fortified on all sides.

4.] The discussion respecting the trial of the King being resumed in the Convention, *Julien de la Drome* said, that Liberty ought to be cemented with the blood of the most treacherous of Kings. He was astonished at the slowness of the Convention, in determining the question, “*Can Louis XVI. be tried?*”

*Buzot*—“ Let us determine, by open vote, who among us wish for Royalty, under any denomination whatever.”

*Philippeaux*—“ I move, that without quitting our places, we pass that sentence on *Louis the last*, which he has merited.”

*Rheubel*—“ Before we strike off the head of the *last of Kings*, I would have the Convention decree punishment of death against any one who may propose Royalty, or any other kind of Dictatorship. After you have passed this decree, you may then adopt the proposal of judging Louis XVI. without quitting your places.”

*Buzot*’s motion was decreed in the following form: “ Whoever shall attempt to establish Royalty, or any other power derogatory of the Sovereignty of the People, shall be punished with death.”

It was then proposed that the sitting of the Convention should be permanent till the affair of the King’s trial should be terminated. The motion was adopted, and the Convention agreed that they should occupy themselves with this business every day from eleven in the morning until six in the evening.

5.] A letter from General *Vallence* announced the taking of the citadel of Namur on the 2d inst. and that the garrison were made prisoners of war.

6.] The King’s trial stood for the order of the day in the Convention. Several motions were made, tending to judge him without being heard; others presupposed the condemnation, and proposed the mode of execution. *Sillery* and *Manuel* moved, that nothing be prejudged before the accused be heard in his defence. “ *Brutus killed Cæsar*,” said *Manuel*, “ but it was in a full Senate. *Cæsar* was surrounded by legions, and *Brutus* had only his arm. If *Cæsar* had been in prison, *Brutus* would have demanded that he should

should be heard before he was judged. We are judges," added *Manuel*, "and we alone should be divested of that hatred which all the other citizens are entitled to bear the accused."

The Convention, after having heard the reading of a great many projects of decrees, adopted the following drawn up by *Quinetie*:

Art. 1. The National Convention decrees, that the Commission of Twenty four, the Committees of Legislation and General Safety, shall each of them name three of their members to be joined to the Commission of Twelve.

2. This Commission of twenty-one members shall present, on Monday morning, the act declaratory of the crimes of which *Louis Capet* stands accused, and shall range in due order the papers in support of that act.

3. The Commission shall present the series of questions to be put to *Louis Capet*.

4. The Convention shall discuss, on Monday, the declaratory act of the crimes.

5. The next day *Louis Capet*, shall be brought to the Bar of the National Convention, to hear the reading of that act, and to answer the questions that shall be put to him by the President.

6. A copy of the declaratory act, and of the series of questions, shall be delivered to *Louis Capet*, and the President shall adjourn him to be heard definitively in two days.

7. The day following, the National Convention shall pronounce the fate of *Louis Capet*, by taking the votes of the members, one by one, and each member shall present himself successively, for that purpose, at the Tribune.

7. The National Convention charged the Executive Power, upon their responsibility, to take all proper measures for the general safety, during the course of the judgment of *Louis Capet*.

7.] *Rabl* continued the report of the papers found in the Tuilleries: the part he read was relative to *Dumourier*; his name was found repeated in several letters, but without giving room for any unfavourable suspicion. One of these was a letter from *La Porte* to the King, which proved that they mistrusted him. In this letter *La Porte* said, "*Dumourier* is a revolutionist; he shall never be my confidant in whatever relates to your Majesty's interest."

8.] A letter from the Commissioners sent to the army of *Dumourier*, stated, that on the whole road they had met volunteers returning towards Paris with their arms and baggage. They said, that the cause of this desertion was a report

report spread among the soldiers, that the Convention had declared the country to be no longer in danger; and added, it was likely to produce the most fatal effects in the army.

9.] Dispatches from General *Custine* stated, that the army, to the number of 50,000 men, had advanced to recover Frankfort. The Commandant not having taken measures against the inhabitants which were necessary, the latter seized the posts, and delivered them up to the enemy. Half of the garrison had been made prisoners of war. *Custine* added, in his letter, that 18,000 of his troops resisted for some time 30,000 of the enemy; and he highly extolled Colonel *Houchard*, who, with only 2,000, had opposed 12,000, checked their progress, and without losing a single man, took some prisoners.

10.] It was announced in the Convention, that the French garrison of Frankfort, consisting of four battalions, was partly betrayed by their Commander, and partly by the inhabitants, who opened three gates at once, and fired upon the garrison. Two of these battalions, consisting of 1000 men each, were put to the sword.—The Executive Council, holding this conduct of the inhabitants of Frankfort to be treacherous, confined the Commissioners from that city, who were at Paris to solicit a remission of the fine imposed upon it.

General *Dumourier* received instructions from the Convention, to invade Holland immediately, to revive the trade of Antwerp, by the opening of the Scheldt.

11.] The principle charges made against the unfortunate Louis XVI. were enumerated in the Convention. The President informed them that Louis was at the gate of the Feuillans. The Commandant-General then informed them, that "Louis Capet attends your orders."—The unfortunate Monarch was then admitted to the Bar.—The President—"Louis, the French Nation accuses you: the National Convention resolved on the 3d of December, that you should be judged by itself; on the 6th it was decreed, that you should be brought to the Bar—They are about to read the act which announces the crimes imputed to you. You may sit down." The King seated himself—*Maithe*, one of the Secretaries, read the act of accusation, charge by charge; and at each, the President asked the King what he had to say in his own defence. Like Charles I. of England, he did not disavow the authority of the Convention, but gave a brief and sensible reply to each question.—The examination being ended, the President desired to know, whether he had any

any thing farther to add? The King replied, " I desire to have copies of the act of accusation, as well as of all papers intended to serve as proofs, and that I may be allowed Counsel for my defence." The unfortunate King then retired; and after a debate on the latter part of his request, it was decreed that he shoult be allowed Counsel. Messrs. Tronchet and *Lemoignon de Maleherbes*, the latter 78 years of age, became Counsel for him.

13.] His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session with the following speech from the Throne :

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" Having judged it necessary to einbody a part of the Militia of this kingdom, I have, in pursuance of the provisions of the Law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose; and it is on every account a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture.

" I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquillity; but events have recently occurred, which require our united vigilance and exertion, in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

" The seditious practices, which had been, in a great measure, checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last Session, and by the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity.

" A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required military force in support of the civil magistrate: The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts, and in different parts of the Kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy Constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connection, and in concert with persons in Foreign Countries.

" I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the Continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared there, of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and

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to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies, the States General, who have observed the same neutrality with myself, measures, which are neither conformable to the law of Nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances, I have felt it my indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military force, being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquility, and to render a firm and temperate conduct in future for preserving the blessing of peace.

" Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistently with the security of my kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of my engagements, which we are bound equally by interest and honour to fulfil.

After his Majesty had then addressed the Commons, and demanded the necessary supplies, he thus addressed both houses.

*" My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" I have great pleasure in acquainting you with the brilliant successes of the British arms in India, under the able conduct of Marquis Cornwallis, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honourable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly satisfactory to me, from their tendency to secure the future tranquillity of the British dominions in that part of the world.

" Your attention will more naturally be directed to such measures for the future government to those valuable possessions, as shall appear from experience and full consideration most likely to provide for their internal prosperity, and to secure the important advantage which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this country.

" I am persuaded that it will be the object of your immediate consideration, to adopt such measures as may be necessary under the present circumstances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repressing every attempt to disturb the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms.

" You will be sensible how much depends on the result of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the best pledge that nothing shall be wanting on your part, which can contribute to the present security and permanent advantage of the country."

14.] The States General of Holland, in consequence of a note delivered the 22d of November by the Imperial Minister, relative to the intention of the French to proceed up the Scheldt, and attack Antwerp, and the request made by the latter for the passage of some armed vessels for that purpose, took the following resolution—With regard to the emperor, the States General declare, that a compliance with the request of the French would be contrary to the treaties subsisting between Holland and Austria, and inconsistent with the neutrality which the former has professed. As to the demand of the French, the States General have requested his highness the prince of Orange and Nassau, as Admiral General, to order the commander of the guard-ship stationed at the opening of the Scheldt to refuse passage, and inform the French commander, that by virtue of treaties, no ship of war can enter the Scheldt.

16.] The following Speech, relative to the expulsion of the Bourbons, was made by Buzot in the Convention—“ The throne is overturned—the tyrant will soon be no more ; but Despotism still exists ; its ancient habits, its creatures, still exist. Let us imitate the Romans ; they expelled Tarquin and his family ; like them, let us banish the family of the Bourbons.—Louis XVI. criminal, and in confinement, is now not dangerous. We must however, sacrifice to our safety, and banish his family. If any exception is to be made, it must not be in favour of the branch of Orleans.—Those who are the most beloved are the most dangerous.—The name of Bourbon is odious to every Republican ; and that of *Egalité* is so much the more singular, as he affects to conceal it.—His children have great courage and they may form alliances with the daughters of princes—I think them dangerous. If Orleans has made sacrifices to Liberty, let him add to them that of delivering us from his presence, and from the last branch of the family of the Capets. Charles I. died on the scaffold, and yet England recalled his son : the Lords placed Charles II. on the throne. We have no more princes, but monarchy has its superstitious votaries. Abolish the name of king, and we shall cease to be divided—drive from you every thing that may bring back arbitrary power.”

The Austrians evacuated Franckfort which the French took immediate possession of.

18.] Came on before Lord Kenyon and a Special jury at Guildhall, the trial of Thomas Paine, for writing and publishing a certain seditious pamphlet, under the title of “ *The Second Part of the Rights of Man.* ” The information, which was opened by Mr. Percival, stated, that Thomas Paine, being

being a wicked, malicious, seditious and ill-disposed person, and disaffected to the king and government, had traduced the happy revolution effected by the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. the acceptance of the Crown by the said prince and queen Mary; the Convention Parliament, which had conferred the crown on their said majesties; and the Bill of Rights, including the settlement of the succession; that he had endeavoured to represent, that these were respectively contrary to the rights and interests of the people; that our hereditary regal government was a wicked, corrupt, and unnecessary establishment; that the king, lords, and commons, tyrannized over the people; and that thus he had endeavoured to impose groundless discontents against the king and parliament, as well as against our constitution, laws, and government.

The *Attorney General* then rose, and, in the course of a long and able speech, read several passages from the work in support of the information, and contended that the whole was throughout malignant in the intention of the writer, and extremely mischievous in its tendency.

The publications, &c. being proved, Mr. *Erskine* entered into a very long defence of the author, on the general grounds of the Freedom of the Press: contending, that his client had not gone beyond the bounds of fair and allowable discussion; that the topics on which he had animadverted, had been treated with still greater force of expression by the *Duke of Richmond*, *Mr. Pitt*, *Sir George Saville*, *Mr. Burke*, &c. illustrating his observations by various quotations from *Locke*, *Hume*, *Milton*, *Paley*, and others; and deprecating the spirit of prejudice that had gone forth against his client.

When he had finished, the Attorney general rose immediately to reply; but the Foreman of the jury said, "My lord, I am authorized by the jury to inform the Attorney General, that a reply is not necessary for them unless the Attorney General wishes to make it, or your lordship." The Attorney general then sat down, and the jury gave in their verdict—*Guilty*.

19.] The discussion of the decree of banishment of the members of the late Royal Family of France was resumed in the Convention. The mayor of Paris accompanied by the Commissioners from the forty-eight sections who petitioned on the subject, expressed their disapprobation of the measure. M. *Le Brun* Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a report to the National Convention of France, of the situation of affairs between great Britain and France. The sudden assembly of the British parliament in December, which had

had been prorogued to January, gave origin to this report. M. Le Brun gave a minute detail of the conduct of the court of London since the 18th of August, and animadverted keenly on the king's speech at the opening of parliament.

20.) General Beurnonville addressed a letter to the president of the convention, announcing that the French Republic was now mistress of the whole territory between the Sarre and the Moselle, as far as the bridge Consarebruck.

Deputies from the people of Belgic Hainault came to present to the Convention their reflections on a decree passed upon the proposition of Cambon. "Rescind," said they, "your decree of the 15th of December, or you speak to us as conquerors, masters, sovereigns, when you yourselves decree the cessation of our taxes and public revenues, which you take into your own hands, and when you order the management of national effects; when you pronounce, otherwise than through us, the extinction of our political societies or corporations; when you prescribe even the confiscations of private property, which our former Despots dared not to do when they declared us rebels and treated us as such."

The Convention passed a decree for the perpetual banishment of the whole Bourbon family. Those confined in the Temple were excepted,

21.] General Custine was twice summoned by the king of Prussia to surrender Mentz, but would make no reply. The king then informed him he would give him 48 hours only to evacuate the place. Custine answered; "Tell your master that he shall not have it in his possession in 48 years."

24.] A letter from the Commissioners sent to Mont Blanc (late Savoy) was read stating, that its union to the French Republic had been consummated in the most splendid manner, and that Liberty was adored with enthusiasm in that Department. They entered Chambery amidst the ringing of bells, and the discharge of cannon, and even the Bishop and clergy came to testify their gratitude to them.

26.] At ten o'clock Louis XVI. appeared at the Bar of the National Convention to present his means of defence, with the same firm and collected air as on his examination. M. Desfaze, in an able and eloquent speech, then commenced the defence. Coming to that period in his speech, the 10th of August, which was so fatal to the king, he said, "I come at last to the disastrous day of the 10th of August. In this Hall men have contended for the glory of that day. I come not to dispute that glory; but since it has been proved that that day was premeditated, how can it be a crime to Louis? And you accuse him, and you would give judgment against him,

bim, who has never given a sanguinary order—against him, who, at Varennes, preferred returning a captive, to exposing the life of a single man—against him, who on the 20th of June, refused every kind of aid, preferred remaining alone in the midst of the people. Hear History speak—*Louis* mounted the throne at the age of 20: he exhibited on it an example of morals, of justice, of economy: he abolished servitude in his domains: the people desired Liberty—he gave it—(*Murmurs.*) We cannot deny to *Louis* the glory of having always anticipated the wishes of his people. I do not conclude; I appeal to history; think that *History will judge your judgment.*"

27.] M. Chauvelin addressed to Lord Grenville a note, demanding an explanation of the intentions of his Britannic Majesty towards France, and at the same time endeavouring to set aside the false interpretation which he said was given to the decree of the National Convention of November 19.

28.] A warm discussion arose on the defence of the king of France. Lequinio moved, that the Convention should determine by the *appel nominal*.—First, is *Louis* convicted of a crime against the Sovereignty of the Nation? Secondly, If he be convicted, what punishment ought to be inflicted on him?

Buzot said, that *Louis XVI.* ought to be condemned to death by the Convention, and that his sentence should be referred to the people and the primary assemblies.

Fauvre asserted that the convention had not a right to try *Louis XVI.* He went back as far as the time of Charlemagne; and concluded by moving, that a particular Tribunal be established, to be composed of eighty-four members chosen from the eighty-four Departments.

Rabaut de St. Etienne formally denied that the Nation had sent judges to try *Louis*. He founded his argument upon the impossibility of the Nation ever forgetting this principle, that a legislator is not a judge.—"The people," said he, "treat you as Mandatories, as Representatives, and as Legislators, but never as judges; they sent you to delegate powers, but not to exercise them." He complained of the great precipitancy which the Convention had shown in this business—said he foresaw a number of evils ready to fall upon France—and declared that an appeal to the people was, in his opinion, the only mode which could be adopted as likely to save the country from the horrors with which it was threatened.

Roberespierre opposed the idea of an appeal to the people, which he considered as the signal for a civil war; and concluded by moving, that *Louis XVI.* should be declared guilty, and irrevocably worthy of death.

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M. *Le Brun*, the minister for foreign affairs, communicated the result of a negociation with Spain, begun with the late Spanish minister, Count *d' Aranda*, several months since, renewed and concluded with the present minister, the Duke *d' Alcudia*; and also a letter from the Chevalier *d' Ocarez*, who continued at Paris since the 10th of August as *Chargé des Affaires* for Spain.

#### COPY OF THE FIRST DECLARATION.

"The French Government having testified to that of Spain a desire of seeing that neutrality formally attested which in fact prevailed between the two nations, His Catholic Majesty has authorized the undersigned principal Secretary of State to declare by this note, that Spain will observe on its side the strictest neutrality in the war in which France is engaged with other Powers.—This note shall be exchanged at Paris with another signed by the minister for Foreign affairs, in which the same assurances shall be given on the part of France."

#### COPY OF THE SECOND DECLARATION.

"The Catholic king, in consequence of the neutrality agreed upon between Spain and the French Government, and of an assurance of the friendship and good faith of the French Nation, shall order the troops on the frontiers to retire; retaining, in places of strength, the number necessary for the service, and that of their respective department, which shall be executed immediately after the French have delivered a declaration similar to the present, promising to act on their part, in the same manner. Commissioners shall be appointed by both parties, to assist at the execution of this agreement, at the period which may be fixed; and all measures shall be taken with mutual consent, acting with that good faith which is proper.

"This note, signed by the principal Secretary of State of His most Catholic Majesty, shall be exchanged at Paris for another signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the same assurances shall be given on the part of France."

The copy of the letter from the Chevalier *d' Ocarez*, the Spanish *Chargé des Affaires*, in France, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was also read. The Spanish Minister, having given therein every assurance of sincerity on the part of Spain in the above declaration, then said, "It is by the manner in which France shall treat the unfortunate king *Louis XVI.* and his family, that foreign Nations will be able to judge with certainty of her generosity and her moderation. This grand trial, which is about to decide the fate of the head of the family of the Bourbons, cannot be considered by the king of Spain as indifferent to him; and his Majesty

Majesty does not fear being accused of wishing to interfere in the Government of a country not subject to his Empire, when he raises, in favour of his relation and ancient ally, a voice that can displease only those whose hearts are shut against every sentiment of morality and commiseration." Commenting then, at large, on the irregularities practised throughout the whole of the trial, and the complaints of many members even of the National Convention, he said, "The presence of Louis XVI. and his family, in that country which they should choose for an asylum, would be a living testimony of the generosity and the power of the French, and would teach all men that your Nation knows how to unite moderation with victory; that she has only noble and beneficent passions, and that the triumphs of her arms do not hinder her from voluntarily bowing her head before the image of Justice. The sentiments of esteem and admiration with which she would inspire all Nations, would not fail to lead very soon to a peace, which all Nations must desire, and of which, notwithstanding her successes, France herself must have need. May a hope so pleasing be realized!"

29] Farther discussion on the defence of Louis XVI. arose in the Convention.

Biratœuf—"Louis hurled from his throne, can no longer be considered in any other light than as a plain Citizen: as such, he has committed no crime: it is, then, as a king, that he ought to be tried: the bloody annals of our unfortunate History will attest his crimes to all ages; he deserves death—but does policy enjoin that punishment? by no means; for the death of Louis, will be the signal of a civil war, which will unite its horrors to all those of the foreign war about to be declared against us in the spring, by all the powers of Europe. I consider those who so ardently request that the blood of Louis may be shed as interested in his death."

Biratœuf then took a view of the situation of Paris, in which, he said, a very weak party pretended to give laws to the eighty-four Departments, and to twenty-four millions of people, and extended their bloody arms to all the Sections of the Republic. He spoke of the decrees of the Departments, which exhorted the people to assassinate even their own Representatives, if they did not adopt particular modes of thinking; and reproached Robespierre with having marked out, for the daggers of assassins, 645 Deputies, by maintaining in the Convention that there were in it no more than 200 Patriotes. He concluded by moving, 1st, that the Convention should determine, by the Appel nominal, whether Louis is convicted of having conspired against his country? 2dly, that they should determine in the

same manner, whether his trial should, or should not, be referred to the Nation, united in the Primary Assemblies; 3dly, That the committee of Constitution should be ordered to make out an abstract of all the crimes of which *Louis* is accused, and of all the papers to be employed as proofs, in order that they may be printed, and sent to all the Communes in the kingdom, who should determine his fate.

*Guitier* moved, 1st, That *Louis*, his wife and children, should be banished for ever from the territories of the Republic. 2dly, That the punishment of death should be inflicted upon them, if they ever again entered France; and that all citizens might, in that case, be authorized to kill them. 3dly, That pillars should be erected at certain distances, on which should be inscribed, the Banishment of Kings, and the eternal Rights of the People, 4thly, That this decree should not be put in execution till the end of the war. 5thly, That, till then, *Louis* and his family should be carefully kept as hostages. 6thly, That a festival should be established, to preserve the remembrance of the happy deliverance of France. 7thly, That this decree should be immediately presented to the People for their sanction.

*Fockoden* reminded the Convention of this principle, that no one can discharge, at the same time, the functions of a Judge and of a Legislator. He concluded by moving, that they would determine, by the *appel nominal*, whether *Louis* was guilty, or not; and that, if he was guilty, the punishment might be referred to the People.

[30] A Deputation from the Section of Graveliers came to the Convention; and after having bitterly exclaimed against the crimes of *Louis XVI.* the speaker proceeded as follows: "In the name of the Massacres of Nancy—in the name of oppressed victims—of those who have perished innocently on a scaffold by his satellites, those of the 10th of August—in short, in the name of those of our brothers who perished in the war undertaken in concert with *Louis* to subdue France—in the name of the citizens of Lille, of Thionville—in the name of all those Nations who, after seeing *Louis* justly punished, will break their chains—*Listen to us.* We beg that the wounded of the 10th of August may defile before you." Several of these citizens moved upon crutches; others, with disgusting wounds, paraded in the hall; and one was carried on a bed in the procession.

*Barbaroux* moved an impeachment against *Pache*, the Minister at War, as a culprit and convict, whose crime was that of having endangered even the existence of the Republic.

The Genoese Minister, on his presentation to the National Convention, pronounced the following address :

" Citizens, I am sensible of the value of such a reception as you honour me with. Hitherto, the representations made to the depositaries of power, have offered a vain and fastidious ceremony only. On the one side were seen men erected into *demi-gods*, receiving an almost idolatrous worship ; on the other, servile adorers, drunk themselves with the incense offered at the shrine of their idols. Now a simple citizen presents himself with confidence before men honoured with the same title. The ministers of a powerful and glorious Nation have willed, that the Representative of a small, but a free and sovereign Republic, should receive from them the proof of good-will and fraternity.

" In seeing thus, among free States, the strong countenance the weak, and being pleased with alliances in which the latter have all the advantage, we truly feel that liberty is the most valuable of all ties ; that amidst so many Nations, strangers to each other, the free Nations are fellow citizens, and the sentiment of their reciprocal Sovereignty establishes between them a tender tie of Equality.

" Citizens, the Republic of Geneva felicitates itself on preceding the other States in testimonies of attachment and confidence for the French Republic ; and if, under these circumstances, they honoured me with their choice, it is because they knew that, to be the faithful interpreter of their thoughts, and wishes, it was only necessary for me to express my own sentiments.

[31.] The minister for the Home Department in France communicated to the Convention the following extract of a letter from Messrs. *Bourdieu*, *Chollet*, and *Bourcier*, Merchants in London, dated December 25, 1792 :

" This last cargo for Bayonne has been just detained by order of government. The ship is called the *Thames*, Captain \_\_\_\_\_, laden with 567 quarters of wheat. We have taken every step necessary to discover the cause of this extraordinary arrest ; but we only received this laconic answer, that it was by order of government. In vain did we represent, that the king's Proclamation respecting the exportation of grain, expressly excepted foreign grain from all prohibition : we received the same answer, only with this addition, that in eight days we should receive a more explicit answer. We shall not, indeed we ought not allow ourselves to make any comment on this event. As a minister, you will make your own reflections, when you know that another cargo for the Maritime De-

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parment, and destined for Brest, has been put in the same situation at the same time, and by the same authority."

This letter the contents of which, it was alledged, shewed the first infringement of the treaty of commerce at the side of England, was referred to the Diplomatique Committee.

*Vergniaud*, in an able and eloquent speech, argued the propriety of referring the judgment of the king to the primary Assemblies; and concluded by saying, that an act of the Representatives of the People, either solemnly or tacitly, was an usurpation of their Sovereignty; that such was their duty; and if they neglected it, the responsibility would lie heavy on their heads.

*Briissot*, in a long and eloquent speech, also recommended an appeal to the Nation: " You will," concluded he, " thereby annihilate those base disturbers; you will do homage to the National Sovereignty, and elude all danger."

*Le Brun*, Minister for foreign affairs, presented a report on the state of affairs with England. He deferred, he said, entering into a detail of the hostile preparations ordered to be made by the British minister, and consented to by Parliament, until the arrival of his dispatches. Orders from the Cabinet of London, had been issued a fortnight ago, for arming thirteen ships of the line; but he reserved, for the same period, giving an account of other hostile measures, which display the indisposition of the British Ministry—of the indecent expressions made use of, in both houses of Parliament, against the French Republic and its Government—of the seizure of some vessels laden with grain, destined for France, and which were not liable to an embargo—of the manœuvres employed to lessen French credit, and lastly, of a Bill proposed in the House of Commons, tending to prevent the circulation of notes payable to order, and promissory obligations, given under the authority of any power in France. The report farther stated, that, contrary to all established usage between Nations, and in direct contradiction to the protection which Frenchmen travelling in England, had a right to claim, by virtue of the Treaty of commerce and Navigation now subsisting between the two countries, both Houses of Parliament had passed a Bill concerning Foreigners, empowering the executive Power to send suspected Aliens out of the kingdom, and obliging them to register their names, and to reside where ordered, &c.

The Convention then came to the two following resolutions; 1st. The French Minister of the Republic at London, shall be ordered to present a note to the British ministry, to demand, in the name of the French Republic, a clear speedy, and categorical answer, whether, under the general denomi-

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nation of foreigners, mentioned in the new Bill of the 26th; the Parliament and Government of great Britain, mean also to comprehend the French. 2. That in case of an answer in the affirmative, or if none is received in the course of six days, he shall be authorized to declare, that the French Republic cannot consider this conduct, but as a manifest infraction of the Commercial Treaty concluded in 1786: that it consequently ceases to think itself bound by that treaty, and henceforth considers it as null and void.

## JANUARY 1, 1793.

ALARMING accounts were received in Dublin from the County of Louth, that an outrageous banditti, to the number of 2000, calling themselves Defenders, had attacked and plundered near forty houses in that county. They were linked together by an oath of secrecy, and had regular leaders.

The report of the Committee appointed by the National Convention to examine into the motives of the detention of the two French ships laden with corn, being read in the Convention, it was shewn that such act might not be a hostile one on the part of England, as the exportation of corn was prohibited there. The report then went on to propose a declaration, that the French were ready for war, or for alliance, with England; and to demand, that 30 sail of the line, and 24 frigates should be immediately armed, as well as that commissioners should be sent to all the maritime departments.

2.] The discussion relative to the fate of *Louis XVI.* was resumed in the Convention, when *Guillemart* proposed to condemn him to perpetual exile—*Carra* to immediate death—and *Gensonne*, thinking the Sovereignty of the People in every instance violated when that which could be done by them was done by Delegates, said, he was for the appeal to the People.

3.] M *Chauvelin*, The French ambassador, waited on Lord *Grenville*, and declared, that the French nation considered the Alien Bill an infringement of the commercial treaty of 1786.

4.] The Convention was occupied about the trial of the King. Among the conspicuous speakers on that occasion was *Barrere*, who laid he was decidedly against referring the ratification of the sentence to the Primary Assemblies. The Convention, he thought, had no right to take upon themselves the trial of *Louis XVI.* but they could not repair one error by committing a greater. No one can be a judge of a crime committed against himself. Who is the offended party here?—The People. An appeal to the People is contrary to the nature of a Representative Government. In the case of an appeal, the Nation would have named Representatives, and yet be unrepresented;

represented : the Delegates would be only collectors of votes—mere political couriers. This reference to the People was necessary at Rome, where the People themselves exercised their own Sovereignty ; they had Magistrates, but no Representatives : but if the French People had entrusted the exercise of their rights to their Representatives, it was in order that their Representatives might use it ; they could not, at the same time, delegate their rights, and exercise them themselves.

8.] The Lords Commissioners gave the Royal Assent to the following public Bills—the Alien, the Corn Indemnification, and the Restraint on the Exportation of Naval Stores,

9.] The Bill to prevent the circulation of French Assignats in Great Britain, passed the House of Lords.

10.] His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in State to the House of Peers, and opened the Session of Parliament of that Kingdom. The tenor and substance of his speech, on that occasion, will be found in the King's speech on his opening the British Parliament.

10.] The Marine Minister of France gave in his report on the state of the Marine. As a war, he said, was likely to take place with England, the Executive Council had given orders for repairing all the ships, and for collecting every thing necessary for equipping them.

14.] The final judgment of Louis XVI. was the order of the day in the National Convention ; and after a variety of opinions had been given relative to his conduct, the President summed up what had been said by the various Members, and put the question twice without effect. The *appel nominal* was then called for ; and after much noise, riot and confusion, it was decided, that the following order should be observed relative to the questions about to be discussed :

1st, Is Louis guilty ?

2dly, Shall the judgment be submitted to the sanction of the People ?

3dly, What punishment shall be inflicted upon him ?

15.] A profound silence having taken place, Manuel read the first question with an audible voice, “ Is Louis guilty of a Conspiracy against the Liberty of the Nation, and the Safety of the State ? ” Upon which each Member, in his turn, ascended the Tribune, and expressed his opinion by saying, Yes or No. The *appel nominal* being finished, the President examined the register, and made the following report : “ Of 745 Members that form the Convention, 693 have voted for the affirmative, 26 are absent upon public business, 26 have made different declarations, but not one has voted for the negative.”

A Secretary

A Secretary having read the second question, Shall the Decree relative to the fate of *Louis* be submitted to the judgment of the People?" all the Members in succession then ascended the Tribune as before. Those who voted for the appeal to the People, declared themselves swayed by a respect to the Nation: the advocates for a final sentence declared themselves swayed by the dread of tumults in the Primary Assemblies: and upon the President examining the register, the result of the scrutiny was proclaimed as follows: For an appeal to the People, 283—Against it, 480—Majority for final judgment, 197. The President then, in the name of the Convention, declared, "That the decree concerning the punishment of *Louis* shall not be referred to the sanction of the People."

16.] M. Chauvelin demanded to be acknowledged Minister of the French Republic at the Court of London; but his powers would not be recognized.

17.] The *appel nominal* for declaring the punishment to be inflicted on *Louis XVI.* being concluded in the National Convention, a profound silence ensued; and the President made the following return: "That, out of 721 votes, 366 were for death, 319 for imprisonment during the war, 2 for perpetual imprisonment, & for a suspension of the execution of the sentence of death till after the expulsion of the Family of the Bourbons; 23 were for not putting him to death, unless the French territory was invaded by any Foreign Power; and 1 was for death, but with commutation of punishment. After this enumeration, the President took off his hat, and lowering his voice, said, "In consequence of this, I declare, that the punishment pronounced by the National Convention against *Louis Capet*, is—Death."

Thus there was only a majority of five voices.—The monster *Egalité ci-devant Orleans*, the near relative to the King, voted for his death, whilst the English outlaw, *Thomas Paine*, voted only for his banishment.

Previous to the passing of the sentence, the President announced, on the part of the Foreign Minister, a letter from the Spanish Minister, relative to that sentence. The Convention, however, unanimously refused to hear it.

The three Defenders of *Louis* were then admitted to the Bar. One of them, *Deseze*, said, Citizens Representatives, the law and the decrees have entrusted to us the sacred functions of the defence of *Louis*. We come, with regret, to present to you the last act of our functions. *Louis* has given to us his express charge to read to you a letter signed with his own hand, of which the following is a copy.

## LETTER FROM LOUIS.

"I owe to my own honour, I owe to my family, not to subscribe to a sentence which declares me guilty of a crime of which I cannot accuse myself. In consequence, I appeal to the Nation from the sentence of its Representatives; and I commit by these presents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal, by all the means in their power; and to demand, that mention of it be made in the minutes of their sittings.

(Signed)

"Louis."

M. Desfaze then prayed the Convention, in the name of his colleagues, to consider by what a small majority the punishment of death was pronounced against Louis. "Do not afflict France," said he, "by a judgment that will appear to her to be terrible, when five voices only were thought sufficient to carry it." He then invoked eternal Justice and sacred Humanity, to determine the Convention to refer their judgment to the tribunal of the People.

M. Tronchet said, that it was inconceivable that the greatest number of voters had invoked the penal code to justify their judgment, and that they forgot the humanity of the law in favour of the accused: they have forgot, that the law requires two thirds of the voices for the decision.

M. Malesherbes demanded of the Assembly, to give him until the following day, to make such reflections as crowded on his imagination.

After the Defenders of Louis had finished their observations, they were invited to the honours of the sitting. The previous question rejected the appeal to the people, and the observations to be made by Malesherbes; and it was decreed, that the National Convention should examine, whether the National interest did, or did not, require an arrest of judgment upon the execution of the sentence pronounced against Louis XVI.?

Thus, after 36 hours, ended a sitting of the Convention that the latest posterity will never forget.

20. and 21.] During the night of the 20th, Paris was illuminated, and no person whatever was permitted to go abroad in the streets. Large bodies of armed men patroled every part of that immense metropolis; the rattling of coaches ceased, the streets were deserted, and the city was buried in an awful silence. About two o'clock in the morning of the fatal Monday the 21st, voices were heard at intervals, through the gloom, of lamentation and distress; but whence they proceeded, or what they were, no person has been able to discover.

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This circumstance, among many others, terrified the People. The unhappy Monarch passed all Sunday in preparation for his approaching change. His calm resignation, and much patience, displayed great eminence of soul; but the meeting and parting of his family was a scene too painful, too distressing to the feelings of humanity! The Queen hung around the neck of her departing husband in delirious anguish; the Prince's Royal grasped his hand; the Dauphin embraced his knees; and Madame Elizabeth bathed his feet with the torrent of her tears. The Queen was at last removed from him in a state of insensibility, from which she did not revive before two o'clock on Monday afternoon. The King exhibited, on this sad spectacle, all the tenderness of a husband, a father, a brother; and, appearing more affected by the affliction of persons so dear and so beloved, than by his own misfortunes, consoled them with the most soothing words. Having passed through the trying scene, he now applied to his religious duties, and prepared to meet his GOD. The conversation which he held with his Confessor, it is said, was pious, sensible and animated; and his hope was full of immortality, (*d'immortalité bien heureuse.*) He protested his innocence, and forgave his enemies from his heart. The clocks of Paris, at length, sounded eight on Monday morning; and the Royal Martyr was summoned to his fate. He issued out of his prison, and was conducted to a coach belonging to the Mayor of Paris, in which were two soldiers of the Gendarmerie. He was attended by his Confessor, and assisted to step into the carriage by one or two of the centinels who stood at the gates of the Temple. But here an event happened, calculated to soften the most obdurate heart. Soon after the coach was driven off, and the King was conducting to the scaffold, the Dauphin escaped from those who had the care of him, and ran down stairs with great precipitation. The sentinel at the bottom of the stairs, who appears to have had a feeling heart, stopped him, and said, "Where are you going, my dear, in such a hurry?"—"Pray, pray, let me alone," said the innocent child; "I'll go in the street, and fall on my knees, and beg the People not to kill my papa!"

The Place de Louis Quinze, now called the Place of the Revolution, was the spot appointed for the execution. The place was filled with prodigious multitudes of people, and large bodies of horse and foot were drawn up to protect the execution. The most awful silence prevailed, while the coach was advancing slowly towards the scaffold. The dying Monarch ascended it with heroic fortitude, with a firm step and undismayed countenance. He was accompanied on the scaffold

scaffold by his Confessor, and two or three Municipal Officers. For a moment he looked around upon the People, with a complacent countenance, and he was preparing himself to address the spectators, when, cruel to relate, one of the Officers cried out, “*No speeches! come, no speeches!*” and suddenly the drums beat, and trumpets sounded. He spoke; but all the expressions that could be distinctly heard, were these: “*I forgive my enemies; may God forgive them, and not lay my innocent blood to the charge of the Nation! God bless my People!*”

The Confessor fell upon his knees, and implored the King’s blessing, who gave it him with an affectionate embrace. The unfortunate Monarch then laid his head upon the block with admirable serenity, and ceased to live in this world! The execution was performed between 11 and 12 o’clock on Monday morning. Previous to his execution, he wrote to the National Convention, requesting to be buried near to his father, in the Cathedral of Sens. The Convention, with cruel apathy, passed to the order of the day.

The 21st of the month was singularly ominous to the fate of Louis XVI.—On the 21st April, 1770, he was married;—21st June, 1770, the fête took place on account of his marriage, where about 15,000 lost their lives, being trampled to death.—21st January, 1782, the grand fête on account of the birth of the Dauphin took place.—21st June, 1791, his flight to Varennes.—21st September, 1792, Abolition of Royalty.—21st January, 1793, his execution.

*Le Pelletier*, one of the Deputies of the National Convention, was assassinated by *Paris*, Ex-King’s Guard, for having voted for the death of the King.

22.] Six thousand Emigrants were arrested in Paris in consequence of the domiciliary visits decreed by the Convention on that day.

24.] M. *Chauvelin* received orders to depart from England. The King of Prussia, contrary to all the principles of national justice, took possession of the city of Thorn.

The National Convention attended the funeral ceremony of *Pelletier*.

25.] A memorial was presented by Lord *Auckland*, His Britannic Majesty’s Minister at the Hague, to their High Mightinesses the States-General, informing them, that in consequence of the express orders of the King, he laid before them copies of all the papers which had been exchanged, from the 27th of December last, to the 20th of this month, between Lord *Grenville*, Secretary to his Britannic Majesty, and M. *Chauvelin*.

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The Memorial proceeded to state, " That it was not quite four years since *certain miscreants*, assuming the name of *Philosophers*, presumed to think themselves capable of establishing a new system of civil society; and in order to realize this dream, the offspring of vanity, it became necessary for them to overturn and destroy all established notions of subordination, of morals, and of religion, which had hitherto constituted the security, the happiness and consolation of Mankind—That these destructive projects had but too well succeeded; but the effects of the new system which they wished to introduce, only served to demonstrate the folly of its authors—That the events which since so rapidly followed, surpassed in atrocity, all that hitherto sullied the page of history: property, liberty, security, and even life itself, had been the sport of this unbridled phrensy of the passions, of this spirit of rapine, of hatred, and the most cruel and unnatural ambition; the annals of mankind could not present a period, in which, in so short a time, so many crimes had been committed, so many misfortunes produced, and so many tears shed: in a word, that, at that very moment, these horrors appeared to have attained their utmost height—That, during all this time, His Britannic Majesty, surrounded by his People, who, under the favour of Providence, enjoyed a prosperity without example, could not behold the misfortunes of others, without the strongest emotions of pity and indignation, but that, faithful to his principles, His Majesty had never permitted himself to interfere in the internal affairs of a Foreign Nation, nor departed from that system of neutrality which he had adopted—That for several months back, projects of ambition and aggrandizement, dangerous to the tranquillity and the security of Europe, had been openly avowed; attempts had been made to spread throughout England and Holland, maxims subversive of all social order; and they had not scrupled to give to these detestable attempts the name of a *Revolutionary Power*: ancient and solemn treaties, guaranteed by the King, had been infringed; and the rights and territory of the Republic had been violated: His Majesty had therefore, in his wisdom, judged it necessary to make preparations proportioned to the nature of the circumstances—That the King had consulted his Parliament; and the measures which his Majesty had thought fit to take, had been received with the most lively and unanimous approbation of the People, who abhor anarchy and irreligion, who loved their King, and would maintain their Constitution—That His Majesty, in all he had done, had ever been vigilant in the support of the rights and the security of the United Provinces: the Declaration delivered to Their

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High Mightinesses on the 13th November *ult.* gave a strong proof of this; and they would not be less sensible of it in the measures which were then preparing. His Majesty, therefore, is persuaded, that he shall continue to experience, on the part of their High Mightinesses, a perfect conformity of principles and conduct, as such conformity could alone give to the united efforts of both Countries, the energy necessary for their common defence—to oppose a barrier to those evils with which Europe was menaced, and to preserve, against any attempt, the security, the tranquillity, and the independence of a State, the happiness of which, Their High Mightinesses, by the wisdom and firmness of their Government, had so long experienced."

26.] A letter from the Commons of Landau announced to the Convention, that, by the negligence of some workmen, a fire had broken out in the arsenal, by which it was entirely consumed. It contained a considerable quantity of fufils, and of carriages for cannon, which were destroyed. The damage was estimated at 60,000 livres.

A letter from the Commons of St. Malo announced, that the Captains of privateers were ready to fit out six privateers, of which three were to mount 28 guns each: the three others were smaller.—The Commons of St. Malo also demanded, that the Government would cause frigates to be built in that port, for the use of the Republic.

28.] The following Message from his Majesty was brought up in the House of Commons, by Mr. Dundas:

" GEORGE, R.

" His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Commons, copies of several letters which have been received from M. Chauvelin, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the Most Christian King, by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of the answers returned thereto; and likewise, copy of an Order made by His Majesty in Council, and transmitted by His Majesty's commands to the said M. Chauvelin, in consequence of the accounts of the atrocious act lately perpetrated at Paris.

" In the present situation of affairs, His Majesty thinks it indisputably necessary to make a further augmentation of his forces by sea and land; and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons, to enable his Majesty to take the most effectual measures, in the present important juncture, for maintaining the security and rights of his own dominions, for supporting his Allies, and for opposing the views of aggrandizement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but peculiarly so when connected with the propagation

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of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of civil society."

A Memorial was remitted to Lord *Auckland*, the English Ambassador at the Hague, to their High Mightinesses the States-General, signifying, "That he had the honour to inform them, by the express order of his Sovereign, that the news of the fatal death of His Most Christian Majesty having been received in London on the 24th, the King immediately assembled his Privy Council, and, being himself there present, gave an order, in consequence of which, His Majesty's Secretary of State wrote on the same day to M. *Chauvelin*, to notify to him, that the character with which he had been invested at that Court was now entirely terminated by the fatal death of His Most Christian Majesty—that, therefore, the King could no longer permit his residence in *Great Britain*, and that he should retire from his kingdom, with his suite, within the term of three days."

The Primary Assemblies of Liege were assembled, consisting of 9,700 persons, to give their votes with regard to an union with the French Republic. The result of the ballot was, for the union, 9,660; against it, 40 only. The union of the late Principality of Liege with France was therefore immediately proclaimed, amidst the sounds of trumpets, and a general discharge of artillery.

Monsieur the late King's brother, published a declaration as Regent of France during the minority of the young King.

30.] The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced to the Convention, that the British Government had availed itself of the occasion of the death of *Louis*, to order the Minister of the Republic to quit England before the 1st of February.

Citizen *Huguet Maret*, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, arrived in London; he was sent to offer such terms to the British Government, as it was thought might have averted the horrors of war. The terms, however, were rejected as incompatible with the honour and dignity of the English nation to accept.

31.] The Empress of Russia denounced war against France, and set Armaments on foot. She also required all Frenchmen, who would not be banished from her dominions, to abjure, on the sacred Scriptures, attachment and alliance to the seven hundred assassins, who had usurped the Government of France.

February 1.] The National Convention decreed War against England and Holland. After enumerating many grievances and insults offered the French Nation by the British Cabinet, the

the Convention decreed, in the name of the French Nation, as follows:

Article 1. That, considering these acts of hostility and aggression, the French Republic is at War with the King of England, and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces.

2. The National Convention charges the Provisionary Executive Council to put on foot the force which shall appear necessary to repel this aggression, and to support the independence, the dignity, and the interests of the French Republic.

3. The National Convention authorizes the Provisionary Executive Council to dispose of the naval force of the Republic in such a manner as the interest of the State may appear to require; and it revokes all the particular dispositions ordered on this account by preceding decrees.

The taking his Majesty's Message relative to the War about to break out, into consideration, being the order of the day in both Houses of Parliament, addresses to His Majesty from both were unanimously agreed to thereon.

Previously to the order of the day being read, Mr. Grey moved, 1st, For an account of all communications between the Ministers of this Country and the Executive Government of France, or their Agents, from the 8th of July to the 19th of November; 2dly, All communications, through the medium of the British Ambassador at the Hague, between him and the existing Government of France, or their Agents; 3dly, All communications with that Country since the 13th of May 1792, not included in the papers before the House; and lastly, the requisition made by Holland for the interference of this Country on her account, with the answer. All these motions were afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Grey, except the last, which was put, and negatived without a division.

2.] In consequence of the massacre of *Basseville*, Secretary of Legation of the French Republic, by the people of Rome, and also the setting fire to the academy belonging to the French Nation there, the Convention decreed, that "the Provisionary Executive Council shall instantly take the most prompt, and efficacious measures to obtain a signal vengeance for the crime which has been committed against the French Nation, in the person of her Representative at Rome; and that the Council also take necessary precautions for the safety of the subjects of the Republic resident at Rome, and for their return to France."

4.] A *Sign Manual* was issued from the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, directing M. *Maret*, the French Envoy for Negotiation, and his Secretary, M. *Morgue*,

to quit the Kingdom within three days.—An embargo was laid upon the French ships in the River.

An embargo was laid at Ostend on all English and Dutch ships.

About this time a copy of the Declaration of the King of Prussia arrived in England, respecting the march of his troops into Poland. The Memorial, however plausible, has not justified his conduct towards that unfortunate Country.

5.] The nomination of a War Minister in the Convention stood for the order of the day. The Members proceeded to vote; and of 600 voices, 356 were in favour of General Beurnonville, who was proclaimed War Minister accordingly.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated in the Convention, the wish of the inhabitants of Ghent to be united to France, and that the people of Brussels expressed a similar desire.

Tallien announced, that Paris, the assassin of Pelletier de St. Fargeau, who had voted for the King's death, had been apprehended; and that on his person were found three papers, one of which contained the following words: "I had no accomplices in the glorious act I achieved, by the murder of the villain Pelletier: had I not found him ready for the blow, I should have purged the earth of that regicide, parricide, and patricide, D'Orleans."

Cambon resigned the office of Mayor of Paris.

6.] Two Deputies of the Popular Societies at Brussels being admitted to the bar, thanked the Convention for the decree of the 15th December. Brabant, they said, wished to be united to France, as such union alone would counteract the intrigues of the Austrians, Prussians, and Stadholders.

An Order of Council was issued, excepting packets and bye-boats from the embargo which had been laid upon all other vessels that had cleared out for France.

9.] Spain engaged to assist England in the prosecution of the War.

10.] The French took the Pearl Frigate belonging to Plymouth.

An Address was presented to his Majesty from the Corporation of London, promising their support of the War.

11.] Mr. Grattan's Motion for a Parliamentary Reform in the Irish House of Commons, was negatived by a Majority of 81.

A Message, of the following purport, from His Majesty, was laid before both Houses of Parliament: "That the Assembly now ruling in France had directed hostilities to be committed against the persons and property of His Majesty's subjects, contrary to the Law of Nations and the stipulations of

of Treaty ; and had since, on the most groundless pretences, declared War against His Majesty and the United Provinces ; that, under these circumstances, His Majesty had taken measures to maintain the honour of his Crown, and vindicate the rights of his People ; that His Majesty had the utmost confidence in the support of his Parliament, and the zeal of a loyal People, in the prosecution of a just and necessary War, and in their endeavours to stem the torrent of a system which struck at the security of ALL independent Nations, and was pursued in defiance of every principle of moderation, good-will, humanity and justice."—Addresses of thanks to His Majesty for the above Message, were carried in both Houses of Parliament the following day.

12.] The Reverend *Richard Burgh, Thomas Townly M·Can, James Davies, John Cummings, and John Bourne*, who had been convicted of a conspiracy, in attempting to blow up the walls of the King's Bench Prison, received, on the motion of Mr. *Solicitor General*, the judgment of the Court, which was three years imprisonment. The prisoners were ordered to be confined in the different gaols ; and, at the expiration of their imprisonment, to find securities for their good behaviour for the space of three years ; the Reverend Mr. *Burgh*, in 200*l.* and his sureties in 100*l.* each ; and the rest of the prisoners in 100*l.* and their sureties in 50*l.* each.

Accounts were at this time received of the capture of *Thorn* by the Prussian troops, who disarmed the Burghers as soon as they entered the town.

*M. Condorcet* presented the scheme of the new Constitution to the National Convention. A Declaration of the Rights of Man, which, he said, ought to be the preliminary of every Constitution, was given by him at the same time, under 33 different and distinct heads.

13.] Mr. *Fox*, in the House of Commons, proposed a resolution, to the following effect : " That it was not for the honour or interest of Great Britain to make war upon France, on account of the internal circumstances of that Country, for the purpose either of repressing or punishing any opinions or principles, however pernicious in their tendency, which may prevail there, or of establishing among the French People any particular form of Government. After a variety of ingenious arguments, adduced by both sides of the House, a division took place on the previous question—Ayes, 270—Noes, 44—Majority, 226.

14.] General *Miranda* commenced the bombardment of *Maastricht*, and continued it the succeeding day. The city was set on fire in several places.

15.] *Breda*

25.] Breda surrendered to the French without having stood a siege: The garrison, by terms of capitulation, marched out with the honours of war, and with full liberty to serve again. Count *Byland*, the Governor being suspected of treachery, was put under arrest, and a commission was ordered to try him.

26.] Three battalions of guards, the first draft destined for foreign service, were drawn up at the Horse-Guards, and after being reviewed by His Majesty, the Prince and Princesses of the blood, and several General Officers, previously to their departure for the Continent, they were afterwards accompanied by them to the place of embarkation, (Greenwich).

On a motion made by Mr. *Wilberforce* in the House of Commons, that the House should, on the Thursday following, resolve itself into a Committee on the Slave Trade, the motion was negatived by a majority of eight.

\*\*\* A short time antecedent to the present date, General *Dumourier* caused to be printed at Antwerp, in the Dutch and French languages, a Manifesto, preparatory to his invasion of Holland. It led to a presumption that it was destined by him to announce and precede the attack with which he had so long threatened the Republic—to expose to the view of Europe, and in particular to that of the inhabitants of these Provinces, the aim of his enterprise and to justify its motives.—The following extract from the Memorial will sufficiently demonstrate the General's intentions:

"I come into Holland at the head of 60,000 free and victorious Frenchmen: 60,000 more defend the Belgian Provinces, and are ready to follow me, should I meet with any resistance. We are not the aggressors; the party attached to the *House of Orange* has long carried on against us a perfidious and secret war. All the plots against our liberty were formed at the *Hague*; we will seek, at the *Hague*, the authors of our misfortunes; we have no anger and vengeance but against them. We will overrun your rich Provinces as Friends and Brothers: you will see the difference between the conduct of Frenchmen who stretch out to you their hands, and of Tyrants who inundate and lay waste your Country. I promise to the peaceable cultivators, whose crops are sacrificed to the fury of Tyrants, an indemnity, by the sale of the substance of those who shall have ordered those useless inundations. I promise also to deliver into their hands, and to their just vengeance, the persons of those wicked Administrators, Magistrates, or Military Commanders, who shall have ordered them. To avoid, however, all the desolations which they occasioned, I exhort the

the inhabitants of the Country, if they have any sentiments of Liberty, to oppose those inundations; and I will follow my proclamation closely enough to support the Batavians, and punish the wicked.'

A Counter-Proclamation to this, was, on the 20th February, published by the States-General of the United Provinces, proving its falsity, cautioning the Dutch to beware of the wily Stratagems of Dumourier, and strongly recommending union among themselves.

27.] It was announced in the Convention that the Republic of Venice had acknowledged the French Republic.

28.] The city of Lyons openly declared for Louis XVII. Maastricht was invested by 15,000 French.—The Convention confiscated all the property of the French Emigrants.

[March 1.] The English Guards who had embarked at Greenwich for the Continent on the 26th February, arrived, at Helvoet on the 1st instant. They were stationed at Helvoet, at the Brielle, and at Dort. The Hereditary Prince of Orange was named Commander in Chief.

General Clairfaut having crossed the Rer, attacked the French army under General Miranda, which he defeated, killing and taking 2000 men, with 9 pieces of artillery. The General then prepared to march to the relief of Maastricht, the siege of which was raised the day following.

Candor delivered a report in the Convention, by no means consolatory, on the very sensible diminution of Assignats in the National Treasury. "Formerly," observed the Minister, "we burned weekly ten or twelve millions: at this time, scarcely two or three millions come in to feed one hebdomadal fire." He considered this alarming diminution in the sales of the National Domains, as arising from the ravages committed with impunity on public property. It was then decreed, that the property of the Emigrants, as well as whatever might become due by succession or otherwise, should, notwithstanding any remonstrances on the part of their heirs for the space of fifty years, be considered as part of the property of the Republic.

About this time, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Constitution of England, presented the following Address to His Majesty, by the hands of the Prince of Wales, Grand Master.

Most Gracious Sovereign, Your Royal Highness, Your  
Address, At a time when nearly the whole mass of the People  
anxiously press forward, and offer, A with one heart and one  
voice, the most animating testimonies of their attachment to  
Your

Your Majesty's Person and Government, and of their unabated zeal, at this period of innovation and anarchy in other countries, for the unequalled Constitution of their own country, permit a body of men, Sire, which, though not known to the Laws, have ever been obedient to them—men who do not yield to any description of your Majesty's subjects in the love of their Country, in true allegiance to their Sovereign, or in any other of the duties of a good Citizen, to approach you with this public declaration of their political principles. The times, they think, demand it of them; and they wish not to be among the last, in such times, to throw their weight (whatever that may be), in the scale of order, subordination, and good government.

" It is written, Sire, in the Institutes of our Order, that we shall not, at our meetings, go into religious or political discussions; because, composed (as our Fraternity is) of men of various nations, professing different rules of faith, and attached to opposite systems of government, such discussions, sharpening the mind of Man against his Brother, might offend and disunite. A crisis, however, so unlooked for as the present, justifies, to our judgment, a relaxation of that rule; and our first duty, as Britons, superseding all other considerations, we add, without further pause, one voice to that of our fellow-subjects, in declaring one common and fervent attachment to a Government by King, Lords, and Commons, as established by the glorious Revolution of 1688.

" The excellence of all human institutions is comparative and fleeting. Positive perfection, or unchanging aptitude to its subject, we know, belongs not to the work of Man; but when we view the principles of Government which have recently obtained in other Nations, and then look upon our own, we exult in possessing at this time, the wisest and best-poised system the world has ever known—a system which affords equal protection (the only Equality we look for, or that indeed is practicable), and impartial justice, to all.

" It may be thought, perhaps, that, being what we are, a private society of men, connected by invisible ties, professing secrecy, mysterious in our meetings, stamped by no act of prerogative, and acknowledged by no law, we assume a part, and hold a language, upon this occasion, to which we can urge no legal or admitted right. We are the *free Citizens*, Sire, of a *free state*, and number many thousands of our body. The *Heir Apparent* of the Empire is our Chief. We fraternize for the purpose of social intercourse, of mutual assistance, of charity to the distressed, and good-will to all; and fidelity to a trust, reverence to the Magistrate, and obedience to the

Laws,

Laws, are sculptured in capitals upon the pediment of our Institution; and let us add that, pervading as we do, every class of the community, and every walk of life, and disseminating our principles wherever we strike root, this address may be considered as speaking in epitome, the sentiments of a People.

" Having thus attested our principles, we have only to implore the Supreme Architect of the Universe, whose Almighty Hand hath laid in the deep the foundation of the Country's greatness, and whose protecting shield hath carried her amidst the crush of Nations, that He will continue to shelter and sustain her! May her sons be contented, and her daughters happy! And may Your Majesty, the immediate instrument of her present prosperity and power, to whom unbiased posterity shall thus inscribe the column,

TO  
GEORGE,  
THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE,  
PATRON OF THE ARTS,  
WHICH BRIGHTEN AND EMBELLISH LIFE,

With your amiable Queen, and your Royal Progeny, long, long, continue to be the blessings and the boast, of a greatful, happy and united People.

4.] A letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs was read in the Convention, which announced, that the City of Hamburg, either through fear or rashness, had violated her neutrality with France, and had entered into the League of Tyrants. The Duke of Brunswick, in quality of Director of Lower Saxony, had signified to the Senate of Hamburg, His orders for dismissing M. Hock, *Chargé des Affaires* of the Republic in that City. The Senate was so weak as to comply; and though the commercial and political interests of that City were opposite to such a step, M. Hock had been ordered to quit it on the 31st of January.—The Minister observed, that it was with pain he was obliged to reckon a free People in the number of the enemies of France; but prudence had obliged the Executive Council to adopt prompt measures. In consequence thereof, an embargo should be laid on all those ships in the French ports, which belonged to the *Hans Towns*.—The Convention approved of this measure.

6.] Letters from the Commissioners with the French Army were read in the Convention, announcing their defeat at Aix-la-Chapelle. The panic and tumult excited by the contents of these letters, caused many Members to demand of Beurnonville, the Minister of War, to give an exact detail of the state of the armies. Beurnonville accordingly rose from his

seat,

seat, and delivered himself thus: "Yesterday I received a courier from General *Vallence*, announcing to me that our posts on the Roer had been forced, and that one of the armies of the troops of the Republic retired towards Ruremonde, the other towards Maestricht."

Mr. *Dundas* laid before the House of Commons the following Message from the King:

"His Majesty having judged it expedient to employ, in the service of Great Britain, a body of the Electoral troops, for the purpose of assisting his Majesty's Allies, the States-General of the United Provinces, and of prosecuting, in the most effectual manner, the *just* and *necessary War* in which His Majesty is engaged, His Majesty has ordered an estimate to be laid before the House of Commons, of the charge attending the employment of the said troops; and His Majesty relies on the zeal of his most faithful Commons, that they will be ready to make the necessary provision for maintaining the same."

The Message was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The French were repulsed at Williamstadt and obliged to retreat.

7.] *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of General Defence, proposed the following project of a decree, which the Convention unanimously adopted: "The National Convention declares, in the name of the French Nation, that on account of the many acts of hostility and aggression on the part of Spain, the French Republic is at War with the King of Spain. The Convention charges the Executive Council to take every measure to repel the aggression, and to support the independence, the dignity and interests of the French Nation. Consequently, the Council shall take every measure to augment the Army of the Pyrenées to 100,000 men. The Executive Council shall employ, both by sea and land, all the forces it may judge necessary for the defence of the Republic. Six Commissioners taken from the Convention, shall repair to the Southern Departments, there to provide for the necessities of the Army, to hasten the recruiting, and to kindle up the zeal of the Citizens."

8.] A Proclamation, addressed by General *Damourier* to the Belgic army, was read to the Convention. The reverse of fortune which the army experienced, he considered owing to their negligence, which should render them wise and prudent, as he had known them brave. He exhorted them to call to their recollection, that, when they were no more than an handful, they braved upwards of 80,000 men in the encampment

encampment of Grand-Pré and St. Menehould, and to place their entire confidence in their Generals.

The following article of intelligence from the Hague, appeared in the London Gazette. An advanced corps, under the Archduke Charles, is in possession of Tongres. The Austrian army has taken Liege. Ruremonde has been taken by Prince Frederic of Brunswick; and the French have evacuated Fort St. Michael.

9.] Koenigstein occupied by a French garrison of 440 men, surrendered to the Prussians.

10.] The Convention decreed the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

11.] As soon as the news of the checks of the armies were received in Paris, the utmost alarm and agitation prevailed; the theatres and public places of every description were shut; the *rappel* (alarm drum) was beaten, to call the citizens to their respective sections; and the *black flag*, the signal of the country being in danger, was hoisted on the tower of the church of Notre Dame. The Mayor, at the same time, published a proclamation, inviting the citizens to fly to arms, since, should they delay, *all would be lost*.

Bernonville, War Minister of France, gave in his resignation to the Convention, and requested leave to repair to his post in the army.

The London Gazette contained the following important articles of intelligence:—The French squadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, consisting of 21 ships, after a brisk cannonading, and an attempt to make a landing in Corsica on the 21st of January, were repulsed by the militia, and lost 500 men.

Breda surrendered to the French, and the garrison marched out on the 25th of February. Gertreydenburg, after three days bombardment, surrendered also on the 2d instant. The garrison was to evacuate the following day.

The Prince of Cobourg obtained a complete victory over the French on the 2d instant, chasing them from Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Liege, with a loss of 4000 men and 1600 prisoners, and upwards of 20 pieces of cannon. On the same day Prince Frederic of Brunswick, killed 1300 French at Brugge, and took 700 prisoners.

12.] It was announced, that, in the Department of De la Vendee, violent disturbances on account of religious and political opinions prevailed; these tumults were of so alarming a nature, that two commissioners were ordered, without delay, to set out for that Department.

In Brittany the people broke first into open rebellion against the Convention. They mounted the white cockade, and declared for the young King. The insurgents broke down all the bridges of the little rivers the republicans were to pass in order to reach them, and they rendered themselves masters of several posts on the Loire, and threatened the reduction of Nantz. In Touraine a body of 40,000 appeared animated with the same principle. In La Vendee they assumed the name of *The Christian Army.*

13.] The siege of Williamstadt was raised by the French. The Dutch garrison distinguished themselves during the course of the siege.

14.] The Prince of Saxe Cobourg obtained a complete victory over Dumourier, at Tирлемонт; the French lost 33 pieces of cannon and about 7000 men.

15.] Mr. Attorney General, in the House of Commons, after having described the nature, and stated the reasons on which the *Traitorous Correspondence Bill* was founded, which he was about to introduce, moved for leave to bring in the same.

Mr. Fox thought the bill not only of no utility, but subversive of freedom and justice. If the law of treason was doubtful, or not perfectly understood, a bill to explain it might be necessary, but as he knew of no doubt applicable to those laws in question, he could not see the expediency of the present bill. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

16.] The Governor of Williamstadt, having observed a new battery erected nearer his works than he liked, ordered 56 men to sally out and attack it. The orders were instantly and eagerly obeyed; the Dutch troops stormed the battery sword in hand, carried it, and out of 40 men who defended it, killed 31, among whom was the French commanding officer; they brought in the remaining nine into the garrison of Williamstadt.

17.] Deputations from the cities of Nantz, Bourdeau, and several others, stated to the Convention they were a prey to all the horrors of famine, and the acts of counter-revolutionists.

18.] A letter from the department of La Vendee, announced, that the rebels composed an army commanded by a man named Géfroy, who had already seized upon four of the principal parts of the district; that his advanced guard was composed of emigrants, who acted in the name of the Regent of France. That it was their design to favour an invasion of their coasts, and it was reported that Nantz had been taken possession of by them. The Convention decreed that

that the conspirators apprehended shall be conveyed to Paris to be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Lord Auckland, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty at the Court of the Hague, presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses the States General of Holland, congratulatory of their late successes, and the rapid progress made by the arms of the combined powers.

The following is the London Gazette account of the Austrian successes in the Netherlands:—The advanced posts of the Imperial army being repulsed from Tirlemont by the French, on the 15th M. Dumourier attempted to pass the left wing of the Imperial army; on the 17th there was a change of position and a brisk cannonade; on the 18th, at seven o'clock in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the Imperial army, but was repulsed. He was likewise repulsed by the Imperial right wing, but about three o'clock in the afternoon, M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated through the Imperial left wing, whose cavalry was prevented from manoeuvring, the ground being intersected by ditches; the corps of reserve, commanded by M. Clairfaït, decided the victory. The French retired in good order until six o'clock in the morning, when the Imperial cavalry put them to the route. The number of killed and wounded is variously reported; the French lost 33 pieces of cannon.

The French that had been left by Dumourier before Williamstadt, dismounted their batteries erected before that fortress, set fire to them, and evacuated Hundret. They left several pieces of cannon behind them, and took the rest to Antwerp.

18.] The citizens of Lyons shut their gates against the Commissioners deputed by the Convention.

19.] News of the most disastrous nature was announced from the department of Maine and Loire. The success of the rebels had been such as required the most vigorous measures. All that part separated on the south was in their power; the patriots of St. Florent had been murdered by them, they had pillaged the public treasures of the district, and carried off the records.—A letter from General Dumourier announced the re-capture of Tirlemont by the French army.

The republican General Mace, was defeated by the rebels near Chantonnay. A decree of accusation was afterwards passed against him by the Convention.

20.] The

20.] The States General presented a reply to the memorial of Lord Auckland, of the 18th, expressive of their most grateful remembrance of the earnestness and promptitude of the Duke of York and his troops in their cause. Their High Mightinesses gave the most solemn assurance that they would employ all their efforts to combat an enemy, they regarded, not only as the enemies of Holland, but the human race, as having formed the project of destroying the happiness of civil society, by the annihilation of all the principles of religion, justice and humanity.

A letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the President of the Convention, was read, announcing the barbarous treatment and cruelties exhibited to the French in Spain.

General Dumourier retreated towards the frontiers of France.

22.] The Austrians attacked the French on the high-grounds near Louvain, and gained a second most decisive victory, the French being completely routed. They lost 2000 men.

24.] The advanced guard of the Austrian army entered Brussels. The French were posted at Halle. The whole of the country, from Bois-le-Duc to Lier, was clear of the enemy. The French force at Breda still amounted to 4000; and that of Gertruydenberg, to 2500 men.

26.] The Convention passed a decree of accusation against General Mirauda, for misconduct in the Netherlands.

General Maraffe, commandant of Antwerp, capitulated.

About this time were published the reasons assigned by the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia for their seizing on Poland.

27.] Letters announcing the total evacuation of Belgium, by the French troops, were read in the Convention.

28.] Gertruydenberg surrendered. The French garrison were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and to proceed for France.

29.] General Dumourier wrote to the National Convention to acknowledge the Dauphin, King; and to dissolve itself as the means for the Restoration of Peace.

In the sitting of this day, the Convention voted a decree of accusation against Dumourier; declared him a Traitor to the Republic, and Commissioners were ordered to go and arrest him.

The French evacuated Worms and Oppenheim, and returned towards Landau.

Breda was retaken by the Dutch troops.

At Weeler, near Brigen, the King of Prussia gained a complete victory over the French. Mentz, in consequence of the victory, was entirely surrounded, and the siege commenced by General Kalkreuth.

30.] The town and citadel of Namur surrendered to the Austrians, who, after their having left a sufficient garrison in the place, proceeded against Valenciennes.

*Manuel*, who had been a member of the National Convention, and resigned in consequence of the sentence passed upon the King, was inhumanly murdered by a mob at Montargis, because he refused to enrol his name as a Volunteer, being above the age of 40.

The Convention passed a decree abolishing the inviolability of its members when accused of crimes against the state.

The French evacuated Ostend, after having committed many acts of outrage and violence upon the inhabitants of the Town. Part of the English squadron, under the command of Admiral Macbride, immediately took possession of it, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

*Camus*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, demanded leave to present the project of the following decree :

Article 1. "The National Convention orders General Dumourier to appear at the bar.

2. "The Minister of the War Department shall set out immediately, in order to hear the state of the Army of the North.

3. "Four Commissioners from among the Members of the Convention, shall likewise depart to the said army, and have the power to suspend, and to send to Paris, any agents, civil or military, who may be suspected by them.

4. "The Commissioners actually employed in Belgia, shall instantly repair to the National Convention, in order to communicate all the intelligence and depositions which they may have taken, respecting the state of that Country." Decreed unanimously.

31.] An express from the Hague announced the intelligence, that Breda, Gertruydenberg, Antwerp, Mons and Namur, had all surrendered to the allied troops, and that the French army under *Dumourier* were retreating into France by Valenciennes and Lille. The English guards had advanced to Bergen-Op-Zoom, to act as occasion might require.

April 1.] The following account of the defection of *Dumourier*, which took place at this time, may not be unpleasing to the reader :

*Cambaceres* communicated to the Convention the following process-verbal of the Commissioners of the Executive Power sent to bring *Dumourier* to their bar.

" When

"When they reached Valenciennes, they found that the General was at Tournay. They went thither, and found him surrounded by deputations from the district of Cambray. The interview was by no means ceremonious. Dumourier purposely uttered violent invectives against the Jacobins: "They have left France," said he; "but I will save it, though I should be called a Caesar, a Cromwell, or a Monk." The Commissioners left him, and returned the next evening before supper, determined to feign entering into his views, the better to discover them—encouraged by the overtures they made, Dumourier threw off the veil. He said, that the Convention was an assemblage of robbers, who equalled in iniquity the most infamous of regicides; that all the volunteers were poltroons, and that he wanted only troops of the line; that the institution of the Extraordinary Tribunal was an institution of blood, but that, in spite of all they could do, their efforts would be in vain. He then informed them, if the Queen and the Children were menaced, he would march to Paris, and the Convention should not exist three weeks." The Commissioners, desirous to sift his designs, then asked him, "How will you replace the legislators?"

"Their successors are all found."

"Are you not an advocate for the Constitution?"

"No; it is too contemptible—I expected something better of Condorcet; the ancient form of Government, with its imperfections, was preferable."

"Will you have a King?"

"Yes; a King is necessary."

"How will you manage to have your new Constitution and your King accepted?"

"I have with me all the Presidents of the districts. I am, besides, employed in restoring peace to France; and I have already entered on a negotiation with the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, for the exchange of prisoners, and for withdrawing from Holland the 18 battalions that are on the point of being sacrificed.—Well! am I obliged to tell you that I shall be at Paris within three weeks, and shall put a stop to any farther Liberty and Republicanism? Since the victory of Jemappes, I have wept for my successes in so bad a cause. France needs a King, and France must not fall a prey to the enemy."

"How will you instal this King?"

"My soldiers, if I desire it, will become so many Mamalukes; with twelve thousand, I shall make myself master of Paris, or force it to surrender through famine!"

"It is possible, however, for you to be stopped in your projects—Don't you think so?"

" I laugh at the Convention, which I shall soon disperse. I can besides reach the *Austrians* (*dans un gallop*) instantly, they both esteem and admire me!"

*Dubuissos*, one of the Commissioners, now resolved to impart to him the plan of a counter-revolution.—

" This," said he, " cannot be executed—Mine is better, since I include in it the invasion of *Belgium*, which I shall take for myself, and place myself at its head, under the protection of the House of Austria."

The detail being concluded, the orator reverted to his report; the result of which was, that a grand conspiracy was on foot, of which *Dumourier* was the principal; and that many persons attached to the House of *Philip of Orleans*, called *Egalite*, were strongly suspected of being concerned in the plot.

2.] General *Dumourier* published a manifesto addressed to the French Nation, declaratory of the motives of his defection from the cause of Republicanism, and invited the Nation at large, to unite with him in re-establishing the Constitution of 1789.

3.] Letters from the Commissioners at Lille, were read in the Convention, they stated that they had set off for the camp of *Maulde*, to arrest *Dumourier*; and that *Bournonville* had taken, on his route, the necessary measures to make a vigorous resistance to the enemy.

General *Dumourier* arrested the Commissioners sent to arrest and conduct him to Paris: He sent them all prisoners to the Prince of *Coburg*, at Mons, as hostages for the safety of the Royal Family imprisoned at Paris.—When the Commissioners were brought before *Cobourg*, *Camus* said, I hope, Sir, you will treat us with the respect due to the representatives of a great nation. The Prince replied, " Assure yourselves that I will treat you with all the respect due to the Assassins of your King."

About this time M. *Le Brun*, minister for foreign affairs in France, transmitted the following letter to his Excellency Lord *Grenville*.

" My Lord,

" The French Republic being desirous to terminate all its differences with Great Britain, and to end a war, which, by the manner it is otherwise likely to rage, cannot fail to bring miseries dreadful to humanity on both nations, I have the honour to demand of your Lordship, as Minister of his Britannic Majesty, a passport and safe conduct, for a person possessed with full powers, to repair to London for that purpose. Mr. *John Salter*, notary public, in London, will deliver this to your Lordship, and, on condition of its being requisite, another letter,

letter, containing the name of the person who will have the confidence of his nation.

4.] Intelligence was received at the Hague, from General *Clairfait*, dated Tournay, the 2d inst. advising, that General *Dumourier* had that morning sent to him as prisoners, Monsieur *Beurnonville*, Monsieur *Camus*, and three other Commissioners, who had been authorised by the National Convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to their bar; and that in a letter which he, at the same time, wrote to General *Clairfait*, he declared his intentions to march the next morning with his army to Paris.

On the same day, intelligence was received from the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*'s head-quarters at Mons, that an armistice had been agreed on between His Serene Highness and General *Dumourier*, the latter having consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant; that General *Dumourier* set out on the 3d inst. on his march to Paris; that His Serene Highness had put his troops into very loose cantonments, keeping them in immediate readiness to act; that the King of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at *Buchna*, attacked the French at *Bingen*, *Creutznach* and *Antheim*, took General *Neuevingu*, 50 Officers, 200 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 15 cannon, and a military chest, and had formed the blockade of *Mavence*; that General *Wurmser*, with a Prussian corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at *Manheim*, and act on the left of the King; that Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from those places towards *Landau*. These operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1st of April.

5.] The Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* addressed a manifesto to the French, informing them of the declaration that *Dumourier* had transmitted to him. He declared his intentions of supporting him in his project of marching a part of his army against Paris, not for the purpose of making conquests, but as friends and companions in arms, to restore to France her constitutional King, and the Constitution she had chosen.

*Dumourier*, with 1000 horse, went over to the Austrians. General *Vallence*, and young *Egalité* also accompanied *Dumourier*.

6.] Two relatives of the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, two nephews of General *Clairfait*'s, the count of *Linange Wißterbourg*, *Ferdinand Charles*, his son, and *Frederic*, Count of *Linange*, all having voices in the Diet of Ratisbon, were, by a decree of the Convention, ordered to be conducted to Paris, to serve as hostages for the safety and liberty of the four Commissioners, and *Beurnonville*, the War Minister, betrayed by *Dumourier* to the Austrians.

8.] The Commissioners *Carnot* and *Le Sage*, in a letter written by them, announced to the Convention, that *Dumourier* was abandoned by his army, and would soon be left without a companion. On his flight from St. Amand, several battalions had fired at him, and shot his horse under him.

The National Convention decreed, that all the descendants of the family of the *Bourbons*, (the prisoners in the temple excepted), shall be sent prisoners to Marseilles. Philip *Egalité* was then a prisoner.

The Congress of the representatives of the combined powers took place at Antwerp. The Prince of *Orange*, and his two sons, his Excellency *Vander Spiegel*, the Duke of *York*, Lord *Auckland*, the Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*, Counts *Metternich*, *Starewberg*, *Mercy d'Argenteau*; the Prussian, Spanish, and Neapolitan Envoys, were present. It was resolved to commence a plan of active operations against France.

General *Wurmser*, Commander of the Austrian army on the Upper Rhine, having heard of the capture of the French Commissioners by *Dumourier*, his defection, and his having proclaimed the Dauphin King, at the head of his army, which he intended to march to Paris; and that an armistice had been granted by the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, took the resolution to hold a parley with General *GUILDT*, the Commandant of Landau. A trumpeter was forthwith dispatched to the Commandant, who returned for answer that he would go to Treithof.—Here the two Generals met; and after the usual compliments, General *Wurmser* acquainted the Commandant of Landau of the motives of the parley. He was sorry he said, to cause the misfortunes that would befall the town and its inhabitants, if it was not surrendered immediately by him; that after the example of *Dumourier*, he ought to unite with the Austrian army in the establishment of Monarchy; and it only depended on him to appropriate to himself all the honour and merit of so glorious an action; that he should remember his new King, and shew him that loyalty, which, (as it was generally known) he had shewn for so many years to the late King, now innocently assassinated. He (Count *Wurmser*) would treat him and the City, and all those who would espouse the good cause, in the best manner, and recommend them to His Imperial Majesty, according to their respective deserts; add that, in case of a refusal, he would obtain his end by the most terrible powers of War.

To this the Commandant of Landau replied, to the following purport: That the formidable power of the arms of his Excellency were equally well known to him, as his brave, humane, and elevated character; that he was sorry to see the

town exposed to such imminent danger, but it was not in his power to prevent it by a surrender; that, since the town was not his own property, but left to his trust by the Nation, he would not let it pass into other hands but with the loss of his life: that if Count Wurmser could obtain the town in that manner, it would certainly be his: that, with regard to the murder of the King, much might be said, but he begged leave to waive the subject; that he had read the intelligence of Dumourier's defection in the public prints, but he did not credit it; and that, if it were true, it belonged to the Nation to decide the matter; he was but a servant of the Nation, a good Frenchman; that he did not in the least doubt the good treatment he might experience on the part of his Excellency, but he would make no use of it whatever; that he had always been an honest man; and that if his Excellency had any Emigrants in his army, they could inform him that he always spoke the truth.

After the interview was closed, the Commandant of Landau presented to General Wurmser the Officers of his suite; and having acquainted them with the requested surrender, at their separation, one of the French Officers called out to General Wurmser, "Adieu, General! Our Commandant will never be a Dumourier!"

11.] The French advanced, with 14,000 men, drawn from the garrisons of *Mantz* and *Cassel*, for the purpose of attacking the Allies in three points, towards *Eibenheim*, *Mosbach*, and *Cottheim*. They succeeded so far as nearly to carry the batteries of the Hessians; but a considerable body of Saxons coming to their aid, followed by a body of Prussians, they were surrounded, and defeated, with a loss of near 4000 killed and wounded, and 16 pieces of cannon. The Allies, in consequence of this victory, possessed themselves of the Head of the bridge towards *Cottheim*.

General *Lanoux* and *Stengen*, were executed at Paris for treachery in the Netherlands.

13.] A decree of accusation was demanded against *Marat*, for some seditious words pronounced by him in the National Convention, and he was immediately put in a state of arrest.

The Commissioners, in a letter addressed to the Assembly, stated that two trumpets had been sent by the Imperialists to General *Dampierre*, who, after the defection of *Dumourier*, had taken the command of the Army of the North, with the address of the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* to the French Nation, and with one of *Dumourier's* manifestos.—In consequence of which, the Convention decreed as follows:

"Whoever shall enter into any agreements with the enemies of the Republic, of a tendency injurious to Liberty and Equality, shall be punished with death."

"France declares that she will never interfere with the Government of other Nations."

14.] The Island of Tobago in the West Indies was taken from the French by the British squadron under the command of Sir John Laforey.

16.] A letter from General Dampierre, dated Valenciennes, was read in the Convention.

The enemy, he said, had attacked the advanced posts before Valenciennes, in six different points. They were repulsed with considerable loss; and the advantage was highly in favour of the advanced guard he commanded; he recovered the Camp of Famars. He assured them that the army would in a little time recover that superiority it had merely lost through the treachery of those by whom it was commanded.

19.] A bill of rights was passed by the National Convention.

20.] The Decree of Accusation against Marat was adopted in the Convention.

General Dumourier published a declaration at Frankfort, disclaiming his knowledge of the existence of an Orleans faction in France, and his being at all connected with *Philip Egalité*. He condemned, in the strongest terms, his atrocious conduct in voting for the death of the King, his kinsman, and hoped that he would be given up to the severity of the laws. His sons he believed to be gifted with as many virtues as their father possessed vices, and expressed his opinion, that they had no notion whatever of aspiring to the Crown of France.

24.] The Russian Ambassador sent an official note to the Generality of Grodno, in which he desired in the name of the Empress, his mistress, that the Permanent Council, suppressed in the last Diet, be immediately re-installed. Several Members of the Assembly would not comply with the wish of the Empress; and after having given a protest, quitted the hall of deliberation.—The property and estate of the Hetman Rzeioiski, and of the Substitute Marshal Walewski, were sequestrated in consequence of this protest, and they were to be publicly prosecuted.

The following Memorial of the GRAND SEIGNIOR was, about this time, sent to the Ambassadors of all the Christian Powers at the Sublime Porte:

"The present war between Austria, Prussia and Great Britain, has led to a conclusion, that there would be combats and attacks by sea and land, whilst it is notorious that all the said Powers keep up friendly treaties with the Sublime Porte, and

and that the latter is neutral in the present war. It is therefore necessary to renew an old regulation of the year 1664, which was renewed in the year 1780, when certain of these Powers were at war, and by virtue of which, the vessels of the Belligerent nations are mutually to refrain from combat at the ports of Turkey, and in their adjacency, as well as in the places within three miles of this side of the White Sea, whether in Asia or Europe, &c. That, in case of an action in the open sea, between the vessels of the Belligerent Powers, no one of the Captains of the Ottoman fleet, or other sea Commander or Officer, is to presume to interfere, or to display any marks of partiality in favour of the one side or the other.

24.] The trial of *Marat* came on before the revolutionary tribunal; he was acquitted of the accusation brought against him.

25.] A warm debate ensued in the House of Commons relative to the conduct of Lord *Auckland*, British Minister at the Hague, and the propriety of his being removed from that official situation, when, upon a division of the House, there appeared for his removal 36. Against it 211.

*Gaston*, Commander of the Insurgents in Britanny, took possession of *Pont de Cé*, and *Angers*. His army consisted of 60,000 men.

26.] The Convention stopped all Communications with England.

27.] The Court of *Lisbon* enjoined the General of Police to signify to M. d' *Arnaudt*, the *soi-disant* Minister of the *si-disant* French Republic, to quit that capital within the space of three days. Several Frenchmen whose principles were deemed to be tinctured with Jacobinism, were at the same time put on board a Swedish vessel to be conducted to France.

28.] Alarming accounts of the successes of the Insurgents in *La Vendee*, and the departments of *Mayenne* and *Loire*, were given in the Convention, by Deputies from these departments.

29.] *Cambon*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, rendered the following account in the Convention of the state of the armies; that of the North consisted of 90,000 effective men; that of the Ardennes of 37,000; that of the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* was complete; very satisfactory information had been received of those of the *Alps* and in *Italy*. The Army of the *Pyrenees* was augmented very much, and 40,000 men from the southern departments were directing their march towards *Perpignan*.

*Marat* proposed in the Convention that the *ci-devant* fugitive Princes should be put out of the protection of the law, and

and that all Frenchmen should be invited to kill them; that a civic crown and a recompence of 200,000 livres should be granted to whomsoever should bring them either alive or dead, or prove having taken them from the number of the living. In fine, that some of the emigrants might understand the matter, he moved, that the performers of so great an act of patriotism might receive their free pardon.

*Touars, Parthenay, Chataigneraie, were all taken by the Royalists of la Vendee.*

May 1.] The French having attacked the allied army under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, with an intention of preventing the siege of Valenciennes, and the blockade of Conde, were, after an obstinate engagement, defeated and obliged to throw a great part of their troops into Valenciennes. The battle commenced at four in the morning, and continued until eight at night.

3.] The Convention passed a decree of accusation against General Kellerman.

8.] In the English House of Commons, the adjourned debate of the preceding day took place on the important question of Parliamentary Reform, when, upon a division, there appeared for the reform 41, against it 282; majority in favour of the Constitution as it then existed 24.

In a bloody battle near St. Amand, General Dampierre was mortally wounded and died in the course of three days, Lamorlierre succeeded General Dampierre in the command.

9.] The National Convention decreed, that all property and lands whatever, in France, belonging to the nations at war with France, should be sequestrated.

10.] In the court of King's Bench, the Attorney General moved for the judgment of the Court against James Ridgway, for the publication of three libels: the first, the Jockey Club; the second, a Letter addressed to the Addressers; and the third for the *Rights of Man*: the judgment of the Court was also moved against Mr. Symonds, who had been convicted and imprisoned for the last of these publications, and came up for judgment on the other two libels.

The sentence of the Court, which was pronounced by Mr. Justice Ashurst, on Mr. Ridgway, was, for the first libel, an imprisonment in Newgate for two years; for the second, to pay a fine to the King of 100*l.* and to be further imprisoned for one year, to be computed from the end of the two years; and for the third libel, to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be further imprisoned for one year, to be computed from the end of the three years, and, at the expiration of this imprisonment, that the defendant give security for his good behaviour, himself in

500*l.*

500l. and his two sureties in 100l. each, for the term of five years, to be computed from the end of his imprisonment.

The other defendant, *Symonds*, was ordered to pay a fine of 400l. and to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, for the first libel, to be computed from the expiration of his present imprisonment; and for the second, to pay another fine of 100l. and to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, to be computed from the expiration of his three years imprisonment; and to give security for his good behaviour, as in the case of *Ridgway*.

10.] *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, gave an account in the Convention of several dispatches from the Commissioner *Tallien*, by which it appeared, that the most active measures were taken to check the torrent of the rebellion in *Brittany*. Six hundred men of the Germanic Legion, were on their way. Commissioners had been sent to all the districts of *Indre* and *Loire*, to call on all the inhabitants by name, to aid in checking the rebellion. The destructive, or rather horrid treachery of *Queteneau* had occasioned a loss of about 4000 men to the republic. The *Marseillois* ought to be ever honoured for their defence of *Thouars*. They had thrice snatched the white flag which had floated on the walls of that city, delivered up by a traitor to the insurgents. Of one Battalion of *Marseillois* troops six only escaped the carnage.

The honours of the Pantheon were, in the same sitting, decreed to General *Dampierre*, who was killed at the battle of St. *Amand* on the 8th. In a letter, read in the Convention, from the Commissioners of the army which he commanded, they passed the following eulogium on his memory.

"The whole army regret in him a brave soldier, an able general, and a sincere friend to the republic. The confidence which he inspired in the troops by his noble proclamation at the time when the treachery of *Dumourier* was discovered; his military life, always glorious and unsullied, and his death ought to be recalled to the remembrance of those who may endeavour to tarnish the splendor of his justly acquired reputation. To-morrow we shall go with all the good citizens, to moisten with our tears, the laurels and cypress which will cover his grave."

13.] *Condorcet*, in very energetic terms, stated in the Convention the imminent danger the Republic was in. The nation, he urged, demanded a Constitution, as the sole remedy of these evils. He should, therefore, propose in the form of a decree, 1st, "That, provided the primary Assemblies should not before that time be convoked, to accept or refuse the Constitution which is to be presented to the people, they are and remain convoked for the first of the ensuing November, to elect

elect a new Convention.—2dly, the new Convention shall be elected in the same forms, and conformably to the regulations prescribed by the act of the Legislative Body, dated in August 1792.—3dly, Should a new Convention be then necessary, it shall meet on the 15th of December next.”—*Thuriot* combated the plan, as presenting an opportunity of alarming the nation, and causing the people to think that the present Convention was inadequate to form a Constitution, and save the country. The discussion was adjourned.

*Barrere* announced, that, agreeably to the wish of the northern army, *Custine* was appointed its commander in chief.—*Houchard* was to have the provisional command of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle.

14.] The following is the substance of the London Gazette account of the famous battle of Saint Amand on the 8th.

In consequence of the movements of the French, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, the Duke of York determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock with the British troops at Maulde. The attack commenced at seven o'clock. The French army devoted their efforts towards the post occupied by General *Clairfait*.—The Coldstream Battalion made an attack upon the front with the utmost ardor and spirit, rushing on them with their bayonets. The French gave way, and the British troops were vigorously pursuing their success, when they found themselves unexpectedly exposed to the fire of a French battery. They coolly received the whole of the fire of the French, which they returned with great effect; but finding it impossible to carry the battery, they returned in perfect order.

The loss of the allied army was estimated at 1500 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy 4000.—General *Dampierre*, the French commander in chief, received a cannon ball in his thigh, and died in consequence of the wound.

General *Custine* accepted the command of the Northern Army.

15.] The city of Lyons was announced in the Convention as being in a state of counter-revolution.

16.] General *Custine*, in consequence of the instructions received from the Convention to save Mentz at all events, made his first attempt to cross the Rhine for that purpose, but met with a sharp repulse from the army under the command of the Imperial General *Wurmser*. The loss of the French was stated to be considerable during the two first days they were engaged.

17.] The

17.] The House of Commons having resolved into a committee of Ways and Means, resumed the consideration of a *board of agriculture*, when upon a division of the House, there appeared for the establishment 107.—Against it 26.

18.] General *Miranda*, accused of treachery and misconduct in his command of the Northern Army, was, after a trial of five days, acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris.

General *Maeziensty* was executed at the Square of the Revolution in Paris. In his way to the place of execution, he continually exclaimed, “*I die the victim of a cabal.*”

23.] The combined armies under the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, attacked the French at their strong camp of Famars, and defeated them with very considerable loss. The English troops distinguished themselves in the action.

26.] The virulent and personal attacks made on several of his fellow legislators, by *Marat*, caused the Convention to enact the following decree. “Should any member hereafter presume to hold towards any of his colleagues, derogatory and injurious language, applying to him or them the epithets of *Incendiary, Assassin, Villain, Scoundrel, &c.* such member shall be instantly, and without any forms, expelled the Convention.”

*Marat* protested solemnly, that all those who framed the decree were conspirators; which outrage gave rise to a second decree, namely, That, besides the expulsion of the Slanderer, all personalities shall be vigorously punished.”

In the same sitting it was decreed, “that the Executive Council shall send an army of 10,000 men to the city of Bastia, in the island of Corsica, to quell the insurrections there, and to crush the party of *Paoli*, desirous of delivering up that island to the English.”

The counter-revolution in Corsica was completed; *Paoli* named *Generalissimo*; the clergy were reinstated, and the emigrants restored.

27.] The bill of indictment preferred against Mr. *Frost*, because that he, on the 6th of November 1791, at the Percy Coffee-house, Rathbone Place, used these seditious words, “I am for Equality; I see no reason, why one man should be greater than another; I would have *no King*, and the Constitution of this country is a *bad one*,” was tried before Lord *Kenyon* and a special Jury.

After the prosecution had been opened with great ability by the Attorney General, and witnesses called to prove the utterance of the above words by Mr. *Frost*; and Mr. *Erskine*

in

in a very able defence had endeavoured to extenuate the dangerous tendency of these words,

Lord Keyn made a short address to the Jury. His Lordship said, that if the infirmities of nature were to prevent Judges from punishing the crimes of others, because they themselves were weak, there was an end to the execution of criminal law. It was in vain, therefore, for Mr. Erskine to urge the infirmities of Mankind, as an excuse for not punishing their crimes. The duty of the Advocate was very different from that of the Judge. The former tried to confound, to amuse the Jury, or a large audience. He would not read them a lecture upon government; but he was certain, that in England, all lived under equal laws and liberty. His Lordship then went through the evidence, and remarked that words were to be taken according to the times in which they were uttered, and that seditious words tended to produce seditious actions. It was not the business of one man to penetrate into the heart of another man; that must be left to the Judge of all; but if the words had not a traitorous meaning, let it be shewn. His Lordship then desired the Jury, to weigh the case deliberately in the balance; if they found the scale preponderant in his favour, they must acquit him; if otherwise, they must find him guilty.

The Jury having retired for some time, found the defendant guilty.

Violent debates took place in the National Convention, between the two contending parties, the *Girondists* and the *Mountain*.

28.] The same scenes of uproar and confusion that took place on the preceding day were again renewed.

29.] The Deputy *Briard* threatened to poignard *Briffet* in the Convention.

30.] All the constituted authorities repaired to the Convention, to declare that Paris was throughout in a state of commotion, and the alarm bell ringing.

31.] In Paris an awful picture presented itself: the *tocsin* was sounded at three o'clock in the morning, and the General having been beat in most of the quarters of the Capital, the Deputies repaired to the Convention precisely at six, and the constituted authorities were led to the Bar. The Mountain demanded loudly the dissolution of the Committee of twelve. A violent tumult arose: the President demanded silence, but to no effect. The tumult increased and continued upwards of an hour. A deputation of the Revolutionary Committees demanded, 1st, The suspension of the Committee of twelve; 2dly, a Revolutionary Army of the *Sans Culottes*; 3dly, a decree

cree of accusation against twenty-two Legislators, and the Members of the Committee ; 4thly, a diminution in the price of bread ; 5thly, the dispatching of Commissioners to the South of France, to put a stop to the progress of the Counter-revolution there ; 6thly, the arrest of *Claviere*, and *Le Brun*, minister of foreign affairs.

*Barrere* then proposed a Decree of urgency, consisting of four articles ; and it was at length decreed, that,

" The armed force of Paris is in permanent requisition."

Thus ended a Sitting, that gave the faction of the *Mountain* a complete victory over that stiled the *Valley*.

June 1.] The same spirit of party violence prevailed in the Convention ; *Marat* demanded a decree of accusation against many of the members, as being the accomplices of *Dumourier*, and for having attempted to crush the *Mountain*, which he stiled the *Bulwark of Liberty*.—*Barrere* also proposed, that the Committee of Public Safety should, without delay, make a report respecting the deputies under accusation.

2.] The National Convention, upon the proposition of *Couthon*, decreed the arrest of the following Deputies, viz. *Gensonne*, *Vergniaud*, *Brissot*, *Gaudet*, *Gorsas*, *Petion*, *Salles*, *Cambron*, *Barbaroux*, *Buzot*, *Birattou*, *Raban*, *Lasource*, *Lanjuinais*, *Grangeneuve*, *Lefage*, *Louiset*, *Valazze*, *Doulet*, *Ducos*, *Lantbenas*, *Dussaulx* ; all the members of the Committee of twelve, *Fonfrede* and *Saint Martin* excepted, and the ministers, *Claviere* and *Le Brun*. *Ducos*, *Dussaulx*, and *Lantbenas*, were afterwards excepted from this decree.

The Jacobin party were on this day defeated at Lyons.

3.] The advices read in the Convention were by no means consolatory. The Spaniards had invaded two districts, and had cut off the communication between *Perpignan*, *Collioure*, and other places. A descent on the coast of the Mediterranean was dreaded, and the army of the Republic was stated to be in great want of Artillery.

A letter from the Commissioners of the army of the Alps, dated *Lyons*, stated that 200 persons had been murdered in the public streets in that city.

7.] A letter from *Chambery*, read in the Convention, announced, that a complete Counter-revolution had been effected at *Lyons*, where the National Deputies had been insulted and abused, and the most strenuous Patriots expelled that city.

*Saint André* therefore demanded, that the two National Deputies at *Chambery*, be authorised to take all the measures of safety they may deem expedient ; and that the Committee

of Public Safety be charged to make a report on the state of the city of *Lyons*, and to present ulterior measures--decreed.

9.] A body of the French who were under the command of General *Lâage*, gained a considerable advantage over the Austrians at *Arlon*. An immense quantity of military stores was the fruit of the victory.

A letter from the Administrators of *Gironde*, was read in the Convention, announcing, that as soon as the details of the 2d had arrived in *Bordeaux*, cries of indignation and vengeance resounded from every quarter. The Sections were all in extreme despair, deputations of Citizens flocked around them who proposed violent remedies, and threatened vengeance against those whom they stiled illegal usurpers.

10.] *Ducos* announced in the Convention that a whole regiment of Austrians, in the service of the king of *Sardinia*, had gone over to the French.

Twenty-two deputies of the *Brissotine* party were put in a state of arrest in *Paris*; some effected their escape.

11.] The Hereditary Prince of *Orange* attacked a body of the French posted in the village of *Werwick*. The French, after an obstinate engagement, were dislodged, but the Prince of *Waldeck* in leading the troops he commanded with great intrepidity against the enemy, was wounded by a cannon ball, and died in a few days afterwards.

12.] It was announced in the Convention, that *Brissot*, who had left *Paris*, in consequence of the decree of arrest against the twenty-two Deputies on the 2d instant, was put under arrest at *Moulins*, and that a false passport had been found upon him; he requested by letter to be conducted to *Paris*, to be detained by virtue of the decree.

On the same day was read a letter from the President of the Administration of *Lîle* and *Vilaine*, stating that he was desired to acquaint them in the name of all the constituted authorities of that city, that it was with the greatest indignation and dread they received the news of the arrest of several of the National Deputies. As soon as they heard this news, they ordered, that an armed force should be raised to march to *Paris*, to rescue the Convention from the state of oppression and danger in which it was held by an handful of *Anarchists* and *Scoundrels*.

The city of *Caen* in Normandy resolved not to acknowledge the Convention, nor receive any of its decrees till the restoration of the arrested members to their functions.

The Royalists gained a complete victory over the Republicans; *Soumire*, *Machicoul*, and the foundries of *d'Indre* were captured by *Gaston*. *Menou*, the Republican General, was

was mortally wounded. The Republicans lost between four and five thousand men, with all their artillery.

14.] The Department of Calvados resolved to arrest the three Commissioners sent by the Convention as hostages for the Deputies of the last Department then under arrest. The district of Bayeux likewise arrested the Commissioners sent to their Department.

15.] Angers surrendered to the Royalist Army under General *Gaston*.

16.] Twelve persons were convicted of a traitorous correspondence with the enemy by the Revolutionary Tribunal.—Among the number were two beautiful young Ladies, Miss *De Moelier*, and Miss *Desille*, accused of having humanely sent succours to their respective relations.

17.] The Members of the National Convention ordered to be put under arrest on the 2d June, published an address to the French Nation, wherein they forcibly remonstrate against the daring insults offered to the Nation in their persons. The National Representatives, while thus imprisoned, disgraced, and deliberating under the poignards of an audacious faction, they said, had no longer existence ; they exhorted Frenchmen, therefore, to rescue their lost liberty, sacred equality, and the unity and indivisibility of the Republic.

Mr. *Fox*, in the House of Commons, moved an Address to his Majesty, recapitulating the various events of the War, the state of the country, and recommending a Negotiation with France.—After the Motion had been seconded with great energy by many members in opposition, and combated by the advocates for the continuation of the War with equal force, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 47 ; against it 187. Majority 140.

18.] Captain Edward *Pellew*, of his Majesty's ship *La Nymphé*, took the *Cleopatra*, a French frigate of 40 guns, and manned with 320 men.

The batteries of the first parallel being opened before *Valenciennes*, the British Colonel *Moncrief*, before he suffered his batteries to fire, summoned the garrison to surrender, but received a most contemptuous answer ; upon which his Artillery began to play with great vigour ; and at night he poured above five hundred red hot balls into the town, in a few hours.

19.] Successful sallies were made from *Valenciennes*.

A Corps of 6000 Marseillois proceeded to march against the Convention.

The Attorney General, in the Court of King's Bench, prayed the judgment of the Court upon John *Frost*, who,  
on

on the preceding term, had been found guilty upon an Indictment for uttering treasonable words. After Mr. Justice *Ashurst*, in an energetic speech, had addressed the defendant, wherein he recapitulated the words he had been found guilty of uttering, and commented on their dangerous tendency, he then informed the defendant, that the Court, having taken the whole circumstances of his case into mature deliberation, had unanimously agreed to pass upon him the following judgment, "That you *John Frost*, be imprisoned in his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, for the space of six calendar months; that, during that time, you stand once in and upon the Pillory at Charing Cross, between the hours of twelve and two; and that at the expiration of your imprisonment, you be bound in security for your future good behaviour, for the term of five years, yourself in 50*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each; and that you be confined in prison till such security be given." Lord *Kenyon*, at the same time said, "Let the prisoner be struck off the roll of Attorneys."

20.] The Departments of Rhone, Loire and Calvados, publicly resolved not to acknowledge the Convention.

21.] General *Ferrand*, Commandant of the French Garrison of Valenciennes, issued a Proclamation to the Inhabitants, in which he remonstrated warmly against the representations of many of the inhabitants, relative to the unhappy situation of the place. "Consider, Citizens," said he, "that the city of Valenciennes belongs to the whole nation. It is one of the principal keys of France. Would you have me betray twenty-five millions of our Brothers, who rely on the strength of this place, and who probably are marching a considerable army to come to our relief? You see the barbarous ferocity with which the enemies of the Republic bombard and burn your houses, you would precipitate yourselves into a far greater calamity, if those cruel and sanguinary men ever entered your walls. You are not ignorant of the atrocious acts they have committed in your villages, where the houses burnt, the women and maidens violated, children butchered in the cradle, or at the breast, present the most horrid picture."

22.] General *Dumourier* arrived in London, and was immediately after ordered by the British Ministry to depart the British Dominions.

The siege of Valenciennes was carried on with great vigour by the Combined armies.

23.] A declaration of the *Rights of Man* was agreed to by the Convention. It consisted of thirty-five Articles; which were prefaced by the following words, "The French people, convinced that forgetfulness of, and contempt for, the natural Rights

*Rights of Man* are the only causes of the crimes and misfortunes of the world, have resolved to expose, in a declaration, their sacred and unalienable Rights, in order that all citizens, being able always to compare the acts of the Government with the end of every social institution, may never suffer themselves to be oppressed and degraded by Tyranny, and that the people may always have before their eyes the basis of their liberty and happiness, the magistrates the rule of their duty, the Legislature the object of their mission!"

The Act Constitutional consisted of 124 Articles, founded upon the above declaration.

27.] Several women, who had effected their escape from Valenciennes, reported to the combined armies, that a third part of the town was entirely destroyed, and exhibited the most dreadful devastation, caused by the bombs and red-hot balls.

The Convention issued a long and energetic Address to all the departments and the armies, respecting the new Constitution. Deprecating the dissolution of the Convention at so momentous a crisis, they spoke thus: "Can the dissolution of the Convention be now an object of our wishes? Is it proposed to you to annihilate it? In that case what Government would remain to you? Where would you rally? What would become of the eleven armies collected on your frontiers and sea coasts? Could the action of Government be suspended one day? Should the department disclaim the authority of the Convention, the Republic would remain without Government, without central administration; their armies would disperse; foreign powers would invade your territories; the French would bear arms against themselves, and the Republic would be annihilated. They have sworn to be free, who wish to have a country and constitution, rally round the National Convention, which leaves you the Republic one and indivisible."

28.] A great fall of rain retarded the progress of the works at the siege of Valenciennes.

29.] The Cathedral of Menthon, and sixty houses in its neighbourhood were entirely burnt by the Prussian besieging army.

Barrere represented in the Convention, that the Spaniards were surrounding Bellegarde, that 3000 bombs had been already thrown into it, and that the garrison reduced to two ounces of bread per day, could hold out no longer than the 3d of July.

The following was the disposition of the French armies at the end of this month.

- 1 and 2. Army of the North, and army of the Ardennes, General *Custine*; head quarters at Bouchain.
3. Army of the Moselle, General *Houchard*, head quarters Sarre-Louis.
4. Army of the Rhine, General Alexander *Beaubarnais*; head quarters Weisembourg.
5. Army of the Alps, General *Kellerman*; head quarters Chambery.
6. Army of Italy, General *Brunet*; head quarters Nice.
7. Army of the Eastern Pyrenees, General *Desfres*; head quarters Perpignan.
8. Army of the Western Pyrenees, General *Servan*; head quarters Bayonne.
9. Army of the coasts of Rochelle, from la Gironde to Nantz, General *Biron*.
10. Army of Brest, from Nantz to St. Maloes, General *Canclaux*; head quarters Nantz.
11. Army of the coasts of the Channel, from St. Maloes to Dunkirk, General *Wimpfen*; head-quarters Bayeux.

The Sieges of both Valenciennes and Condé were at this time carried on with the utmost vigour by the combined armies, and were as bravely defended by the French.

*July 1.] Barrere* announced in the Convention, that *Paoli* had been appointed General in Chief in Corsica, and that the clergy had been re-established in their functions, that the assembly of consuls, created by the primary assemblies in Corsica, had held a sitting, and repealed the decree of the Convention, concerning the arrestation of *Paoli*, and the administrators. The towns of Calvi, Bastia, and St. Florent, remained faithful to the Republic.

*3.] A letter from General Biron* announced, that the rebels of La Vendee had been defeated at Lucon, on the 28th of June.

The new constitution was accepted by all the sections of Paris.

The Republicans defeated the Royalists at Nantz, took possession of their head quarters at Chatillon, likewise killed between seven and eight hundred, took seven hundred prisoners, and forty pieces of cannon.

General *Wimpfen* took the command of the departmental troops at Caen.

*4.] A letter from General Servan*, read in the Convention, announced, that the Spaniards, being every where repelled, were driven from the territories of the Republic.

*5.] The*

5.] The Commissioners with the army near Rochelle, informed the Convention that Saumur was again in the possession of the Republic.

6.] General *Beyfier* informed the Convention, that, on the 29th of June, Nantz had been attacked by the Royalists, who, after an obstinate engagement of eighteen hours, were every where dispersed. The action cost the Royalists a considerable number of men.

Valenciennes made a terrible *soutie*, and destroyed many of the enemies works.

*Bellegarde* was announced to have surrendered on the 24th, after a bombardment of 33 days. The garrison consisted of 900 men.

The Committee of Public Safety, presented a long report to the Convention, concerning the imprisoned members; the measures of the 31st of May, and the 2d of June, were there ably justified, and *Brisot* called a monster, who had formerly been a defender of Kings, though he then feigned to defend the Republic.

The Convention decreed that *Condorcet*, who, in a work addressed, "To all French Citizens, upon the Constitution, had vilified the same, should be put under arrest, and that his papers should be sealed up, and that a decree of accusation be issued against him in case he should own the above work."

The works of *Coffheim*, which covered the town, were carried away, and four thousand Republicans were made prisoners.

8.] The Dauphin, agreeably to notice given to the queen, was taken from her, and put under a Republican governor.

The departmental troops marched against Paris, and several districts joined the league.

The sections of Paris prepared to march against the departmental troops.

10.] The following deputies were chosen members of the renewed Committee of Public Welfare; *Barrere*, *Couthon*, *Gaspardin*, *Hérault de Séchelles*, *Lindet*, *Prieur of Marne*, *St. Andre*, *St. Just*, and *Thuriot*.

11.] The Convention decreed the recall of General *Biron*, for supineness in conducting the war in La Vendee.

The Committee of Public Welfare communicated to the Convention an insurrection at Lyons, where the party of the Mountain was declared to be out-lawed, and a considerable force was about to march against Paris.

*Condé* after having sustained a blockade of three months, surrendered by capitulation to the army of the Prince de *Cobourg*. The garrison, consisting of four thousand men, marched out of the town, and laid down their arms.

12.] The

12.] The Convention passed the following decree against *Lyons*: 1st, *Birateau* is declared a traitor to his country, and outlawed; and likewise all the members of the Congress of Rhone and Loire. 2. The executive council shall order troops to march against Lyons. 3. The property of persons outlawed shall be sequestrated. 4. The payment of state creditors at Lyons shall be suspended. 5. The Commissioners with the Alpine Army are charged with the execution of the decree.

13.] The National Convention declared *Condorcet* a traitor to his country. He, however, escaped from the decree of arrest.

The Deputy *Marat* was assassinated by *Charlotte Cordé*.

14.] The following particulars relative to that event, were communicated by *Gabot* to the Convention. That, in order to effect a counter-revolution in Paris, the members of the Mountain were to be assassinated, that the conspirators of Caen, for this purpose, kept up a correspondence with their accomplices, who still sat in the assembly. That a woman, named *Charlotte Cordé*, was the first instrument of their crimes, who wrote thus to *Marat* on the preceding Friday. "Your civism must make you desirous to discover conspiracies; I have a very important one to communicate to you, and therefore beg you will have me at your house." She presented herself there yesterday morning, but not seeing him, left another note conceived in these terms. "Have you received my letter? If you have, I rest upon your politeness. It is enough that I am unfortunate to claim your attention." Yesterday evening she went again to his house, when he ordered her to be introduced. She spoke much of the conspirators who fled to Caen. Upon his answering her that they would one day lose their heads upon the scaffold, she plunged the dagger (*then shewn by Cambon*) into his bosom. *Marat* had only time to say, "I am dying." Among other things found upon her, after this desperate act, was a certificate of her baptism, dated July 28th, 1768, which stated, that she was born of M. *Jean François Cordé*, and *Charlotte Godier*, his wife.

The deputies *Duperret* and *Fauchet*, were accused of being the accomplices of *Charlotte Cordé*, and also of the conspiracy raised in Calvados and Rhone, against the liberties of the Republic.

15.] Numerous addresses from the different departments were read in the Convention, expressive of their approbation of the new Constitution.

16.] St.

16.] St. Domingo was represented in the Convention, as being in the highest state of calamity, in consequence of the misconduct of *Pelvini* and *Santonax*: A decree of accusation was then passed against both.

As this was a very turbulent period of the Convention, it may not be improper to give an account of its members.— Since the first of July it was found, and all the subsequent days, that of 745 the complete number, 595 had received their salaries; 63 were with the armies, and 23 remained unpaid; 59 therefore, were absent, either on leave, by illness, imprisonment, or flight.

The funeral of *Marat* was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity by the Convention.

17.] It was announced in the Convention, that the departmental army of Eure and Calvados, under the command of *Puisaye*, a *ci-devant* noble, were dispersed, and that the city of *Evreux* was again in the hands of the Republic.

General *Houchard* informed the Convention, that the army of the Rhine had accepted the Constitution, and that they voted their thanks to the *Mountain*.

The Revolutionary Tribunal passed sentence of death on *Charlotte Cordé* the assassin of *Marat*. She was executed in the evening, and met her fate in the most heroic manner. Her last words to the surrounding multitude were “ ‘Tis guilt makes shame, and not the scaffold.”

19.] A letter from the Republican army, near Rochelle, stated, that the Republican troops had gained a considerable advantage over the Royalists at Ambigne. One of the Royalist chiefs, named *Halbe*, was killed in the engagement.

*Lyons* was in a complete state of counter-revolution.

21.] It was announced in the Convention, that General *Carteaux* had defeated the *Marseillois*, taken six pieces of cannon, and six of their chiefs.

22.] Upon the motion of the Deputy *Barreze*, in the Convention, M. *Cusine*, General of the army of the North, who had lately arrived in Paris, was put in a state of arrest, and sent to the Abbey prison. He was accused of having written a letter, wherein he said, that such decrees of the Convention as he did not approve, served him only for putting his hair en papillats, and also of approving the departmental revolt, by giving to his army the Paroles *Condorcet, Paris, Constitution*; by which it was evident he meant, you must join the department, and march to Paris, in order to promote the acceptance of *Condorcet's Constitution*.

23.] All bells, save one in every parish, were by a decree of the National Convention, put at the disposal of the Nation,

and

and ordered to be converted into cannons, at the request of the Minister of War.

Metz surrendered to the Prussians, and the French garrison consisting of 12,000 men were made prisoners.

24.] The armies of the coasts of Cherbourg, and the Eastern Pyrenees, unanimously accepted the Constitution.

25.] A letter from General *Deslers*, dated Perpignan, was read in the Convention, stating that the Spaniards, in number near 30,000, had attacked his advanced posts, and were repulsed after a cannonade, which lasted from three in the morning till seven at night. The Spaniards pitched their camp three leagues behind their former position.

The important fortress of Valenciennes surrendered to the army under the command of the Duke of York. The garrison, under the command of General *Ferrand*, consisting of 7000 men, were made prisoners.

26.] A letter from General *Beaubarnais*, commander of the army of the Rhine, announced to the Convention a signal success gained by the troops of the Republic over the Prussians upon the Vosgelian mountains, which were scaled and turned in a surprising manner by his troops. He also communicated a signal instance of courage, exhibited by a Quarter Master (*Guanrat*) who carried the standard of the 9th regiment, and was summoned by four enemies to surrender. His answer was, to kill two, wound a third, and when a fourth unhorsed him, he ran off with the standard, and safely reached the regiment. The Minister at War was charged to promote this brave man.

27.] *Barrere* announced in the Convention, that the constituted authorities of Caen, and the department of *Calvados*, had retracted their resolution respecting the 31st of May and the 2d of June, and that the Constitution was to be presented for acceptance to the primary assemblies.

28.] *Barrere* informed the Convention of the surrender of Metz to the troops of his Prussian Majesty on the 23d. To the intrigues of *Custine* and *D'Oyre*, the commandant of the town, he said, this event, so injurious to the Republic, and the plans of the armies, was to be entirely attributed. The following decree was, therefore, passed against the Ex-General *Custine*, and the Commandant and Staff Officers of the garrison of Metz. Article 1st. There are sufficient reasons for the accusation of the Ex-General *Custine*. 2d Brigadier General *D'Oyre*, commandant of Metz, and all the Staff Officers of that garrison, are to be put in a state of arrest, and conducted immediately to Paris, under a strong guard. 3d. The Representative of the People with the garrison, shall immediately

ately repair to the Convention, and be heard concerning the surrender of Mentz. 4. The garrison of Mentz shall return into the interior of France. 5. The present decree shall be sent, by extraordinary couriers, to the representative of the people with the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine, and the executive council shall take all the necessary measures for its immediate execution.

*August 1.]* Irritated at the fall of Valenciennes, the Convention decreed that the Queen be tried by the revolutionary tribunal, and immediately removed to the Conciergerie. A little before midnight, two municipal officers repaired to the Temple, to announce to her the decree of the Convention, respecting her removal to the prison of the Conciergerie. Being then in bed, "Must I rise?" said she; the officers replied in the affirmative. She then entreated them to withdraw, that she might dress herself, and they complied. When the queen was dressed, the officers searched her, and found a Louis d'ors, and a pocket-book, which they took from her. She used many entreaties to keep the latter, or for the officers to seal it, and take a protocol of its contents. She, after some words, then recognized one of the officers, who had last year signified to her her separating from the princess de Lamballe, when the latter was removed from the Temple to the Hotel de la Force. "Sir," said the unhappy Queen, "the separation which you announced to me a twelve month ago was very painful; but I find the present not less melancholy." She then begged to have an interview with her daughter and Madam Elizabeth, which after some hesitation was permitted. Upon Madam Elizabeth's entry into the apartment, they locked each other fast in their arms. When her daughter entered, "My dear daughter," said she, "thou knowest thy religion; thou oughtest to have recourse to its solace in every situation of life." She then desired to see her son, but this could not be granted. The officer told her, "Your son is innocent, and he will not be hurt." She was then conducted to the prison, where, through terror, she fell into convulsions, and her life was threatened with instant dissolution during the course of the night. The cell, it is said, into which she was put, was half under ground, only eight feet long, and eight feet wide. Her couch consisted of a hard straw bed, with very thin coverings. All the parental grace had, by this time, deserted her countenance, and she exhibited the picture of distress and declining life.

*1.]* Couriers were dispatched from Paris to the Prince of Coburg, to inform him, "that if he advanced any further into the territories of France, the execution of the Queen would insure.

immediately take place ; but that if he withdrew his troops, she should be delivered up to him." The Prince in reply declared, " that if any attempts were made against the life of the Queen, he should instantly march to Paris, which he would entirely destroy, and that he would also inflict the punishment of Death on the Inhabitants of that Capital.

3.] The Convention decreed that all foreigners of those nations at war with France should be arrested, with the exception only of those, who had been three years in the country.

4.] Merlin, one of the Commissioners at Mentz, having ascended the Tribune, gave a full account to the Convention of the surrender of that town. Having spoken ironically of *Custine's* care in providing for the garrison, he said, that previously to the surrender of the garrison, a dead cat had been sold at six livres, and a pound of horse flesh for two livres, 1900 men had been sick in the two hospitals, 5000 men had fallen in its defence, that it could not possibly hold out three days longer ; that though the capitulation was infamous, it was the tenth that had been proposed, and the first accepted. He therefore demanded the revocation of the decree issued against the brave garrison of Mentz.

The proposition was seconded by *Thuriot*, and it was then decreed that the garrison of Mentz, both officers and soldiers, had deserved well of their country.

5.] A letter from General *Tung* announced to the Convention, that on the 20th July, the rebels in three columns had attacked him, but were defeated with the loss of 2000 men. The rebels were obliged to swim over the river Bay.

6.] Upon the motion of the deputy *Coutbon* in the Convention, Pitt, Prime Minister of Great Britain, was solemnly decreed the enemy of the human race.

7.] The French were driven from *Cesar's Camp*, and obliged to fall back with precipitation on Arras.

The National Convention having heard the report of its Committee of Public Safety, passed the following vigorous and energetic decree.

" From this present moment, till that when all the enemies shall have been driven from the territories of the Republic, all Frenchmen shall be in permanent readiness for the service of the armies : The young men shall march to the combat ; the married men shall forge arms, and transport the provisions, the women shall make tents and clothes, and wait in the hospitals :—The children shall make lint, the old men shall cause themselves to be carried to the public squares to excite the courage of the warriors, to preach hatred against Kings, and the unity of the Republic."

8.] All

11.] All the Commissioners of the primary assemblies, who had in the morning gone to the *Champ de Mars*, to receive on the altar of the country the departmental fasces, and the ark of the alliance, in which were deposited the preceding day the minutes of the acceptance of the Constitution, and the Constitution itself, now entered the hall. When they appeared with the fasces and the ark, all the deputies rose up, and when the ark was deposited in the middle of the building, every person present uncovered, and the whole edifice resounded with shouts of *Vive la République*.

A triumphal procession took place in the *Champ de Mars*, to celebrate the abolition of Royalty.

12.] *Barrere*, in a report of the Committee of Public Welfare, on the actual state of the Republic, represented Lyons in the actual state of rebellion. "That rebellious city," said he, "has obliged us to weaken our frontiers, and to march against it a General (*Kellerman*) whom the welfare of the Republic called for in another quarter. To Lyons was the invasion of Perpignan to be attributed. Had not Lyons hoisted the standard of rebellion; had it not harboured emigrants and aristocrates of all descriptions; had it not stopped the forces destined for the army of the Pyrennees, the enemy would not now occupy our frontiers, and ravage our fields.

Letters from the army of the North announced that Cambray and St. Quintin were closely invested by the enemy.

13.] A letter from the representatives of the people with the army of the north announced, that the whole of that army, with General *Houchard* at its head, had taken the oath "to live free or die, to maintain the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, and to support the Republican Constitution, which the French people had accepted."

14.] The army of the Ardennes, were announced in the Convention as having accepted the Constitution.

15.] It was announced in the Convention that Cambray was invested, and summoned to surrender on the 8th, by the Imperial General *De Boros*; but that the General *Declay* returned the following answer:

"I have received, General, your summons of this day, and have no other answer to return, than that I know not to surrender, but know how to fight."

*Barrere* proposed the following declaration: "The people of France declare by the mouth of their Representatives, that they will rise in one body, in defence of their liberty, of equality, and of the independence of their territories and Constitution." It was decreed with the loudest applause.

General *Washington*, president of the American congress, on the application of Genet, French Minister to the United States,

declined interfering in the complaints of the French against the English.

17.] An important victory over the rebels of La Vendée was announced in the Convention, obtained by the army on the coasts of Rochelle; 5000 Royalists were said to be killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

The following is the official account of the number of the French forces at this time actually embodied, and of the number to be immediately embodied:

Army of the North	—	—	120,585
— of the Ardennes	—	—	40,133
— of the Moselle	—	—	83,268
— of the Rhine	—	—	114,577
— of the Alpe	—	—	40,489
— of Italy	—	—	29,275
— of the Eastern Pyrenees	—	—	24,446
— of the Western Pyrenees	—	—	31,000
— of the coasts of Rochelle	—	—	41,110
— of the coasts of Brest	—	—	52,539
— of the coasts of Cherburg	—	—	15,481
		Total	592,902
Patriots before Lyons	—	—	12,000
On the Banks of the Durane	—	—	18,000
		Total actual force	622,902
New Levies ordered, of which 50,000 to be Cavalry	—	—	400,000
		General Total of Forces embodied, and to be embodied	1,022,902

General Kellerman, and the National Deputies, Dubois Crancé and Gauhier, issued proclamations to the rebellious Lyonnese, previously to the commencement of hostilities. They assured the Lyonnese if they opened their gates, and united with the soldiers of the Republic, that both their persons and property would be in the utmost security.

19.] The Public Accuser of the Revolutionary Tribunal complained to the Convention, that he had not yet received any charge against Marie Antoinette, and the accused Deputies. Upon which the assembly decreed, "That the Committee of Public Safety do transmit to the Public Accuser all the charges in its possession against Marie Antoinette and General Lamorlier, and to present, within three days, the act of accusation against the Deputies delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

20.] The

20.] The plan proposed by *Barrere* for raising the people of France *in a mass* was read in the Convention, and is as follows :

Article 1. The Convention calls to arms all Frenchmen on the 10th of September next.

2. The citizens of the departments of the North, the Bas de Calais, and La Somme, shall repair to St. Quintin, those of the departments of Aine, La Seine Inferieure, L'Oire, and Paris shall repair to Soissons, &c. The remainder of this article contains the names of all the departments, and of the places of rendezvous.—Upon the proposition of *Danton*, the whole of the plan, which consisted of twelve articles, was referred to the further consideration of the Committee.

General *Wurmser* took possession of Worms, six miles from Cassel.

21.] The French General *Beaubarnais*, in consequence of indisposition at Strasbourg, resigned the command of the army on the Rhine. General *Landremont* succeeded him.

The Austro-Sardinian army entered Chambery, the capital of the Duchy of Savoy (now Mount Blanc.)

22.] A London Gazette extraordinary, contained a full and precise account of a sharp engagement at Lincelles on the 18th, between the Dutch, English, and French troops. Major-General *Lake* commanded the three Battalions of foot guards, who signalized themselves so much on that occasion. They had the misfortune, however, to regret the loss of two gallant officers, Lieutenant Colonel *Bosville*, of the Cold-stream, and Lieutenant *De Peyster*, of the Royal Artillery. The French lost eleven pieces of cannon.

23.] The final report of the Committee of Public Welfare, respecting the rising and marching of all the French in one body, was presented by *Barrere* to the Convention. A decree, consisting of 18 articles passed thereon, which was sent by extraordinary couriers into all the departments.

*Pondicherry* capitulated.

Lord *Hood*, Commander in Chief of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants in the towns and provinces of the South of France.

24.] A sharp engagement between the out-posts of the besieging army at Dunkirk, and those of the French near Furnes, in which the Austrian Lieutenant General *Dalton*, and Colonel *Eld* of the light company of the guards, were killed. The French were repulsed and driven in with loss, and the besieging army took post within a short distance of the town.

A letter from the Commissioners with the army of the Rhine, dated Weisembourg 22d, announced, that for three days

days the army of the Rhine had been engaged with the combined troops, and that the Austrians had lost two leagues of ground. The Republican army was commanded by General *Landremont*.

The bombardment of Lyons commenced, under the conduct and inspection of *Dubois de Crance*.

25.] Dunkirk was represented in the Convention as in a state of siege, the enemy being then only two leagues distant from it.

Letters from *Mont Blanc* announced, that in consequence of the army of the Alps being withdrawn to act against Lyons, the Piedmontese troops had overrun a considerable part of that department.

26.] After the surrender of Valenciennes, the British ministry ordered that part of the allied army, in the pay of Great Britain, to attack the west side of Flanders, in order to take Dunkirk, Graveline, and Calais, in the name of his Britannic Majesty. The Dutch troops were ordered to co-operate with the British in the attack on Flanders. This plan of separating the forces, though not pleasing it is said to the Austrians, was nevertheless adopted by the English government.

A copy of the summons sent by the Duke of York to General *O'Meara*, commandant of Dunkirk, was read in the Convention. The Duke summoned him to surrender the city to his Britannic Majesty, and gave him 24 hours to deliberate on the summons.

General *O'Meara* replied, that invested as he was with the confidence of the French Republic, he would answer his Royal Highness, by assuring him, that he would defend it with the brave Republicans, whom he had the honour to command.

The army of the Western Pyrenees accepted the Constitution, and swore to defend it.

27.] All the *Bulletins* from Lyons announced that the strongest resistance was made by that city.

28.] *Bentabole* and *Levaseur*, Commissioners of the army of the North, wrote to the Convention that the Duke of York, with 18,000 men, was before Dunkirk, and that they intended to oppose him with an army of 30,000 men.

Upon the motion of the deputy *Barrere*, it was decreed by the Convention, "that France should continue in a state of revolution, until its independence should be acknowledged by all the other powers."

The compulsory loan of a thousand millions of livres was also decreed in the same sitting.

Toulon surrendered to the British Admiral Lord *Hood*; he took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of

*Louis*

*Louis XVII.* and under the express and positive stipulation, that he would assist in restoring the Constitution of 1789.

General *Custine*, convicted by the Revolutionary Tribunal of betraying the Republic, was guillotined at Paris.

29.] A letter from the National Commissioner *Dubois Crance*, informed the Convention, that the bombardment of Lyons was carried on with the greatest vigour, and that General *Carteux* had repulsed the Marseillois, and driven them within their walls. Every exertion, he said, had been used to gain over the Lyonnese, but in vain.

The Duke of *York*, finding his army inadequate to the capture of Dunkirk, held a conference with Admiral *M'Bride* on that head; and sent him, it was said, to England, to request a naval force of gun-boats, bomb-vessels, &c. and likewise troops. The request was complied with, but the reinforcements did not arrive in time.

The English fleet anchored in the road to Toulon.

30.] The Commissioners with the army on the coasts of Breit, informed the Convention, that the famous rebel camp of La Laliniere, had been taken by the troops of the French Republic, that 2000 rebels had been killed, and that their cattle and ammunition had all been captured. To the skill of General *Canclaux* and the bravery of the people of Nantz, they said, this victory was indebted.

31.] A letter from General *Kellerman*, dated La Pape, announced that the bombardment of Lyons still continued with the utmost zeal, and that the city of Marseilles was again in the hands of the Republic. Lyons, he thought, could not hold out long.

The National Commissioners in the department of the South, wrote that Toulon was in full counter-revolution, and that the aristocrats had delivered it to the English.

September 1.] A letter from General *Landremont*, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, announced, that he took the command on the 22d August, and that from that time until the 28th, the troops of the Republic had been engaged with the enemy, who suffered much. His troops, he said, betrayed a courage above all praise.

General *Houchard* informed the Convention of the taking of Roncq, Turcoing, and Lanoy, by the troops of the Republic.

3.] The King of Naples signified to M. *Marson*, French minister, to quit the town. The declaration of war against France afterwards followed.

4.] The war minister addressed a note to the President of the National Convention, informing him that he had just received

ceived a letter from General *Dagobert*, with the important intelligence of a complete victory gained by the French over the Spaniards, who had lost their camp and all their baggage. The following is an abstract of the letter: " It is from the heart of the Spanish camp, at the foot of Mount Libre, that I am now writing to you; the brave French whom I have the honor to command, have made themselves masters of it, after a most obstinate engagement. The Spaniards long maintained their ground, but were at last forced to yield to the bravery of the Republicans. I entered the Spanish camp, where I found all the tents standing; we took eight pieces of cannon with their caissons, and the whole of the baggage.—The Spanish regiment of Sargonte (Dragoons) which had charged our Gendarmes, is almost cut to pieces."

The Committee of Public Safety communicated to the Convention the substance of a letter from the Commissioners at Marseilles, dated August 29th. The letter stated that Toulon had declared for monarchy, and mounted the white cockade; that the English squadron had, for some days, been cruising in sight of that port; that a frigate belonging to it, and bearing a flag of truce, appeared before Marseilles, but not within gun-shot of the town; that she delivered a proclamation from Admiral *Hood*, containing proposals for restoring monarchy, and with it peace in France.—That a proclamation to the same effect was sent to Toulon, but with this difference, that the English frigate which carried it, was admitted into port.—That Admiral *Hood*, in his proclamation, offered to supply the inhabitants of Toulon with provisions, money, and military stores, provided they would declare for a kingly government; and in case his offers were accepted, to require that the French squadron in the harbour should be disarmed, the batteries towards the sea dismounted, and the forts entrusted to the English, to be garrisoned by them.

A letter from the Commissioners of the Convention at Nancy certified, that 140,000 men were on the march to Weiltembourg, the lines of which had been attacked without success six days successively. On the 27th the combined armies were completely beaten; their loss was estimated at 2000 killed, and 3000 wounded.

6.] The following decree was passed unanimously by the Convention.—1st. All public functionaries, agents of the nation, army contractors, receivers, collectors, administrators, and other public men, shall be bound to give an account of their fortunes before 1791, and since that period.—2dly, Those who shall not give a satisfactory account of the additions made to their fortunes since 1791, and the means by which

which they were made, shall make restitution of the excess.—  
3dly. This excess shall be paid into the public treasury —  
4thly. The Committee of Legislature shall present a plan for  
putting this decree into execution.

The National Convention issued an address to the southern departments, respecting the revolt at Toulon, in which the people of that city were ranked among the most infamous traitors and conspirators. In the address were these emphatic words, “*France has lost them, and England has not gained them.*”

7.] A letter from the Commissioners at Marseilles announced, that the army about to act against Toulon was 40,000 strong, that the head quarters were at Lavalette, a league from Toulon; that it was going to be summoned to surrender, and that they were masters of the defiles, and most important passages.

General Brunet arrived a prisoner in Paris, and was sent to the Abbaye.

8.] The siege of Dunkirk was raised by the Duke of York. The defeat of General Freytag, caused the greatest apprehension in the besieging army that the French would turn their left. Thirty-two 14 pounders were left on the ground, several hundred barrels of powder, and a great quantity of shot and shells. Some foreign papers stated the loss of the retreating army at 100 pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition and baggage.

9.] In consequence of a report made to the Convention by Saint André, respecting the surrender of Toulon, a decree was passed, whereby Fregoff, Vice-Admiral and Commander of the Squadron of Toulon, Chaufegros, Captain at Arms, Puffens, Comptroller of the Marine in the town, were put from under the protection of the law, and their property confiscated.—Lord Hood’s proclamation, and all other vouchers relative to the affair, were ordered to be printed and sent to the departments.

10.] Barrere informed the Convention of the total defeat of the Republican army near Chantonnay; 6000 Republicans had been cut in pieces. This account Barrere afterwards said was much exaggerated.

A London Gazette Extraordinary announced the defeat of a body of French at Honfleur, with a loss of 1900 in killed, wounded, and missing. Upon the night of the 6th, in their retreat, Prince Adolphus, son of the King of Great Britain, and the Field-Marshal Freytag were made prisoners in Rœzze, but were rescued by the intrepidity of General Walmoden. In consequence of this defeat the Duke of York raised the siege of Dunkirk.

12.] All the Dutch ports on the river Lys were forced by the French. The Duke of York was on his march to Thouroute.

13.] A London Gazette Extraordinary contained the important intelligence, received from Lord Hood in the Mediterranean, of an intercourse having taken place between his Lordship and Commissioners from Toulon and Marseilles, relative to the surrender of that port to the English. In consequence whereof his Lordship published a preliminary declaration and proclamation to Toulon and Marseilles, and also to all the towns in the south of France, purporting, that, if an explicit declaration in favour of Monarchy was made by them, and the standard of royalty hoisted, the ships dismantled, and the ports and its forts put at his disposal, these towns should receive all the assistance and support his Britannic Majesty's fleet under his command could possibly afford. And, when a peace took place, the port of Toulon, the ships, forts, &c. should be restored to France, agreeably to the schedule that might be delivered.

This declaration and proclamation being communicated to all the citizens of Toulon united in section,

They declared to Admiral Hood, that it was the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Toulon to reject the Republican Constitution, to adopt the monarchical Constitution of 1789, and in consequence they proclaimed Louis XVII. King; that the white flag should be hoisted, the ships dismantled, the citadel and forts put provisionally at the disposal of Lord Hood; that they trusted the English would furnish a force to assist to repel the army under General Carteaux; that all who held civil or military employments should be continued in their places, and that when peace will have been re-established, that the ships, forts, &c. shall be restored to the French nation, agreeably to the schedule delivered of the same — This declaration in answer to Lord Hood was signed by the President, Vice President, Secretary, Commissary of the Department, Commissaries of the Municipality, Commandant of the Arms, &c.

14.] The Duke of Brunswick gained an important victory near Pirmarsens upon the Rhine. He made 3000 prisoners, and took 29 pieces of cannon.

15.] It was announced to the Convention by Barrere, that nothing of importance occurred at Lyons during the 9th and 10th. That the precaution of the Lyonnese was such, that the city could not be set on fire, notwithstanding 400 bombs, 100,000 red-hot balls had been thrown into it.

A letter from General Houchard, written at Hondschoote was read, giving a full detail of the victories of the Republic at Dunkirk, &c.

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16.] The Convention received intelligence from the Commissioners with the army of the Rhine, that on the 6th their troops attacked those of the combined powers, and repulsed them with the loss of 1500 men at Lauterbourg only. Among the number of prisoners, was the *ci-devant* Marquis of Mauby who was shot.

A London Gazette Extraordinary contained further confirmation of the important surrender of Toulon to Lord Hood, and the Spanish Admiral; it contained also a second Proclamation of Lord Hood, purporting, that he had already declared to the south of France, he would take possession of Toulon, and hold it in trust only for Louis XVII. until peace should be re-established in France.

The National Convention, after having heard the Committee of Public Safety, on the memorable days that delivered Bergues and Dunkirk, from the attack of the combined Kings, decreed—1st. The army of the North has deserved well of the country—2dly. A letter of satisfaction shall be written by the President of the Convention to the citizens of Bergues and Dunkirk, to the army of the North, to the Generals *Gourdon* and *Calour* who were severely wounded, after having contributed to the victory; to the soldier, who on losing his arm, carried off by a cannon shot, cried out, “*I have another left for the service of the Republic;*” and to the National Volunteer, who took a pair of colours, defended by twelve Slaves of Despotism. 3dly. The representatives of the people with the armies are charged to collect and transmit to the Convention, the traits of bravery, and the heroic actions displayed by the defenders of the Republic.

18.] General *Bourbotte* informed the Convention that the Republicans had gained a considerable advantage over the Royalists at Pont-de-Cé.

20.] A new division of the year was decreed by the National Convention.

*Barrere* announced to the Convention an action that took place on the 14th, between a division of the army of the Moselle and that of the enemy. The Republican army attempted to force the entrenchments of the Prussians, defended by 40 pieces of cannon. The excellent position and superior artillery of the Prussians, caused the French to retreat with the loss of some pieces of cannon.

21.] An energetic address from the inhabitants of Brest was read in the Convention, expressive of the utmost abhorrence of the treason and perfidy of the Toulonese, and their unparalleled hatred of the English. They added that the ruins of Brest, and the corpses of the inhabitants might fill up their port, but, no hostile ships should ever enter it.

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23.] A letter from General *Landremont*, dated Weisemburgh 18th, stated to the Convention, that on the 8th, 9th, 22d, and 24th, attacks were made all along the Rhine, which proved favourable in general to the arms of the Republic.

The Commissioners with the army of Italy informed the Convention, that the King of Sardinia, who had come to Saorgio, and put himself at the head of 18,000 men, was taken with the loss of 1200, and 300 taken prisoners.

24.] The Spaniards under the command of *Dan Ricardos*, defeated the French near Perpignan; the republicans lost according to the Spanish account 500 men killed and wounded, and 1500 prisoners.

The siege of Maubéuge commenced.

25.] The commissioners in the South wrote word, that on the 12th, the troops encamped at Salle had attacked the Spanish camp at Poescamp, in three columns, while the garrison of Perpignan made a *sortie* on that side; that the enemy's camp was forced, and twenty pieces of cannon taken.

The Commissioners with the French army of the Alps, in a letter dated Chambery, September 18th, announced, that the city of Cluz was in the hands of the French, and that the Piedmontese lost not less than 2500 men.

After the surrender of Toulon, an English ship arrived at Nice, with a flag of Truce, carrying a proclamation to the inhabitants and French troops, to accept the royal constitution of 1789.—To which the Magistrates of Nice returned the following answer:

"Tell those who sent you, that they are strangely deceived, if they expect to find in the maritime Alps, such monsters as those of Toulon. Tell them that they are deceived when they say that they speak in the name of the English nation: It is a great and generous nation; if the perfidious measures of its government were tinged with the least morality, they would themselves avenge on us the monsters of Toulon. Tell them that on the 8th of the month, the Piedmontese were beaten by the French. Tell them that French Republicans will never become slaves."

The following is the answer of the Representative of the People to the same Commissioners:

"Perish for ever Royalty; such is the wish of twenty-five millions of Frenchmen. We have no other answer to give to Royalists, except from the mouths of our cannon!"

25.] The armies of the North and Eastern Pyrenees were remonstrated in the Convention as being in a very distressed situation. Sixty-seven thousand men, it was said, who had crowded to the Spanish frontier, were from loss of arms and cloaths obliged to return to their habitations.

Barrere presented a report of the committee of public safety to the Convention respecting the new appointment of General *Jourdan*, and the treachery of *Houckard* in particular at Dunkirk. The committee, in proving the principles of every person employed in the defence of that fortress found, that four facts exposed General *Houckard* to strong suspicion.—The first was, that after defeating the English, he did not drive them into the sea.—The second, that when he had surrounded the Dutch, he did not cut them to pieces.—The third, That he sent no succours to the troops butchered near Cambrai.—The fourth that he abandoned Menin, and in his retreat exposed the rear of his army to considerable danger. Your Committee, said Barrere, acquainted with these facts, could not entertain a favourable opinion of *Houckard*.—General *Jourdan* succeeded him in the command.

26.] A letter from the commissioners with the army of the Pyrenees announced to the Convention, that the troops of the Republic encamped at Salles, had attacked on the 17th the entrenched camp of the Spaniards at Pirescham. The camp was forced, and twenty pieces of cannon, together with the tents, baggage, &c. were taken. The Spaniards lost also a considerable number of men.

27.] Don *Langara*, commander of the naval forces of his Catholic Majesty at Toulon, issued a proclamation in answer to an address published by the French Convention. After having inveighed bitterly against the present usurpation of the Convention, it conjured Frenchmen to shake off the yoke of their contemptible tyrants, and unite themselves to the faithful Toulonese, and participate with them in the glory of having procured happiness to France, and peace and repose to Europe.

October 1.] Barrere having made a report, in which he announced the measures taken by the committee of public safety to terminate the war in La Vendee, proposed a decree and proclamation thereon, which were immediately adopted. The proclamation, which was addressed to the army of the west, is as follows: “ Soldiers of Liberty, The rebels of La Vendee ought to be exterminated before the end of the month of October; the safety of the country requires it; the impatience of the French commands it; your courage ought to accomplish it; the national gratitude awaits all those, whom valour and patriotism shall have secured upon a firm foundation, liberty and equality.”

The National Convention decreed, that as *Deschartes* had merited the honours due to great men, his body should be

*enterré au Panthéon à Paris*.

removed to the French Pantheon, and that these words should be engraven on his tomb :

*Au nom du Peuple François :*

La Convention Nationale à René Descartes, 1793, l'an seconde de la République.

3.] A report in the name of the committee of general safety, was presented by *Amar* to the Convention, concerning *Brisson* and the other members of the Girondine party. Forty-four members, among whom was *Egalité*, were accused of conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, and were ordered to be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal. The arrested deputies, after they had retired from the bar of the Convention, drew up a petition, in which they made a solemn protestation of their innocence, and swore that they had never conspired against their country.—The reading of this petition was interrupted by a motion for the order of the day.

5.] The Convention were informed, that the French regiment *Vermondois*, had, at the attack of the Spanish camp, laid down their arms, and cried *Vive le Roy*.

5.] The Committee of Public Instruction presented to the Convention the new French Calendar.

The combined English and Spanish squadron entered the port of Genoa; and Mr. *Drake*, the English envoy, summoned the Republic to declare against France. Some days were necessary to convoke the members of the Government to deliberate on the requisition, when Mr. *Drake* was informed that they could not decide until they had received answers to their representations to the allied courts.

On the 9th of November, Mr. *Drake* renewed his summons, and received an answer to the same effect as the former, which he returned, and left Genoa the following day, leaving a note behind him, in which he stated, "that though it had been inferred from his preceding notes, that he meant to force the Republic to accede to the coalition, that such was not the intention of the King his master; that in fact, nothing more had been intended than requisite satisfaction for the insult offered by the French mariners to an English vessel in the harbour of Genoa; which satisfaction could be granted by no other means than by sending away the French minister."

The Genoese Government answered, by expressing their pleasure that his Britannic Majesty did not mean to force a free state to break its neutrality; but as to the dismissal of the French minister, it could not be complied with, as it would be positively declaring war against the French, who had an army on the frontiers of the Republic.

6.] *Dw*

16.] *Dubois Crance*, and *Gauthier*, both Commissioners at the siege of Lyons, were by a decree of the Conventions recalled for inactivity in conducting the siege.

7.] The National Convention decreed two additional articles to the law, respecting the new Republican Calendar; the heads of which are as follows: all public acts may be passed and enregistered any day of the month and year; "The administrations and tribunals can only have holidays on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of the month."

8.] *Launay*, of Angers, made a report to the Convention on the New India Company, created by *M. Calonne*, and thereupon proposed the plan of a decree, of which the following are the heads, 1. The India Company is suppressed: no trading company, no merchant, shall henceforth take the name India Company.—2. The administrators of the India Company, shall give in their accounts to the nation.—3. They shall reimburse the sums for which they are indebted to the public treasury.—4. All the ships and magazines of the India Company shall be sequestrated, and committed for the disposal of the minister of marine.

The report stated, that 50 millions were due to the nation by the company, and the Convention decreed, that 40 millions, or whatever larger sum was due by the company, should first be reimbursed, and that the Government should afterwards decide on the other particulars.

Lord *Harvey*, the English minister at Florence, presented a memorial to *M. de Serreistori*, minister for foreign affairs, respecting the manifest partiality which the Florentine Government exhibited to the French. Lord *Harvey* declared in the name of his Britannic Majesty, that if the Grand Duke did not, within the space of twelve hours, resolve to send away *M. De la Flotte*, the French minister, and his adherents, that Lord *Hood* would act offensively against the fort and city of Leghorn.

The Duke of Tuscany answered, that he had resolved to make the necessary dispositions that *M. de la Flotte* and his adherents should quit Tuscany as soon as possible.

9.] A decree was passed in the Convention against the use of the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland.

The Convention also decreed, 1st. That all the English, Scotch, Irish, and Hanoverians, of either sex, and all the subjects of the King of Great Britain generally, who are at present within any part of the territories of the Republic, shall, immediately after the present decree is received, be put in a state of arrest in houses of security, and seals shall be put upon their papers; and the effects of those subjects of the same

same nation who are absent, shall be seized and confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.—2. All retainers, warehousemen, &c. of such effects, shall be obliged to make a declaration of them within 24 hours after the publication of the present decree, to the administration of their district, under pain of ten years imprisonment in chains, and fines equal to the value of the undeclared property; half to be given to the informer.—3. The executive power is required to expedite this decree in the course of the day, by couriers extraordinary.—4. Every public officer, who may be convicted of having neglected the execution of the present decree, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment in irons.—5. Any person lodging individuals of the above description, and not making his declaration within 24 hours, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment in irons.—6. Workmen born in the territories of the King of Great Britain, at present occupied and employed in France, and who have been so for six months, and children under twelve years of age, placed in French schools, are excepted from this decree; seals, however, shall be put upon their papers.

10.] It was decreed by the Convention, that the following coins be substituted for the ancient coins of France:—A piece of silver one centieme in weight, to be called Republican.—A piece of 5 times the weight of the former, to be called a Frank of Silver.—A piece of gold, one centieme in weight, to be called a Frank of Gold.

The inscription of the coins, to be the seal of the state, with this legend:—*The people is the Sovereign.*

A letter from General Kellerman announced to the Convention, that Mont Blanc was again free. The Piedmontese troops were expelled with considerable loss.

11.] A letter from General Doppet to the war minister was read in the Convention, announcing, the troops of the Republic had entered Lyons on the 7th, and that the chiefs of the rebels had fled from the city. After a long report made by Barrere upon the siege, and inveighing bitterly against the citizens of Lyons, “The Revolutionists at Lyons shall be punished according to military law, and without delay; the city of Lyons shall be destroyed; the houses of the rich shall be demolished; the name of Lyons shall be effaced from the list of the towns of the Republic; the re-union of houses preferred, shall henceforth bear the name of Ville Afrantrie. A column shall be raised on the ruins of Lyons, to attest to posterity the crimes and the punishments of the royalists of that city, with this inscription:

“A lo abredit que se envoe das bras (excepto as de Lyon) que

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" Lyons warred against Liberty;  
 " Lyons is no more!  
 " The 11th day of the 1st month,  
 " Second year of the French Republic,  
 " One and indivisible."

The Diet of Ratisbon sent a letter of thanks to the king of Prussia, for his efforts in re-conquering Mentz.

13.] Pons de Verdun, observed in the Convention, that the late decree against British subjects, and the confiscation of their property, would be productive of the most injurious consequences. The Republic, he said, should act with great caution, and not change the war which they waged against the English Government into a war against the English nation. He moved, therefore, for the repeal of the decree.—Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

14.] A treaty of alliance was signed at Grodno, in the sitting of the Diet, between Russia and Poland.

The following was the exact state of the different shares of Poland seized by Russia and Prussia, besides what remained to the Republic.

	Prussian Share.	Sq. Leagues.
Extent of Country.		1661
Towns		262
Villages		8274
Inhabitants		3,136,381
Taxes		3,594,640

	Russian Share.	Sq. Leagues.
Extent of Country.		4333
Towns		455
Villages		10,081
Inhabitants		3,002,688
Taxes		8,691,072

	Remainder of Poland.	Sq. Leagues.
Extent		4016
Towns		697
Villages		10,599
Inhabitants		3,512,710
Taxes		12,559,181

15.] Saint Just, having made a report to the Convention on the law against the English, vindicated it by saying, that the English had violated towards the French the law of nations in an atrocious manner; but, as it had been suggested that the law should extend to all foreigners, the following decree was then proposed and passed. 1st. Foreigners born subjects of the powers with whom the Republic is at war, shall be confined till the peace.—2. They shall be treated with

with care.—3. Women married to foreigners previous to the law, are not included in the decree, provided they are not suspected, or married to suspected persons.

15 and 16.] *Marie Antoinette*, Queen of France, was put upon her trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal. After the act of accusation had been read (which, in effect, is similar to what is called an *Indictment* in England) the interrogatory of the Queen, and the examination of witnesses then followed.—As it would transgress the bounds allotted to this Epitome of General Events, to enter into a minute detail of particulars relating to the trial, suffice it to say, that, after the interrogation and deposition of the witnesses, and summing up of the evidence by *Herman*, President of the Tribunal, the jury, having deliberated about an hour, returned into the hall, and gave a verdict, *affirming all the charges submitted to them*.—*Fouquier*, the Public Accuser, having then demanded that the accused should be condemned to die, the President called upon the Queen to declare, whether she had any objection to make to the sentence of the laws demanded by the Public Accuser?

The Queen bowed her head in token of negative.

Upon the same demand being made to her defenders, *Frousson* spoke, “Citizen President, the declaration of the jury being precise, and the law formal in this respect, I announce, that my professional duty with regard to the Widow Capet is determined.”

The President then collected the suffrages of his colleagues, and pronounced the following sentence:

“The Tribunal, after the unanimous declaration of the jury, in conformity to the laws cited, condemn the said *Marie Antoinette* called of *Lorraine* and *Austria*, widow of *Louis Capet*, to the penalty of death; her goods confiscated for the benefit of the Republic; and this sentence shall be executed in the place of the Revolution.”

The Queen during the whole of her trial, preserved a calm and steady countenance—During the first hour of her trial, she played with her fingers upon the bar of the chair with an appearance of unconcern, and it seemed as if she was playing on the piano-forte.—When she heard her sentence read, she did not shew the smallest alteration in her countenance, and left the hall without speaking a single word to the judges or to the people. It was then half past four o'clock in the morning, October, 16. The Queen was then conducted to the condemned hold in the prison of the Conciergerie.

#### EXECUTION OF THE QUEEN.

At five o'clock the *generale* was beat; at seven, the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted upon the squares,

squares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the palace to the Square *de la Revolution*. At ten o'clock numerous patrols passed through the streets; at half past eleven o'clock in the morning, the Queen was brought out of the prison, dressed in a white *dissabille*. Like other malefactors, she was conducted to the place of execution in an open cart. Her hair from behind was entirely cut off; and her hands were tied behind her back. Besides her *dissabille*, she wore a very small white cap. Her back was turned to the horse. During her trial, she wore a dress of a black and white mixture. On her right was seated the executioner; upon the left a constitutional priest. She was escorted by numerous detachments of horse and foot. *Hennot*, *Ronfin*, and *Boulanger*, Generals of the Revolutionary army, preceded by the rest of their staff-officers, rode before.

An immense number of persons crowded the streets, and cried "*Vive la Republique, à bas la Tyrannie!*" she seldom cast her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men, which lined the streets in double ranks. The sufferings which she sustained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and her hair on her forehead appeared as white as snow.

The Queen kept speaking to the priest seated by her side. Her spirits were neither elevated nor depressed: she seemed quite insensible to the shouts of the populace. When she passed through the street called *Rue St. Honore*, she sometimes attentively looked at the inscriptions of the words *Liberty* and *Equality* affixed to the outside of the houses. She ascended the scaffold with seeming haste and impatience; and then turned her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the *Thuilleries*, the former abode of her greatness.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, the guillotine severed her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and shewed her head from the four different corners of the scaffold. The spectators instantly cried *Vive la Republique!*

The corpse was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick-lime, in the church-yard called *la Madelaine*, where her husband *Louis XVI.* was buried in the same manner.

16.] In a letter from General *Jourdan*, Commander in Chief of the army of the North, it was announced to the Convention, that *St. Waast*, *St. Remy*, and *St. Aubin*, had been forced by the Republican troops on the 16th, and that the Austrians, during the night, had evacuated the entrenched camp of *Boulers*. The battle lasted from eight in the morning until night.

16.] The

16.] The French East India Company established by *Cabourg* was suppressed by a decree of the Convention.

17.] Numerous offerings of sacred vases and other valuable pieces in gold and silver belonging to the Churches were presented at the bar of the Convention.

19.] In a letter from the Commissioners of the army of the North, addressed to the National Convention, it was announced, that Maubeuge was relieved. The battle lasted two days successively from day break till night. " *Cabourg*," said the Commissioners, " thought his position so impregnable, that he said, ' I own that the French are fierce Republicans, and I should become one myself were they to drive me hence.' General *Jourdan*, Commander of the French troops, distinguished himself much both by plans and courage, being the only French General who had since the commencement of the campaign defeated *Cabourg* in a pitched battle. The Austrians plundered and burnt many villages in their retreat. They lost, it is said, not less than 3000 men in this engagement, and the French near as many.

*Barrere* then presented a detail respecting the attack on the lines of Weisembourg, not equally consolatory with the news from Maubeuge. By this detail, it appeared that the lines had been forced on the 14th, that the French Generals had betrayed the Republic, and suffered the lines to be penetrated in several parts; that the advanced guard had been surprised during the fog, and that the artillery at the post of Weisembourg had been taken. The remainder of the army, without sustaining much loss, had retired to the heights of *Hagenau*.—The French on this occasion lost 2000 killed, 1000 taken prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon.

23.] *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, the total extinction of the war in La Vendée. The Commissioners, with the Republican army, having in their dispatches given a detail of the operations against the rebels at Mortagne, Chollet, Chatillon, and Beaupreaux, at which places they had defeated with immense slaughter, said, that so precipitately did they throw themselves into boats to cross the Loire, that the greater part of them perished.

24.] A decree relative to primary schools was passed by the Convention. The system of education proposed to be adopted was such, as should tend to infuse into the minds of youth sentiments of Republicanism, a love of liberty, and a desire of labour.

25.] The Austrian army under General *Wurmser* completely routed the right wing of the French at Wanzenaw; the French lost 3000 killed and wounded.

On the requisition of Lord Harvey the grand Duke of Tuscany dismissed the French minister resident at his court.

Drouet, the post-master of St. Menchould, who in June 1791, stopped Louis XVI. in his flight to Varrennes, and who was lately commissioner of the National Convention at Maubeuge, was taken prisoner at an Austrian advanced post, by the Hussars of Blankenstein.

26.] General Roubam, informed the Convention by a letter from Menin, that the important posts of Comines, Nard, Warleton, and Werwick, had been carried on the 2d by the French troops, under the Command of General McDowell. — The posts of Roncq, Halluin, and Mérin, were also carried by General Dumonceau.

28.] Mr. Elliot, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, presented a declaration of the same to the Lords, the States General of the United Provinces, relative to the affairs of France, as published in the London Gazette October 29th, to which the States General replied, that they fully participated in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty in respect to France.

29.] The King of Great Britain published his manifesto to the French people, disclaiming any views of aggrandizement in the present war, and that his principal motive was the restoration of peace, order and society to the French people.

30.] Barrere announced to the Convention, that the Deputies on mission at Lyons, had begun to put in execution the decree for demolishing that city.

Barrare and Dupont (the Atheist) with three others, were executed, after having been found guilty of plotting against the Republic.

31.] Brissot and twenty other National Deputies of his party, were condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, for conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic — Valase one of the condemned, stabbed himself previous to execution.

November 1.] The following Laconic answer was given by the Commissioners St. Just and Le Bas, at Strasbourg, to a trumpeter from the combined armies.

"The French Republic does not receive her enemies, and only sends them lead."

2.] The merchants of Copenhagen, presented a memorial to the Count De Bernstorff, respecting the detention of some of their ships at Bourdeaux since the month of August. They entreated him to adopt such measures as might tend to obtain redress for such an injury offered to a neutral nation.

4.] Upwards

4.] Upwards of 400 silver images were presented by the Deputy *André Dumont*, to the National Convention, found in the possession of the Monks, in the department of La Somme.

5.] Merlin of Thionville, announced to the Convention, on his arrival from the Western army, that La Vendée was reduced to a heap of ashes, and soaking in blood.

Upon the death of the Bishop of the department of Seine and Oise, a deputation from the popular societies of Versailles being admitted to the bar of the National Convention, made the following speech: "Will you, Legislators, suffer this bishopric to be filled? Will you who have destroyed the throne, preserve the pontifical canopy? Will you cherish the Crozier? The Citizen and the Legislator should acknowledge no other worship, but that of Liberty.—No other altars, but those of the Republic.—No other priest, but the magistrates,—Legislators, imitate the Jews, descend from the mountain, break the golden calf to pieces, let the arch of the Constitution be the only Idol of the French."—This singular speech was ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin.

6.] Persons were guillotined at Lyons; and on the following day 68 were shot and 8 guillotined.

7.] A letter from General *Delautre* announced to the Convention, that the troops of the Republic had, after forcing the Spanish troops to abandon the positions, boasted of by the Marshal *Noailles*, triumphantly entered the province of Catalonia in Spain.

*Gobet*, Bishop of Paris, and his grand Vicars, divested themselves at the bar of the Convention of their ecclesiastical functions, and deposited on the table their letters of priesthood. *Lindet*, another bishop, and *Gregoire*, bishop of Blois, also resigned their functions.

8.] Madame *Roland* was condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The Deputies *Milhaud* and *Guyardin*, by a letter informed the Convention of a plot they had discovered to deliver up *Straßburg* to the Austrians, which was read, and also the proclamation issued by the Commissioners in consequence of it.

All religious assemblies being now abolished, that of Philosophy succeeded, and the municipality of Paris resolved on the erection of public tribunes where Republican principles were to be preached.

9.] A reward was offered by the National Convention for the head of *Paoli*, in consequence of the ascendancy of aristocracy in the island of Corfica.

M. Bailly

M. *Bailly* formerly Mayor of Paris (a philosopher of the first eminence) was guillotined at Paris.

14. The honours of the *Pantheon* were decreed by the Convention to *Marat*, who had been assassinated by *Charlotte Cordé*.

General *Wurmser* issued a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants of Alsace, wherein he congratulated them on their deliverance from tyranny. From the tenor of the proclamation, it appeared, that it was the intention of the Emperor, to re-unite Alsace to his dominions.

15.] The garrison of Fort Louis surrendered prisoners of war to the army under General *Wurmser*, they amounted to 4000 French : 112 pieces of cannon were taken.

The Ambassador of the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenbourg, at the Diet of Ratisbon, delivered in the sittings a declaration, requesting the payment of a debt due to him by the German Empire since the time of the Spanish succession. In the year 1733, he remonstrated, this debt was calculated to amount to the sum of 1,934,995 florins ; and had since that period very much increased.

Lotteries of all denomination were suppressed in France by a decree of the Convention.

16.] A report was made in the Convention, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, upon the political situation of Europe respecting France.—The following decree was passed thereon : “ The National Convention declares it to be their constant resolution to shew themselves terrible to their enemies, generous to their allies, and just to the people.—The treaties now subsisting with the United States of America, and with the Swiss, shall be scrupulously executed. With regard to the modifications which have taken place, in consequence of the French revolution, or the revolutionary measures taken for the maintenance of liberty, the Convention relies on the candour of the Republic and its allies.—The Convention enjoins its civil and military agents to make the territory of France respected by their Allies, and especially the Swiss Cantons. The Committee of public Safety is charged to draw closer the ties of union and good understanding between the Republic and its allies, and to see that the neutral powers enjoy all the rights stipulated by treaties.”

A number of abdications of the sacerdotal office were sent from the departments, together with silver saints, and ornaments of churches.

The *ci-devant* Duchess of Orleans, in a letter addressed to the Convention, strongly solicited to be liberated from her confinement at Marseilles. She was ready, she said, to do

vote

vote her fortune to the service of her country, provided she obtained the liberty of retiring to any part of the Republic, where she might enjoy in peace, the sweets of liberty, in company with some friends, whose patriotism was well known.

16. General Brunet, who had commanded the army of Italy, General Houchard, accused of not improving his success at Dunkirk, and Cossi, one of the outlawed Deputies, were executed pursuant to the sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

17.] A letter from La Blanche, Commissioner with the western army, announced, that the Royalists in their attack on Grenville, had lost 600 men, and their Commander La Rosée Jaquelin.

18.] A young soldier was presented to the Convention, who, in an engagement in La Vendée had received thirty-one wounds from fire arms, and twelve from sabres, without once consenting to cry out *Vive le Roy*. His wounds being all healed, he was ordered to be promoted, and his heroism was ordered to be inserted in the bulletin.

The following singular speech was made at the bar of the Convention, by one of the members of the section of Ursel: "It is not surprising that reason should triumph over error, and that the people should gain a victory over priestcraft; but it is astonishing, that for eighteen centuries, men should have considered as divine, a religion celebrated only by the evils it has occasioned to mankind, and by the crimes it has caused to be committed. We swear, said the orator, to acknowledge no other worship than that of Reason; no other duty than liberty; and no other priests than our magistrates, and to maintain till death the unity and indivisibility of the Republic." This total renunciation of revealed religion received loud applause.

The states of the Belgic provinces were addressed, by the Archduke of Austria, in the name of the Emperor, soliciting contributions for the support of the war. Lists, containing the names, quality, and eminence of persons displaying voluntary and patriotic gifts were ordered to be printed, unless desired to remain secret.

19. A letter from the Commissioners with the army of the Meuse to the Convention, announced the re-capture of Maestricht on the 13th by the French troops, who were then but two leagues distant from Deux-Ponts. The Commissioners with the army of the Meuse informed the Convention of the capture of Deux-Ponts by the troops of the Republic, under the command of General Horre.

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*Hoche.* It was, they said, to his skilful disposition and well concerted movements, that this important advantage was to be principally attributed. General *Wurmser* was attacked on the 21st in all his positions at the same time, by a body of 25,000 French. An immense slaughter ensued; both sides fought with great bravery, or rather fury, without any advantage, till four o'clock in the afternoon. The Austrians retreated with the loss of 6000 men killed. The French 2000.

25.] The National Convention decreed, that the remains of *Honor-Gabriel Requette Mirabeau*, should be removed from the French Pantheon, and that those of *Marat* should be transferred to it.

26.] General *Lamortiere*, convicted of an intention to deliver Lille to the enemy, was executed.

30.] Lord *Robert Fitzgerald*, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Cantons, presented a note to the Helvetic body, importuning them to join the general confederacy against France.

General *O'Hara*, governor of Toulon, was taken prisoner by the French.

N. B. During the last, and some of the preceding months, the sanguinary condemnations of the Revolutionary Tribunal were felt throughout the whole of the Republic; and the most sovereign contempt was exhibited to all forms of religious worship. To enumerate all the horrid excesses of the Revolutionary Tribunal, would exceed the bounds allotted to this concise publication.

December 2.] The National Convention decreed, that no deserter be admitted to serve in the armies of the Republic.

4.] A relict, said by the priests to contain part of the blood of Jesus Christ, and to have the power of curing lameness, deafness, blindness, and barrenness in women, was deposited by the national Deputy *Couthon*, on the table of the Convention. Upon being analyzed, it was found that the blood was nothing but terebinthic gum, diluted with spirits of wine. So much for sacerdotal charlatanism.

5.] *Rabaud de St. Etienne*, and *Rabaud Pomier* his brother, and *Kersanist* were all executed in Paris.—The minister *Claviere* stabbed himself in his prison.

*Robespierre*, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, presented a manifesto, which the Convention adopted, addressed to the people of Europe, in answer to the manifestos of the Kings in league against France. The manifesto contained the most violent invectives against all the Kings, but especially against the King of Great Britain. It was ordered to be translated into all European languages.

6.] A letter from General *Dugommier*, announced to the Convention, that on the 30th of November, the English made a vigorous sally from Toulon, but that they were beaten and forced to re-enter the town, after sustaining a very considerable loss. The Commander in Chief, General *O'Hara*, was taken prisoner.

7.] The city of Angers, that had been besieged for 48 hours by the Royalist army of La Vendée, was relieved by General *Rosignol*, who defeated the Royalists.

8.] Stephen *Clavier*, ex-minister of public contributions of France, to avoid sentence of death being passed upon him the following day, stabbed himself in his bed. His property was confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

13.] The Administrator of National Domains, announced to the Convention, that the amount of emigrants' property confiscated and already sold, was 26,684,350 livres, exceeding the valuation by 13,130,796 livres.

14.] Five hundred royalist prisoners of La Vendée, were, by the order of the Commissioner *Lequinio*, all shot.

The Spaniards and Portuguese gained a victory over the French in Roussillon : 800 of the French were killed, 50 pieces of cannon, and 600 prisoners were taken.

*Barrere* announced to the Convention, that the Royalist army were totally defeated at Mons.

16.] A letter from General *Pichegru*, informed the Convention, that on the 8th and 9th, the troops of the Republic had been engaged with the combined armies near the Hagenau, and were successful.

18.] General *Westerman* gained a signal victory over the Royalists near Amiens.

19.] A letter from *Carrier*, Representative of the people with the army of the west, under the Generals *Huxe* and *Dechy*, announced to the Convention a signal victory gained on the 15th over the rebels of La Vendée, near Nantz.

23.] The National Convention, by a decree, exculpated the Genoese of the massacre of 300 French, shot on board the French frigate *La Modeste*, captured by the English in the port of Genoa. The English government only they considered as guilty of it, and they confirmed the treaties subsisting between France and the Republic of Genoa.

*Barrere* proposed to the Convention, a most animating address to the army of the Republic under the walls of Toulon, which was immediately adopted, and ordered to be immediately dispatched to the same. In the address are these emphatic words : "Inhabitants of the southern countries, you, into whose souls a fiery atmosphere has infused generous passions, and the burning enthusiasm that creates grand success—No—  
you

you have not been sufficiently indignant at Toulonese treason! English corruption, and Spanish cowardice! The labours of the siege languish! Must the north be called to defend you? Must other arms turn up the earth that is to form entrenchments, the protection of the soldiers' lives, the pledge of victory? Say to yourselves, that the conquest of Toulon is your glory: If the north must march to obtain it, will you leave the harvest of laurels, which liberty has raised by your side, to be reaped by other hands? March, soldiers of your country, let not the traitors of Toulon go unpunished; the Republic commands you to victory.

Scarce was the address read, when the Deputy *Thuriot* read a letter from the National Commissioner, *Salicetti*, announcing the important intelligence of the re-capture of Toulon, which the Republican troops entered, after a bombardment of twelve hours, at 3 o'clock of the morning of the 19th. The enemies evacuated it with precipitation, when the scaling ladders were ready to be applied, and set fire to the French fleet in the harbour; nine ships of the line of which, according to the *London Gazette*, were burnt, and two taken away by the English. The city was represented as being all in flames, and exhibiting the most horrid spectacle.—A letter from *Soulis*, the Commissioner of the executive power at Lyons, confirmed this account.

Dispatches from General *O'Hara*, at Toulon, were published in the *London Gazette*, signifying that on the 15th of November, Fort Mulgrave had been attacked by the French, but that they were repulsed with the loss of 600 men killed and wounded. The loss of the combined troops at Toulon amounted only to 61.

24.] A letter from the Commissioners with the army at Toulon, gave a distinct account of the operations of the army at the re-capture of that town. The Deputy *Salicetti*, and the younger *Roberespierre*, were represented as having fought in the most intrepid manner, and having led the Republican troops to victory. It was decreed then that the army at Toulon had deserved well of their country; and that the name of Toulon should be suppressed, and the city should be called in future *Port de la Montagne*.

An address to the following effect to the armies was then unanimously voted.

The armies of the Republic are once more triumphant.

Toulon, which had been basely sold to the English, is taken from them by the point of the bayonet. Soldiers of the Republic, mark the example presented to you. Will you any longer suffer the satellites of tyrants to pollute the soil of Equality? Is not victory always the reward of your courage?

Strike then, exterminate the vile slaves, who have constantly taken flight, when the children of liberty have measured their strength with them. Already the dastardly English, beaten under the walls of Dunkirk, and chased from Toulon, are baffled for ever. La Vendée, thrice cut to pieces in fifteen days, is surrounded on every side. On the Rhine we have had new advantages, and nothing is left then to be done, but to succour Landau. In the north, Maubeuge has been delivered; such, soldiers, has been the success of your efforts and your courage within three months. Seize the bayonet, so terrible to your enemies, that they may be forced to run and hide their disgrace in their last retreats. Thus will France owe to you the happiness which liberty promises, and the glory of having triumphed over all Europe.

In consequence of an official note from the Ambassadors from the powers at war with France, delivered to Count Bernstorff, Minister of his Danish Majesty, relative to a commercial proclamation, published in Denmark by Mr. Grenville, and signed in his quality of Minister Plenipotentiary, from the Republic of France to Denmark, Count Bernstorff announced that the King his master, though Mr. Grenville was deputed as Minister Plenipotentiary, yet had neither received him nor acknowledged him in that quality.

25.] Dispatches, dated Toulon, November 20th, from Major General Dundas, Vice Admiral Hood, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, published in the London Gazette extraordinary, announced, that in an attempt to silence a battery erected by the Republicans on the height of Arenes, General O'Hara was wounded and taken prisoner, in consequence of his exposing himself too much to the enemy.

Bouchotte, Minister at War, informed the Convention, that General Hoche had gained a complete victory over the combined armies near Haguenau. Sixteen pieces of cannon, and 300 prisoners were taken by the French.

26.] A letter from Prieur and Tureau, Commissioners with the army of the west, dated Savenay, December 23, announced to the Convention a signal victory obtained over the Royalists at Blair and Savenay, after an immense slaughter. Upwards of 6000 were said to have been slain, and 300 driven into the Loire. All their cannon and baggage was also stated to be taken.

28.] The Convention were informed, in a letter from Boisset, Representative at Montpellier, that the forts Bagnoles, Port-Vendre, Collioure, were in the power of the Spaniards, and that the French army was totally routed.

30.] A grand festival was celebrated at Paris, in consequence of the re-capture of Toulon. All the members of the

stantly and their beaten, are fifteen e have e, but n deli- t, so n and France d the Tadors Bern ercial , and m the unced puted m nor from Gilbert , an ed by Hara expos , that com , and with unced ralists ards o the to be from holes, ards, onse- rs of the

the Convention attended, and went in procession from the gardens of the *Palais Nationale*, to the *Champ de Mars*.

31.] A letter from the Commissioners with the army of the Rhine and Moselle, announced to the Convention, that on the 27th the lines of Weissembourg were re-taken by the army of the Republic. The Austrians retreated to Balberotte.

The armies had been engaged five days successively.

In the same sitting, a letter from *Dentzel*, Representative of the people at Landau, announced the raising of the blockade at Landau, which lasted near four months. The Austrians entirely defeated and driven from the camp at Balberotte, had fled in all quarters.

*Barrere* then reported the correspondence between the garrison and the Prussian General, Prince *Hohenloe*, wherein the latter endeavoured to seduce and corrupt the French Commandant, *Laubadere*. The garrison spurned the terms proposed, received 25,000 bombs, and lived three weeks on horse-flesh and cats. Their only bread was rye and peas.—Wheaten bread sold at 14 livres a pound; sugar was 80 livres, and eggs sold at 100 livres each.

*The numerous victims of the Revolutionary Tribunal this month, and those too of the first eminence, will ever rise in judgment against the bloody reign of Robespierre.*

JANUARY, 1st, 1794.

The national Convention passed a decree, that every General condemned to death, should be executed at the head of the army he attempted to betray.

*Thomas Paine*, Author of the Rights of Man, and Deputy of the national Convention, and *Anacharsis Cloots*, were arrested at Paris, in consequence of a decree of the Convention.

7.] General *Westerman*, being called to the bar of the Convention, informed them, that, of that rebel army which was 90,000 strong in the district of Mâns, not a single combatant escaped. Chiefs, officers, soldiers, bishops, countesses, princesses, and marchionesses, had all perished by the sword, by the flames, or by the waves.

*William Skirving* was sentenced to fourteen years transportation for sedition in Scotland.

8.] *Carrier*, Representative of the people with the army of the West, informed the Convention, that the island of Noirmontier had been taken by the troops of the Republic, and that the rebel General *Charette*, had been driven from Machecoul on the 2d, with considerable loss.

The Commissioners with the army of the Rhine, informed the Convention of the capture of the famous fort, *Kaiserslautern*,

Stautern, Spires, Guermerheim, and Leimersheim, in all which places an immense quantity of military stores were found, were also taken.

Numerous accounts about this time were presented to the Convention, of the extraordinary prices paid for confiscated property in various parts of France: from this, it may naturally be inferred, that the purchasers thought the Republic now settled on a very firm foundation.

*Yussuff Adjiah Effendi*, Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of his majesty, the King of Great Britain.

[13.] *Alexander Callendar*, indicted for seditious proceedings in Scotland, was fugitated by the high court of judicary, for not appearing to answer the charge.

[14.] *Maurice Margarot*, was sentenced to fourteen years transportation for sedition in Scotland.

[15.] The London Gazette announced the intelligence, that the fort of Mahé, and the factory at Surat, in the East-Indies, had been taken by the English.

The London Gazette also contained the intelligence, that Pondicherry had been surrendered to the army under Colonel Braithwaite, on the 23d August, 1793.

[20.] The Duke of Brunswick resigned the command of the allied army.

[21.] A letter from *Michaud*, General in Chief of the army of the Rhine, announced to the Convention, that Fort Louis, now named *Fort Vauban*, had been abandoned by the Austrians, who first applied matches to the mines, in order to blow them up.

His Majesty having gone in state to the House of Peers, opened the session with the following speech from the throne:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,  
The circumstances under which you are now assembled, require your most serious attention.—We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which depends the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society. You must have observed with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe since the commencement of the war.—The United Provinces have been protected from invasion, the Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained, and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The re-capture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have, notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause.

" Powerful

" Powerful efforts have been made by my allies on the south of Europe.—The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon, has recently distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumstances attending the evacuation of that place, an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power, by the conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers and forces both by sea and land.

" The French have been driven from their possessions and fisheries at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West Indies. At sea our superiority has been undisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy. The circumstances by which the further progress of the allies has been hitherto impeded, not only prove the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, but, at the same time, to confirm the expectation of ultimate success.

" Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and properties of a numerous people, and which openly violates every restraint of justice, humanity, and religion. But these efforts, productive as they necessarily have been of internal discontent and confusion in France, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the natural and real strength of that country. Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the interest of my people, if I were desirous of peace on any grounds but such as may provide for the permanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of those ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations. Under this impression, I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided.—I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.—I reflect with unspeakable satisfaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution, and government, which, notwithstanding the continual efforts employed to mislead and to seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. These sentiments have been eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and the distinguished

tinguished bravery and spirit displayed on various occasions, both by sea and land. They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have shown themselves worthy of the blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
“ I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigencies of the time may require. I feel too sensibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects not to lament the necessity of any additional burthens. It is, however, a great consolation to me to observe the favourable state of the revenue, and the complete success of the measure which was last year adopted for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial credit.

“ Great as must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them in such a manner as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war. An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have been already manifested in France, furnish a dreadful, but useful lesson to the present age and to posterity. It only remains for us to persevere in our united exertions—their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security or peace.

“ Impressed with a necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and resources of the Nation, and the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all on the incontestable justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms.”

23.] The Earl of Stanhope made a motion in the house of Peers, that their Lordships should beseech his Majesty to recognize the French Republic.—Negatived.

26.] Messrs. Gerald and Sinclair, surrendered themselves at Edinburgh, to stand trial for sedition.

A Deputation of Americans, appeared at the bar of the Convention, and solicited the pardon of the National Deputy, *Thomas Paine*, as nothing criminal had been found in his papers, and as he had at all times proved himself a true apostle of liberty.

29.] *Jean-bon Saint Andre*, stated to the Convention, that 25 prizes had been captured by three ships of the line in the Irish Sea.

A long and elaborate report upon the principles of Revolutionary Governments, made in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, was read by *Maximilian Robespierre* in the Convention.

Mr. *Hamilton Rowan* was convicted of sedition at Dublin.

31.] Earl *Stanhope*, moved in the house of Peers an address to his majesty, to stop the transportation of Mr. *Muir*, found guilty of sedition in Scotland.—Negatived.

The following treaties and conventions were laid at this time, before the parliament of Great Britain.—1. A Convention respecting the commerce of Great Britain and Russia, between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia, signed at London the 25th of *March*, 1793.—2. A Convention, bearing the same date, respecting France, between the same parties, wherein they pledge themselves to carry on the war against that country with the utmost vigour.—3. A treaty between his Britannic Majesty, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, signed at Cassel, the 10th of *April*, 1793, wherein 8,000 Hessian troops were subsidized by Great Britain.—4. A Convention between his Britannic Majesty, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, whereby 4000 additional troops were taken into British pay.—5. A treaty between his Britannic Majesty, and the King of Sardinia, signed at London, the 25th of *April*, 1793, wherein Great Britain engaged to pay a subsidy of 200,000l. annually to the King of Sardinia, until the end of the war.—6. A treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain, signed at Aranjuez, the 25th of *May*, 1793, wherein they engaged reciprocally to carry on the war with the utmost vigour against France.—7. A Convention between his Britannic Majesty, and the King of the two Sicilies, signed at Naples, the 12th of *July*, 1793, wherein amongst other particulars, his Sicilian Majesty engaged to open his ports to the ships of Great Britain.—8. A Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia, signed at the camp before Mayence, the 14th *July*, 1793, wherein they engaged to prosecute the war with all possible vigour.—9. A Convention between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor, and his Imperial Majesty, signed at London, the 30th of *August*, 1793, of the same tenor.

tenor with the last mentioned treaty.—10. A treaty between his Britannic Majesty, and the Queen of Portugal, signed at London the 26th of September, 1793, wherein they engaged to act in concert against France.—11. A treaty between his Britannic Majesty, and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, signed at Langen Candel, the 5th day of October, 1793, for subsidizing 3000 troops of the latter.—12. A treaty between his Britannic Majesty, and the Margrave of Baden, signed at Carlsruhe, the 21st day of September, 1793, for subsidizing 750 men belonging to the Margrave, upon the terms as the troops of the Hesse Cassel and Darmstadt.

February 2.] *Alexander Scott*, accused of sedition, was outlawed by the high court of justiciary, for not appearing to stand trial.

3.] Three new deputies from St Domingo, took their seats in the Convention.

4.] Mr. Adams moved in the House of Commons, for a bill to allow appeals from the court of justiciary in Scotland to the House of Lords.—The motion was negatived.

One of the new deputies from St. Domingo, having given to the Convention a detail of the troubles there, and made a panegyric on the people of colour,

*La Croix* then rose and said, “ We cannot dissemble, but in our Constitution we have been egotists, and that we have forgotten the people of colour. We must rescue ourselves from the censure of posterity. We must at length frankly board the great question, and, in truth, our principles force us to it. Let us then declare, that *Slavery is abolished in all the French colonies!* Let us decree that all men of colour are French citizens, and that they shall enjoy the blessings of the Constitution we have decreed ! ”

The Convention rose spontaneously to decree the proposition of *La Croix*, and the marine minister was ordered to dispatch vessels to the colonies, to announce the joyful news.

5.] *Pichegru*, General in Chief of the army of the Rhine, was by a decree of the Convention, ordered to succeed *Jourdan*, Commander of the Army of the North.

Sixty-two persons were condemned to Death, by the Revolutionary Commission.

Mr. Pitt laid his budget before the House of Commons, stating the loan at 11,000,000l.

The Duke of York arrived from the Continent.

8.] The people of colour in Paris, congratulated the National Convention on their having declared the abolition of slavery in the French West India Isles.—“ This decree,” exclaimed the orator of the deputation, “ has restored liberty, and

and consequently happiness, to one million of the human race, who have hitherto groaned under the chains of slavery. You have made us forget the wrongs of two centuries! We mean not to return you thanks.—Republicans acknowledge no ceremonies of that kind. We shall only declare that you deserved well of your country, and of the whole world."

9.] General *Pichegru*, published an address to the army of the North, exhorting them to mutual confidence, and unanimous concurrence of will and faculty.

10.] The Austrian Envoy (*Colloredo*) delivered to the Diet of Ratisbon, an official note on the part of the Emperor to demand the sense of the Germanic States, respecting the necessity of arming all the inhabitants on the frontiers of Germany, and the furnishing of a triple contingent on the part of the said states.

Against this armament the King of Prussia issued a declaration, on the grounds that agriculture would be retarded by it, and that it would be infinitely dangerous at a time when the French were taking every advantage to insinuate their principles.

The tower and garrison of Mortilla, in the Island of Corsica, surrendered to the English under the command of Lieutenant General *David Dundas*.

12.] A letter from the representatives with the army of the Western Pyrenees, announced to the Convention, a complete victory over the Spaniards at St. Jean de Luz. The loss of the Spaniards was estimated at 1200 men.

13.] Five hundred Royalists were shot at Nantz.

17.] Relevancy of indictment, against Mr. *Charles Sinclair*, accused of sedition, was found by the Court of Justiciary in Scotland after able pleadings of counsel.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* made a motion in the House of Peers, to address his Majesty on the subject of negotiating for peace. Contents 13.—Non-contents 103.

20.] French Commissioners arrived at Frankfort, to treat with the Prussian officers upon exchange of prisoners. Many of the foreign prints observed, -that this was not the only business of their mission.

22.] *Carrier*, having returned from his mission into the rebellious departments, made a general report on the war of La Vendée. The number of the banditti had, he said, been long unknown. A space of more than 400 square leagues appeared in arms. In *August*, 1793, the rebels amounted to 150,000, but the victories of *Mortagne* and *Cholet* were very fatal to them. At the former place their general acknowledged that the battle of *Mortagne* cost them 20,000 men.

He wished the Convention not to suppose that the war was terminated, as the country, full of forest and covered with high brushwood, afforded innumerable retreats to the rebels. It was a fact, that at the battle of Mortagne 40,000 rebels lay concealed behind some of this brushwood, and the Republicans passed without perceiving them.

25.] The popular society of *La Rochelle*, addressed the following letter to the Convention, which, as being at this time exactly descriptive of the state of the French Republicans, may not be deemed unworthy insertion.

" Representatives,

" Amidst the numberless dangers which threaten infant liberty, amidst all the horrors of fanaticism, and of all the snares of treason, France saw the peril, dared and conquered it. The Revolutionary Genius arming himself with his formidable club, struck off the heads of the hydra.

*Louis Capet* fallen under the sword of the nation,—The liberticide faction annihilated,—*La Vendée* ravaged and smoaking in ruins,—Marseilles reduced,—Lyons conquered,—The pride of Bourdeaux humbled,—Toulon re-conquered,—Dunkirk, Landau, and Maubeuge victorious,—Our territory freed,—The Prussians put to flight,—The Republicans running on the banks of the Rhine to terrify the Germanic eagle.—Our *august* senate occupying itself incessantly with the interest of the people. Such is the picture which triumphant and regenerated France now exhibits; and could we in such a state of things, accede to proposals of peace?"

26.] A proposition for laying an embargo on British ships, was negatived in the American congress, by a majority of two votes only.

*St. Just*, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, made a report to the Convention of the number of prisoners confined in France, and the most speedy way of trying them. After having justified the rigorous measures that had been adopted, and accused the Kings leagued against France of much greater cruelty, he proposed the following decree:—1. The Committee of General Safety is invested with power to set patriots at liberty. Every person who may claim his liberty, shall be obliged to give an account of his conduct since *May 1st, 1789*.—The property of patriots is inviolable and sacred. The effects of such persons as may be deemed enemies of the Revolution, shall be confiscated to the profit of the Republic. They shall be detained till peace be restored, and then banished for ever.

In a Paris paper was inserted the following paragraph "A letter from Nantz states, that the Military commission are employed

employed day and night, in trying the rebels of La Vendée; and that between four and 500 of them fall every day, being either shot or drowned: A single pit contains 4050 dead bodies!!!

March 1.] A dreadful fire broke out in the royal palace of Christianbourg, which in the space of eight hours, reduced it to ashes. The royal library, consisting of between two and three hundred thousand volumes, was fortunately saved.

The royal assent was given to the French property transfer bill, together with other private bills.

2.] A great scarcity of provisions was complained of in Paris.

3.] The Duke of York left London to resume the command of the British army on the Continent.

6.] Barrere announced to the Coavention, that manuscript papers were circulating in the different markets of Paris, recommending to the people the choice of a chief.—He then presented the report from the Committee of Public Welfare, on the internal situation of the Republic. Adverting to the machinations and intrigues of the combined powers, he stated, “ We too have our agents in every part of Europe,—We have agents even in America, from whom we learned the plots of the emigrants from the colonies, and of the envoys from the European courts. We are not ignorant that these courts use every artifice to penetrate into our projects. We, therefore, attack them with the same weapons which they use against us. The combined powers cannot speak one word which we do not hear. The conferences of Mack, at London,—the Representatives of Luchesini, at Frankfort,—the new treaties of the Slave in uniform, and the fresh intrigues of the British cabinet in our ports;—the last convulsion in the military system of Austria, and the politics of the Capiliāns of Spain and Italy;—All these are known to us.—“ Citizens, the campaign is on the point of commencing.—Let us then purify the soil from the filth of intrigues, in order that we may be able to concentrate our attention on the means of combating and conquering the powers leagued against us.”

8.] The Convert frigate, and several ships, were wrecked on the Grand Camines.

10.] Lord Dorchester made his reply to the Indians of the seven villages of Lower Canada, as deputies from all the nations who were at the general council held at Miami, in the year 1793, except the Chaivanous, Miamis, and Loups.

11.] The National Deputy Isore, charged to superintend the supplies of provisions at Paris, announced to the Convention, that he had found in the eighteen districts adjacent

to that commonalty, 1,000,000 cwts. of corn, which was deposited in the magazines of Paris, Etampes, &c. The inhabitants of those districts manifested the greatest zeal to supply Paris.

The Merchants of Bourdeaux were fined 100,000,000 of Livres, on suspicion of Counter-Revolutionary measures. They were committed to prison until the mulct was discharged.

The King of Prussia issued orders for his forces, except 20,000, to return towards Cologne, from the position they held on the Rhine.

12.] The Minister at War, presented to the Convention, the following trait of military courage : "Citizen Bedel, a dragoon in the 13th regiment, hurried away by his prowess, rushed into the middle of ten Austrian dragoons of La Tour. After having fought in a most desperate manner, he received several wounds; but preferring death to a surrender, he employed what little strength was left in him to keep back his horse, which the Austrians endeavoured to carry off. He fell at last, after having received ten gashes from their sabres. The Republican cavalry charged the enemy at the same moment with the greatest impetuosity, and prevented this Republican falling into their hands." The Convention ordered this soldier to be promoted.

The new superb theatre of Drury Lane, was opened for the amusement of the visitors of its ancient site.

13.] In consequence of a report made by St. Just to the Convention, upon the foreign conspiracy, the event of which was to be the corruption and the loss of Paris, a severe decree was passed. All were to be declared traitors to their country, and punished as such, who should be convicted of having favoured the plan of corrupting the citizens, or of subverting the public spirit, or of having caused any alarms concerning the provisioning of Paris, or of having given an asylum to the emigrants, or should have attempted to open the prisons, or have introduced arms into Paris, for the purpose of assassinating the people, and destroying the liberty, or have attempted to alter the form of the Republican government. The Convention, being invested by the French people with the national authority, whoever should usurps power, whoever should derogate, either directly or indirectly from its dignity, should be deemed an enemy to the people, and punished with death.

The King of Prussia published a declaration to the German empire, on his secession from the present confederacy. After having enumerated the many services he had rendered to the general

general cause during the war, and stated his utter inability to continue his exertions, without the subsistence demanded by him ; he concluded, by saying, that as all hopes on that score had now vanished, “ *His Majesty does now renounce the same, and also every resolution of the Empire, and of the Circles relative thereto ; his Majesty has, therefore, taken the resolution no longer to grant his protection to the German Empire, but to order his army, (excepting 20,000 Auxiliaries, according to different treaties) instantly to return to his own dominions.* ”

14.] *Joseph Gerald* was sentenced by the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland, to 14 years transportation, for sedition.

15.] The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the capture of Leogone, St. Marc, &c. in the island of St. Domingo, by the British troops.

17.] General *Fitzpatrick* moved in the House of Commons, for an address to his Majesty, to interpose for the liberation of *M. de la Fayette*, confined by the King of Prussia in the castle of Magdebourg, in Germany.—The motion was negatived.

*Barrere* announced in the Convention, that the two Deputies *Herault de Sechelles*, and *Symon*, had been ordered to be arrested, as being accomplices in the conspiracy formed against the Republic. The Convention approved their arrest.

19.] *Amar* presented to the Convention the final and digested plan of the accusation against the Deputies *Baziere*, *Chabot*, *Delauny* and *Julien*, then under arrest for conspiring against the Republic.

22.] On the proposition of *Barrere* in the Convention, it was decreed, that the corn brought into France from foreign markets, should be constantly sold to the people at the *maximum* price. The surplus price was ordered to be paid out of the treasury.

23.] The Russian troops evacuated *Warsaw*, and General *Kosciusko* took possession of it.

In Martinico, the important fortress of Bourbon surrendered to the British arms.

24.] The citizens and inhabitants of the palatinat of *Cracovia* in a numerous assembly voted an act of insurrection against Russia and Prussia. They entered into a long detail of the grievances of Poland, under the yoke of these powers, who had perfidiously and treacherously trampled on the sacred rights of liberty, security and property. The deliverance of Poland, therefore, from foreign troops, the recovery of the usurped provinces, the extirpation of every oppressive and usurped claim, foreign and domestic, the establishment of national

national liberty, and the independence of the Republic, were stated to be the sacred objects of their insurrection.

General *Kosciusko* issued a proclamation, in which he invited the Polish nation to shake off the disgraceful trammels of Russian despotism, and unite for the purpose of effecting a new confederation.

25.] The national Deputy *Hebert*, and his accomplices, found guilty of conspiring against the Republic of France before the Revolutionary Tribunal, were executed at Paris.

Several of the popular societies, committees of vigilance, municipalities, departments, districts, armed associations, &c. appeared at the bar of the National Convention, and applauded the high character it had displayed, in crushing the late conspiracy.

27.] A Convention, for the common defence of the liberty and safety of the Danish and Swedish commerce and navigation, was concluded at Copenhagen, between his majesty the King of Denmark, Norway, &c. and the King of Sweden, &c.

The Convention was informed that the sale of the effects of emigrants in 165 districts, during the last decade, Ventose, (from March 11th to March 20th), had amounted to 20,836,864 livres, a sum above ten millions more than the estimation.

29.] The prince of *Cobourg* repulsed the French near Cateau, with the loss of 5000 killed, 60 prisoners, and five pieces of cannon.

30.] The French Convention, in order to wipe away the charge of Atheism, solemnly acknowledged their belief in a Supreme Being.

31.] After a long report of the Committee of Public Welfare, made by *St. Just*, in the Convention, the Convention decreed the following deputies to be in a state of accusation, viz. *Camille Desmoulins*, *Hérault*, *Danton*, *Philippeau*, and *La Craix*, they being convicted of having plotted with *Orleans*, *Dumourier*, *Fabre d' Eglantine*, and other enemies of the Republic; and having shared in the conspiracy which tended to re-establish monarchy, and to destroy the National Representation, as well as the Republican Government. They were accordingly ordered to be tried with *Fabre d' Eglantine*.

The following is the remarkable outline given of *Danton's* public character in the report upon his arrest, and that of the other Deputies: "From one end of Europe to the other, the style of patriotism is assumed; let us see, *Danton*, what the style of patriotism is? You conspired with *Mirabeau*,

Dumourier, Hebert, and Herault. You sought the protection of Mirabeau, and during his life you remained mute. This faction-monger knew the value of your audacity, and displayed against the court a menacing front. He perished, and his death again plunged you into obscurity. You appeared again in the Camp de Mars, and it was then in the Jacobins you supported the motion of Laces, and drew up with Brissot the celebrated address. You soon after, however, contrived to enjoy tranquillity at Arcis-sur-Aube, but on the night of the 10th of August you returned, and it required all the persuasion of your friends to keep you out of bed. When Minister of Justice, you were surrounded by knaves; and speaking of Noel, one of your agents, you observed that you knew him to be a good-for-nothing fellow, but you had him watched. Upon Fabre d'Eglantine you heaped riches; and it was by your influence that both he and d'Orleans were chosen for the Convention. In this Convention you were the friend of the Brissotines, with whom you concerted sham attacks to be made on yourself; and, while you demanded your accounts, you presented to them the olive branch of peace."

Thus we see one of the most active members in accomplishing the great work of the French Revolution, become a victim to the sanguinary jealousy of Robespierre and his party.

April 2.] The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Archdukes and Joseph, set out for Brussels.

4.] A battle between the Polish insurgents and the Russians took place, in which the latter was defeated with great loss.

St. Just presented a long report upon Danton and the other deputies arrested with him, upon which the Convention decreed that the proceedings should be continued against all implicated in the same conspiracy.

Government received advice that Marquis Cornwallis had resigned the governorship of India, and that Sir John Shore was appointed in his room.

5.) Danton, Lacroix, and Chabot, Camille Desmoulins, and Herault de Sechelles, Philippeaux, Fabre d'Eglantine, Bazire and Julien de Toulouse, leading members of the National Convention, were executed at Paris. They fell victims of the sanguinary jealousy of Robespierre.

A letter from the Duke of York, to the Secretary of State, announced, that the advanced guard of the Prince of Cobourg's army had been attacked by the French near Cateau, but were repulsed.

repulsed with the loss of upwards of 500 men killed and wounded, and five pieces of cannon.

6.] The port of Oneglia was taken by the French troops. Heavy contributions were about this time, laid by Sir G. Grey and Sir J. Tarzis on the conquered Islands in the West Indies. The whole amounted to £1,370,000; great dissatisfaction prevailed in the Islands in consequence of the contributions.

12.] The Emperor arrived at Brussels, and set out immediately for Valenciennes.

15.] By an account of the immoveable property of Emigrants sold, as returned to the Convention, it appeared that in 415 districts, the produce had been 241,683,106 livres, exceeding the estimate by 123,934,012 livres.

16.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained the important intelligence transmitted from Sir Charles Grey, and dated the 16th March, 1794, of the capture of the whole island of Martinico from the French, excepting the forts Bourbon and Royal, which were closely besieged. The total loss on the side of the English was 71 killed, 193 wounded, and 3 missing.

The same Gazette contained dispatches from Major General Williamson, announcing the further success of the British arms, by the capture of the post of L'Awl, in the island of St. Domingo, on the 20th Feb. 1794.

17.] A great insurrection broke out at Warsaw, in consequence of which all the Russians were driven out of that city. The loss of the Russians amounted to 2000 killed, 500 wounded, and near 2000 prisoners, besides 36 pieces of cannon. Tischef, their general of artillery, was in the number of the slain.

18.] A bill to enable his Majesty to take French subjects into British pay was passed into a law.

19.] A treaty was entered into between Great Britain, Holland, and Prussia, by which the latter power was to furnish forces, and the two former to pay for them.

20.] Guadaloupe was surrendered to the British forces.

A letter from General Jourdan announced to the National Convention the capture of Arlon on the 18th by the army of the Moselle.

In a report presented to the Convention on the object of the war, are these words respecting England. "Tell us once, proud Albion, what is become of thy haughtiness, and whether it contributes to thy glory to keep up a manufactory of forged assignats? Tell us whether it is from honour that you have courted the embrace of Paoli? And whether

whether the superb dominion of the seas is to be recognized in a fleet at anchor in Torbay? and, thou celebrated cabinet, where is now thy long vaunted policy? Where are those learned combinations in which we were to have found our destruction? What remains of so many projects, except the regret of having lost thy time and thy guineas; Englishmen, in spite of your treacheries, you will find us ready for you; we have fleets, we have settled the plan for the campaign, and here we swear, in the name of liberty, we will subdue you."

22.] The London Gazette contained dispatches from the Duke of York, announcing, that on the 17th a general attack near Landrecies was made by the combined powers on the French, who were defeated with the loss of thirty pieces of cannon.

The London Gazette extraordinary contained dispatches from Sir Charles Grey, Commander in chief of the British forces in the West-Indies, dated March, 25, 1794, announcing, the important intelligence of the complete conquest of the island of Martinique, by the surrender of fort Bourbon. Five stand of colours laid down by the garrison, together with the two colours of fort Bourbon, were sent to be presented to his majesty. "The gallant defence," said Sir Charles Grey, "made by General Rochambeau and his garrison, was strongly manifested on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was scarce an inch of ground untouched by our shot and shells; and it is but justice to say, that it did them the highest honour."

Malesherbes, defender of Louis XVI. was convicted of corresponding with the enemies of the republic.

23.] The squadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, took *La Pomone* of 44 guns, *La Engagante* of 38 guns, and *La Babot* of 22 guns, all French frigates.

24.] The French retook Courtray and Menin.

The inauguration of the emperor took place at Brussels, when his majesty took the oaths as Duke of Brabant.

The Berlin Gazette contained the following intelligence relative to Poland. "The revolution in Poland is at its highest pitch. The Patriots have constituted themselves into a revolutionary body. They are masters of Warsaw, and all the Polish artillery contained in the arsenal of that capital. The king is in their hands, as also the Prussian Ambassador."

28.] Barrere informed the Convention that the army of the Ardennes had been engaged three days successively, and that

1200 Austrians had been killed. On the 26th the Republicans rendered themselves masters of the heights of Bossu.

The army of the eastern Pyrenees, under the command of General *Dagobert*, who was killed by a cannon ball, made itself master of all Spanish Cerdagne.

In consequence of a loan at this time said to be negotiating for the emperor, who declared, it is said, his inability to continue the war unless assisted with money by Great Britain, the following contractors for the loan of this year stuck up the following paper on the Stock Exchange.

"Whereas it is reported, that a loan for the Emperor of Germany is about to be negotiated in England, and by the authority of parliament; We the under-written contractors for the loan of this year, think it proper and incumbent on us to declare, that it was a positive condition, (clearly expressed and understood) with the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no other borrowing or funding should take place, but the loan for eleven millions, and the funding of the navy, not exceeding two millions, and that the Exchequer bills, circulated with the public, were not to exceed two millions, being the same amount as the preceding year.

" GODSCHAL JOHNSON,

" JAMES MORGAN,

" JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN.

[30.] The London Gazette extraordinary contained the substance of dispatches from the Duke of York, announcing that the combined armies had defeated the French, and obliged them to retire to Cambray, with the loss of 1200 men killed in the field, and 3 pieces of cannon.

Letters from the Representatives of the People with the army of the north, and from General *Pichegru*, announced that Courtray was taken from the combined troops.

The London Gazette extraordinary gave the substance of dispatches from the Duke of York, dated Field of Battle, near Cateau, announcing, that the French, who had attacked the British troops, were defeated with great slaughter. Their General (*Chapuy*) was taken, and 35 pieces of cannon. The French were also defeated by the Austrians at Prisches, where they lost 22 pieces of cannon.

From the above accounts it appears that the whole lines of the two armies were engaged at the same time, nearly from Treves to the sea.

A letter from Richard, commissioner with the army of the north, announced to the Convention the capture of Menin,

Menin; 1500 of the combined troops were killed on the spot. The Convention decreed that the army of the north had not ceased to deserve well of the country.

*May 1.]* Mr. Hamilton Rowan made his escape from Newgate in Dublin.

Arlon was retaken by General Beaulieu.

*3.]* The London Gazette contained dispatches from the Duke of York, announcing the surrender of Landrecies on the 30th April, to the troops of the combined powers.

*6.]* Dumvilion, provisional general in chief of the army of Italy, in a letter to the Committee of Public Safety, announced the capture of the forts Saorgio, Belvedere, Rocabiliere, and Saint Martin. The Austrians and Piedmontese were stated to have lost 60 pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of ammunition, with other articles; 2000 prisoners were also taken from them.

*7.]* Robespierre made a report in the National Convention upon the decadary festivals. After having observed that there was an entire revolution in the *physical* order, which could not fail to effect a similar revolution in the orders *moral* and *political*; that one half of the globe had already felt this change, which the other half would soon feel; and that the French nation had anticipated the rest of the world by 2000 years, in so much that it might be considered as consisting of a new species of men. The orator proceeded to launch forth in the praises of republican morality, and a democratical government; representing all other governments and every other description of morality as detestable. He justified all the terrible measures that had brought about the present regimen, and all those by which it was accompanied.

The plan of the following extraordinary decree was then presented by the reporter.

*1st.* The French nation acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul.

*2d.* It acknowledges that the worship worthy of the Supreme Being, consists in the practice of the duties of man.

*3d.* It ranks among those duties the detestation of treachery and tyranny, the punishments of traitors and tyrants, the succouring of the wretched, respect for the weak, the defence of the oppressed, the doing to others all possible good, and the shunning of injustice towards any one.

*4th.* Festivals shall be instituted to call man to a recollection of the divinity, and to the dignity of his existence.

*5th.* These festivals shall be named either after the glorious events of the French revolution, those of the virtues the dearest

dearest and most useful to man, or the most conspicuous benefits of nature.

6th. The French Republic will annually celebrate the festivals of the 24th of July, 1789, the 10th of August, 1792, the 21st of January, 1793, and the 31st of May, 1793.

7th. On the days of the decades, the following festivals shall be celebrated.—To the Supreme Being; to nature; to the human race; to the French nation; to benefactors of humanity; to the martyrs of liberty; to liberty and equality; to the republic; to the liberty of the world; to the love of the country; to the punishments of tyrants and traitors; to truth; to justice; to modesty; to glory and immortality; to friendship; to frugality; to courage; to sincerity; to heroism; to disinterestedness; to stoicism; to love; to conjugal love; to paternal love; to maternal tenderness; to filial piety; to infancy; to youth; to virility; to old age; to misfortune; to agriculture; to industry; to our ancestors; to posterity; and to happiness.

8th. The freedom of religious worship is maintained.

9th. Every aristocratical, and other assembly, subversive of public order, is suppressed.

10th. In case of disturbances, the motive or occasion of which may consist in any particular mode of worship, those who shall excite those troubles by fanatical discourses, and counter-revolutionary insinuations, and those who shall cause them by outrages as unprovoked as unjust, shall be equally punished by all the rigour of the law.

11th. On the 8th of June, a festival shall be celebrated in honour of the Supreme Being.—This decree passed the Convention, and was ordered to be translated into all languages, and dispersed throughout the universe.

The French frigate L'Atalante, of 38 guns, was captured by his Majesty's ship, *Swiftsure*.

9.] General *Oszakowski*, the bishop of Livonia, and two other persons, were hanged for betraying the interests of Poland to the Russians and Prussians.

An act to enable his majesty to employ and pay French officers, received the royal assent.

Madame *Elizabeth* of France was put upon her trial, condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed on the 12th.

10.] The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from the Duke of York, dated Tournay the 6th, announcing that the French were repulsed at Rousalaer, with the loss of 200 men killed, and 3 pieces of cannon.

Mr.

Mr. *Stone* was examined before the Privy Council, and committed to Newgate on a charge of high treason.

11.] Mr. *Thomas Hardy*, Secretary to the London Corresponding Society, was taken up on a charge of high treason, and afterwards sent to the Tower.

13.] Mr. *Thelwall* was apprehended for high treason, and after examination before the Privy Council, was sent to the Tower.

*Walter Downie* and others were apprehended for high treason at Edinburgh.

The London Gazette extraordinary contained a dispatch from the Duke of York, announcing that the French had attacked him on the 10th in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men, but were repulsed with great loss, having lost 13 pieces of cannon, and above four hundred prisoners.

16.] *Wincestas Rogoziski*, Intendant of the Police of Warsaw, was executed agreeable to his sentence on the preceding day, for betraying the interests of Poland to Russia and Prussia.

Mr. *Pitt* made a report to the House of Commons, from the secret committee, on seditious practices.—The report was referred to the consideration of the whole house.

17.] The colours taken at Martinico were, by his majesty's order, deposited in form in the cathedral of St. Paul, London.

The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from the Duke of York, announcing that the corps under General *Clairfayt*, which had crossed the Herule, had been attacked by the French;—the action lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven at night, when General *Clairfayt* succeeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtray; but not being able to take possession of the place, he retreated first across the Herule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but being still very closely pursued by the enemy, he found himself under the necessity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he took up a position in order to cover Ghent, Brussels, and Ostend. His loss was stated to have been very considerable.

18.] General *Beaulieu*, according to the Brussels Gazette, defeated a considerable number of French in the Duchy of Bouillon, killed 1200 men, took near 300 prisoners, and six pieces of cannon.

19.] The Rev. Mr. *Joice*, and Mr. *John Horne Tooke* were apprehended for high treason, and after examination before the Privy Council, were sent to the Tower.

20.] The London Gazette contained the substance of a letter from the Duke of York, stating that General *Kaunitz*, whom

whom the enemy had obliged to retreat between Rousoroy and Binch in order to cover Mons, had been again attacked by the French, whom he completely repulsed and drove beyond the Sambre. Their loss was computed at 5000 men, and three pieces of cannon.

21.] The London Gazette contained the extract of a letter from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated April 22, stating the capture of the whole of the island of Guadaloupe from the French, by the British troops under his command; its dependencies, comprehending Marie-Gallante, Desirada, the Saints, &c. were also surrendered at the same time.

A letter from Dumas, General of the army of the Alps, to the Committee of Public Safety, was read in the Convention, stating, that all the posts of the Piedmontese troops on Mount Cenis had been captured by the French troops. Between 8 and 900 of the Piedmontese were made prisoners, and a well appointed and numerous train of artillery fell into the hands of the republican troops.

22.] The commissioners of national revenue made the following return to the National Convention.—“The produce of confiscated property in 206 districts, during the last decade, amounts to 30,578,805 livres. The assessed value of this property was only 14,961,712 livres, which is an excess of 16,612,093 livres. This added to another report of confiscated property in other districts of the 83 departments, amounts to 3125474,053 livres, which had only been estimated at 160 millions.”—This increase of value plainly indicated the confidence there was at this time placed upon the stability of the republic.

23.] Cecilia Regnault, aged 20, attempted to assassinate Robespierre, and Coliot D'Herbois, deputies of the National Convention. She was guillotined on the day following.

The London Gazette contained a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, announcing, that a general attack had been made on the French on the 17th, at Turcoing, with an intent to force them to evacuate West Flanders. The battle was long and obstinate, and terminated in favour of the French, who were successful at all points. During the course of the action, the Duke of York was cut off from every part of his own corps, and was obliged to repair to that of General Otto, to concert measures with him to extricate it from the critical situation in which it stood. This was at last effected, and the British troops retired to Templeuve, after having sustained a very considerable loss, and fought their way through the enemy. The French state, that they took 60 pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners, Hessians, Hanoverians, and English.

24.] Marshal

24.] *Marshall Mollendorff* surprized the French in their entrenchments at *Kayserlautern*, and defeated them with great loss, which amounted to one thousand killed, more than two thousand prisoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers.

A plot was discovered at *Turin* to massacre the royal family.

25.] The *London Gazette extraordinary*, contained a dispatch from the Duke of *York*, announcing, that, on the 22d, the French having made an attack upon the *Austrians* and *English* at *Espierres*, to the number of 100,000 men, were repulsed after a long and obstinate engagement. His Royal Highness stated the loss of the French at 12,000 men killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, and 7 pieces of cannon.

26.] The emperor of Germany having arrived in *Flanders*, published an address to the inhabitants of the *Netherlands*, exhorting them to rise *en masse* in his support.—He depicted the exhausted state both of his armies and his finances, and said that their future existence depended on the speedy increase of force.

27.] Advice was received of the arrival of Lord *Macartney* at *Pekin*, in the middle of June, 1793.

28.] The *London Gazette extraordinary*, contained a dispatch from the Duke of *York*, stating, that on the 24th instant, General Count *Kaunitz* had attacked the French army which had crossed the *Sambre*, and had taken position with its left to *Rouvercy*, and its right to *Fontaine l'Eveque*, and compleatly defeated them, and obliged them to cross the river in the greatest confusion. The French lost near fifty pieces of cannon, and above five thousand men, three thousand of whom were made prisoners.

A decree was passed in the *National Convention*, respecting the formation of a military school in the plain of *Sablons*, near *Paris*. Six young citizens, from each district of the republic, under the name of *Eleves de l'ecole de Mars*, from the age of 16 to 17 and a half, were to receive therein all the knowledge and habits suitable to a republican soldier; the pupils to be taken from the children of *Sans-culottes*, and clothed, armed and fed at the expence of the republic.

29.] *Barrere* in the *Convention*, read an address to the armies of France. The purport of it was adopted by the *Convention*, in the sitting of the 26th.—*No quarters* were thereby to be given to *English* or *Hanoverian troops*, wherever they should happen to fall into the power of the French troops.

The *Castor* frigate of 32 guns, was retaken from the French by the *Carysfort*, an English frigate of 28 guns.

*June 3.]* A letter from General *Dugommier*, read in the National Convention announced, that on *May 23d*, St. Elmo, Port Vendies, and Colliours were evacuated by the Spaniards, and that 7000 infantry and cavalry had laid down their arms. A column, with the following inscription, was proposed to be raised at St. Elmo, in commemoration of this brilliant success.

*"Ici sept mille Espagnols poserent les armes, devant les Républicans."*

The London Gazette contained a dispatch from the Duke of *York*, announcing that the combined army, under the command of the hereditary Prince of *Orange*, attacked the French posted at *Fontaine l'Eveque*, in order to cover a part of their forces, which was besieging *Charleroi*, and compelled them to raise the siege, and return across the *Sambre*.

*.8]* A grand festival, dedicated to the Supreme Being, was celebrated at Paris, at which all the deputies of the Convention attended.

The Prussians defeated the Poles near Chelm.

*10.]* The London Gazette contained a dispatch from Admiral Lord *Hood*, stating that on the *22d* of *May*, the town and citadel of *Bastia*, in the island of *Corsica*, with the several posts upon the heights, had surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty.

*11.]* The London Gazette extraordinary contained a dispatch from Admiral Lord *Horn*, dated *Queen Charlotte* at sea, *June 2d*, *Ushant*, E. half N. 140 leagues, announcing the intelligence of a most brilliant victory obtained by the fleet under his Lordship's command over that of the French. The following is a brief account of this glorious event. On the morning of the *28th* of *May*, the French fleet was first discovered far to windward, and partial actions were engaged with it that evening and the next day. The weather-gage having been obtained, in the progress of the last-mentioned day, and the English fleet being in a situation for bringing the enemy to close action the *1st* instant, the ships bore up together for that purpose, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. The French fleet consisted of 26 ships of the line, the English 25. The *Audacious*, having parted company with the sternmost ship of the enemy's line, with which she was engaged, in the night of the

28th of May. In less than an hour after a close action commenced in the centre; the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships of his van in condition to carry sail after him, leaving with the British fleet ten or twelve of his crippled or totally dismasted ships, exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. Some, however, of these disabled ships, escaped, in consequence of the crippled state of the British fleet itself, and seven only remained in its possession, one of which sunk before adequate assistance could be given to her crew.

A decree, consisting of nine articles, was passed by the Convention, relative to the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal. It was opposed principally by *Bourdon de l' Oise* and *Lecointre*, who accused the Committee of Public Safety of wishing to attack the National Representation, and arrogating the right of sending its members before the Revolutionary Tribunal. This measure seemed to be the first that developed the designs of *Rобеспierre*, and was that which was principally instrumental in bringing about the dissolution of his power, as the famous speech of *Billaud Varennes* on the 27th of the following month indicates.

13.] Parliament voted thanks to Lord *Howe*, and the other officers of the fleet, in consequence of the brilliant victory of the 1st of June over the French fleet.

There was a violent earthquake and irruption of Mount Vesuvius near Naples, which did very considerable damage.

16.] Mr. *Henry Yorke* was apprehended for high treason, and committed to prison.

*Barrere* made a report in the Convention on the naval action of the first of June, how far it was consistent with truth, may be seen by comparing it with the London Gazette on that important event.

17.] Parliament voted thanks to Lord *Hood*, in consequence of his services in the Mediterranean.

*La Sybelle*, of 46 guns, was taken near Smyrna, by the *Romney* of 50 guns, commanded by the Hon. Capt. *Paget*.

18.] *Barrere* informed the Convention, that letters from the Commissioners of the Northern army, announced the capture of *Ypres*, where 6000 men were made prisoners of war, and all the artillery and ammunition were delivered up to the Republicans.

20.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained a dispatch from the Duke of *York*, announcing, that on the 19th the Prince of Orange attacked and defeated the French army

which had again crossed the Sambre, and taken up a position near Joselies, to cover the siege of Charleroi. The loss of the French was computed at 7000 men, 2 pieces of cannon, 35 ammunition waggons, and a considerable number of horses and baggage. They retreated in the greatest confusion across the Sambre.

21.] The Corsicans accepted a new Constitution, and acknowledged the King of Great Britain as King of Corsica.

22.] *Richard* and *Choudieu*, Representatives of the People with the army of the North, issued a proclamation at Lisle, in order to secure to the inhabitants of the conquered countries their tranquillity, safety and property; and to take such measures as might prevent all enterprizes in those countries, which might be hostile to the interests of the French Republic.

24.] The Duke of York marched his army from Tournay to the relief of Oudenarde, which was summoned to surrender by the French.

The Burgomasters and Magistrates of Bruges, in the name of the inhabitants of the said town, surrendered it without any restriction or condition, to the sovereignty of the French Republic.

The Committee of General Safety, informed the Convention of the death of the proscribed deputies of the Brissotine party, *Barbaroux*, *Gaudet*, and *Salle*, at St. Emiliere, the first fired a pistol into his mouth rather than be apprehended, the two last were tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal, found guilty, and executed.

The Military tribunal at Nantz condemned to death 300 Conspirators.

27.] A letter from *Jourdan*, Commander in Chief of the army of the Moselle, announced the surrender of Charleroi on the 25th at discretion. The Garrison amounted to 3000 men, and 60 pieces of cannon.—The combined troops were assembled in great force at Neville.

A mob at Warsaw put eight of the principal Nobles to death, as traitors to their country.

29.] The National Convention were informed by the Deputy *St. Just*, that General *Pichegru* had pushed his advanced posts as far as Ghent, and that he had taken from the enemy 10 pieces of cannon and 600 prisoners. That the enemy, reinforced by 20,000 Prussians, with an army of 100,000 men, under the Prince of Cobourg, had in vain attempted to relieve Charleroi. That victory had remained long suspended, and nothing was seen but slain and combatants, in this memorable battle, which was fought in the plains of Fleurus;

Fleurus ; between 8 and 10,000 of the allied troops were killed, wounded and taken prisoners ; and by it a junction was formed by the French armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the North.

The battle it was stated, began at 3 o'clock in the morning : thrice was the French army forced by the numerous artillery of the enemy to fall back on their entrenchments, but these movements served only to increase the ardour of the Republicans, and from one end of the line to the other were heard these words, *No retreat to-day! no retreat.* — For nine hours the victory seemed indecisive ; both parties beheld only the dead and the living, and no one could determine during the whole of that time which would be the conqueror.—At six in the evening General *Jourdan* collected the *corps de reserve*, and the artillery, and charged with the whole ; their efforts were accompanied by unanimous cries of *Vive la République*, and at this moment, the allied army, no longer able to resist the shock, fled on all sides with the utmost precipitation.

30.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained the substance of a letter from the Marquis of *Hertford*, stating, that an unsuccessful attack had been made by the Prince of *Cobourg* on the whole chain of French posts at Gosselies, Fleurus, &c. The Austrians were obliged to retire with considerable loss, and the French remained in possession of the field of battle.

*July 1.*] A division of French troops, under the command of General *Ferrand*, took possession of Mons.

2.] A riot broke out at Barcelona in Spain, in which about 200 persons were killed.

4.] *Barrere*, in the Convention, gave the following statement of the killed on the part of the coalesced powers since the capture of Landrecies, in the different actions.

On the 21st May, in the first combat near the wood at Bonne Esperance, 1500.

On the 24th May, in the combat near the Abbey of Obbe, 1500.

On the 26th May, in the attack of Montigny, 1000.

From the 2d of May to the 3d of June, when Charleroi was blockaded, 2000.

On the 16th June, 6000.

On the 18th June near Harleymont 2000.

On the 25th June, 800.

On the 26th June, in the celebrated battle of Fleurus, between 8 and 10,000.

On the side of the sea the defeat was, he said, equally great. The veracity of these accounts will be best ascertained, by comparing

comparing them with those of the combined powers, published in the foreign and London Gazettes.

5.] Official letters, read in the Convention, from the Generals *Pichegru* and *Lebert*, announced, the capture of Ostend on the 1st. The English before they relinquished the town, spiked the cannon, having left behind their ammunition and magazines. A brisk cannonading was kept up from the ships, without doing any material injury to the French.

7.] *Cambon*, in the name of the Committee of Finance, presented a report to the Convention, when it appeared, that during the third decade of Praireal, (June,) the statements transmitted to the Commissioners of the Revenue, respecting the estimates made in 96 districts, amounted to 14,717,424 livres.—The grand total produce, was 33,871,930 livres.—Thus the sale exceeded the estimate 19,154,453 livres.—On recurring to the above statements, it appeared that in the month of Praireal, the sale produced more than 97 millions, with a reserve of 53 millions upon the estimates, and that the total of the estimates amounted to 460,483,353 livres, with a reserve of 241,824,759 livres.—This catalogue exhibits an irrefragable proof of the confidence the people of France had at this time in the existing government.

8.] Lord *Mirra* joined the Duke of *York* with his army in the Netherlands.

11.] A letter from General *Jourdan* to the Committee of Public Safety, announcing to the Convention, that on the 5th the troops of the Republic took possession of Ghent and Oudenarde, after having driven the allied troops thence, who were then hastily retreating to Brussels.

12.] A warm engagement took place between the French and Prussians at Edikhoffen, in which the latter, after displaying much courage, were defeated.

Letters from the Commander in Chief of the army of the North, and the National Deputy *Richard*, to the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, the capture of Brussels on the 9th. It was stated that the armies of the North and that of the Sambre and Meuse, formed a junction at Ath.

14.] The Squadron under the command of Admiral *Murray* on the American station, captured 14 sail of French ships laden with provisions.—A general festival took place on this day in France.

15.] The Stadholder addressed a proclamation to the United States, in which he pointed out the perilous situation they were then in, and exhorted them to unite and concentrate all their efforts against the rapid progress of the French.

17.] A.

17.] A letter from *Hentz*, National Commissioner, to the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, that the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, had been engaged for three days with the enemy. That on the 14th they drove the allied troops an extent of 20 leagues before them. The passages and defiles of the Vosges were taken, and Sphere and Kirchweiler fell again into the hands of the Republicans.

18.] *Barrere* announced to the Convention the surrender of Malines and Louvain, to the armies of the French Republic on the 15th.

He also announced, that Landrecies was again in the hands of the Republic. It surrendered at discretion on the 15th, to a division of the army under General *Scherer*.

20.] A letter from General *Jourdan* announced to the Convention, that on the 16th the city and citadel of Namur, had surrendered to the troops of the French Republic.

*Barrere* communicated a letter from *Goujon*, the National Deputy, announcing the evacuation of Kaiserlautern by the Prussians, and their retreat towards Messenheim. The loss of the Prussians on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, was estimated at 4000 men killed.

About this time was published in England, a copy of the patriotic proclamation of General *Kosciusko* to his soldiers, and also the copy of a speech of the *Nuncio Kimbarr*, made in the last Diet held at Grodno. As it is a finished model of pathetic eloquence, and will shew that the dismemberment of Poland, and the Russian demands, were events, that excited the deepest regret, it may not be unworthy insertion here :

" My advice," said he, " is, that we cede not to the instances of the Russian Ambassador, that we raise ourselves superior to his menaces. Sufferings are inconsiderable to virtue ; it is her essence to contemn, and if inevitable, to endure them. Why therefore, Sire, (addressing himself to the King) are we to be thus alarmed ? They menace with exile all those who dare defend their country, those who refuse to put the seal to its annihilation. Let us go then into Siberia ; she will have charms for us ; her deserts will become our Paradise ; for, every thing, even our ashes, shall proclaim the inflexibility of our virtue, its devotion to our country. You, Sire, whose reign is marked by a lengthened chain of misfortunes—if, in the midst of these disasters, you have been a thousand times in circumstances which might have secured immortality to your name, and happiness to your country, alas, all frustrated ! now seize, with more success, those which present themselves this day.—Efface the faults

faults of your early years, and, if the want of experience has given this reproach to your youth, that we needed a Sovereign more active and determined, reply to this reproach, by evincing, under grey hairs, the courage and vigour denied to your youth. Pardon me, Sire, that I here become your censor; but who can be otherwise than boasts his attachment to you and the nation; and who remembers your sacred pledge, that they should be for ever indivisible—that “rather than set your hand to the partition of the country, it should wither to the bone.” He who recollects this will justify my sentiments, and their language.—He will be compelled to confess, that it is the pure and simple truth which issues from my lips.

“Sire, we love you;—you may reckon upon our entire affection. The nation loves you; the country, which served you for a cradle in infancy, yet sustains you. Can you resign our brethren, our fathers, and that land which has fostered your youth? All that as King you possess has been conferred by the Poles; they have loaded you with blessings, will you reward them with slavery.

“Such a throne will have no comfort, you must disdain to purchase it at such a price. The general opinion is, that you have been indebted to Catharine for its security. Let the universe see that it was God alone, who destined you to be a king, and established your throne. Demonstrate that you will reign with glory, and faithful to your engagements, then too, when a greater force submits every thing to its will, and menaces all with destruction, for you, to wear a crown as the slave of despots can have no charms.

“You, Sire, who are our monarch, and our father,—(for here you will be stiled so by all, and in Siberia our hearts shall treasure up those titles ineffaceable) conduct us, if it must be so, into Siberia. Let us go, we are menaced into those melancholy wastes. There yet, our virtue and your own will cover with confusion those who conspired your ruin.” (Here the Deputies cried unanimously aloud!) “Let us go into Siberia.” We are your children, and will follow you with the enthusiasm of grateful love; and the measure of your sufferings shall be exceeded by our earnest veneration.”

20.] A revolution happened at Geneva, in consequence of which, several persons were put to death.

24.] A dreadful fire broke out at Ratcliffe-cross, London, by which 600 houses were consumed; the loss was supposed to amount to a million sterling.

26.] Robespierre, having mounted the tribune in the Convention, pronounced a long speech respecting the revolutionary

lutionary government, and replied to the reproaches made against him of aspiring to the dictatorship.

In the same sitting, *Freron* demanded that the Convention should rescind the decree which granted to the committees the power of apprehending the members of the Convention. This proposition was followed by loud applauses.

[27 and 28.] The fall of *Roberespierre* was determined in the Convention : *St. Just* having appeared in the Tribune to make a report on perversion of opinion in the public mind, inadvertently uttered the following words “*I mean to address myself to you, and only in my own name.*” A violent tumult succeeded the declaration, when *Tallien*, having spoken to order, said, that “no good citizen could refrain from lamenting, with tears, the abject and calamitous state to which the republic was reduced, when individuals pretended thus to dictate to them in their own name, and upon their own authority.”

*Billaud Varennes* then, in a speech replete with invective, denounced *Roberespierre*, as conspiring at the dictatorship, and endeavouring to destroy many members of the Convention. “I, therefore,” said he, “proclaim the tyranny of *Roberespierre*.” Loud and repeated bursts of applause resounded from all parts of the hall.—*Roberespierre* attempted to speak; but after different efforts, found himself obliged to desist, in consequence of the most vociferous exclamations from every quarter, of “Down with the Tyrant! Down with the Tyrant!”

*Tallien*, in a speech of considerable length, and to the same purport, followed *Billaud Varennes*. The sitting was then declared permanent, and the arrest of *Roberespierre*, the elder, *Roberespierre*, the younger, *St. Just*, *Couthon*, and *Le Bas*, all deputies, was immediately decreed. A decree of arrest was also passed against *Henriot*, commandant of the armed force at Paris, and others of the creatures of *Roberespierre*. *Roberespierre* being sent prisoner to the Luxembourg, was, by the administrator of Police there, conducted to the commune, where the municipal officers received him, and said they would protect him. A decree of outlawry was then passed against them.

*Leonard Bourdon* having shortly after ascended the tribune, informed the Convention of *Roberespierre*’s being seized in the hall of the commune, by a gens d’arme, then at his side; *Roberespierre* had been armed with a knife, which the gens d’arme immediately wrested from him. So great was the abhorrence of the Convention to the tyrant, that they would not suffer him or his accomplices to appear at the bar, but, agreeable to their decree of outlawry, immediately

ordered him to the place of execution, where, in conjunction with twenty others, he fell a victim to his own cruelty and ambition.

The younger *Roberespierre*, *Couthon*, *Saint Just*, and *Le Bas*, were among the number of the executed.

29.] The French entered Antwerp, as announced in the Convention by a letter from the national Deputy *Richard*.

August 1.] *Fouquier Tinville*, public accuser to the Revolutionary Tribunal, was arrested in Paris, by a decree of the Convention.

2.] Numerous addresses were presented to the Convention, congratulatory of the death of *Roberespierre*.

*Barrere* announced to the Convention the capture of Cadiz from the Dutch.

4.] St. Sebastian in Spain, surrendered.—2000 men were made prisoners, and 180 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French.

5.] An account of signal successes gained over the Spaniards by the French, was read in the Convention, on the 1st instant. Two thousand Spaniards were taken by the army of the Western Pyrenees, together with the whole of their immense magazines,

6.] A letter was received from General *Pichegru*, dated Antwerp, 16 Thermidor, congratulating the Convention, in the name of the northern army, on account of the overthrow of *Roberespierre*. Similar congratulations were received from *Michaud*, commander of the army of the Rhine.

7.] *Barrere* announced to the Convention the capture of Fontarabia from the Spaniards. On the 1st the garrison laid down their arms, and surrendered prisoners of war.

The Leyden Gazette contained an exhortation of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg to the Germans, to take up arms, with all possible speed, against the French, in defence of their property and religion: he remonstrated strongly on the urgent necessity of the measure, as the French would otherwise depopulate their fields, and overrun the country.

A violent thunder storm arose at London, by which considerable damage was done, both in the capital and its environs.

8.] The states of Overijssel returned a declaratory answer to the exhortatory address of their High Mightinesses of Holland, respecting the alarming crisis of the republic.

11.] The national commissioners, with the army of the Western Pyrenees, in a letter to the Committee of Public Safety, announced the capture of the city of Tolosa in Spain,

12.] Twelve new peers of Great Britain were created.

A letter from the Representative of the People, with the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the Committee of Public Safety, announced the capture of Treves by the French on the 9th inst.

14.] Mr. *Munro*, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, sent to the President of the National Convention, upon his arrival, the following letter :

"Citizen President,

"Having several days arrived with a commission from the President of the United States of America, to represent those states in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary at the capital of the French Republic, I have thought it my duty to make my mission known, as early as possible, to the national representatives: It belongs to them to determine the day, and to point out the mode in which I am to be acknowledged the representative of their ally and sister republic. I make this communication with the greater pleasure, because it affords me an opportunity, not only to certify to the representatives of the free citizens of France my personal attachment to the cause of liberty, but to assure them, at the same time, in the most positive way, that the government and people of America take the highest interest in the liberty, success, and prosperity of the French Republic." — This letter is given at length, in order to shew that the Americans, at this time, thought the government of France fully competent to maintain all the accustomed relations of peace and amity.

15.] The American ambassador produced his letters of credit to the National Convention, when his powers were recognized, and he received a complimentary address from the president.

A great riot happened in London, which continued for several days, to the great alarm of the citizens. Several houses were gutted and demolished. The vile practice of crimping first gave rise to these outrages.

17.] A letter from General *Scherer* to the Committee of Public Safety, read in the Convention, announced the re-capture of Quesnoy. The Austrian garrison, which consisted of three thousand men, it was stated, had laid down their arms, and surrendered at discretion.

*Barrere* announced in the Convention the invention of the Telegraphe. The news, he said, of the re-capture of Quesnoy, by means of this machine, reached Paris in an hour after the troops of the republic entered that place.

22.] *Barrere* read a letter in the Convention, from *Soubrani* and *Milhaud*, the National Commissioners with the army of the

the Eastern Pyrenees, announcing a general attack made upon it by the Spanish General, the *Count de l' Union*, on the 13th, for the purpose of relieving Bellegarde. The Spaniards were defeated with the loss of 2,500 men killed, and a great many wounded and taken prisoners. The French General *Mirabel* was killed in the battle.

23.] Citizen *Reybar*, Envoy from the Republic of Geneva, with the secretaries of Legation, was introduced to the National Convention, and after having produced his letters of credit was formally acknowledged as minister from that republic.

26.] The following decree respecting the liberty of the press was, upon the proposition of *Freron* in the Convention, referred to the Committee of Legislation.

1st. The press is free; at no time, for no reason, and under no pretext, can it receive any infringement, or retrospective effects.

2d. Every legislative body, every governing committee, every executive authority, every public functionary, that by decree, order, or act, shall arrest or impede the liberty of the press, shall by so doing, alone put and declare itself in a state of conspiracy against the rights of man, the people, and the republic.

*Lecointre* of Versailles, denounced seven members of the Convention, namely, *Billaud Varennes*, *Collet D' Herbois*, *Barrere*, *Vadier*, *Vouland*, *Amar*, and *David*, and requested to be heard the following day in the Convention upon the denunciation. This proposition was decreed.

A letter from *Lacombe Saint Michel*, to the Committee of Public Safety, read in the Convention announced the capture of the fort of Sluys on the 26th.

*Lecointre* brought forward his charges against the seven deputies he had denounced on the preceding day. A violent debate arose upon the different charges, when, upon the proposition of *Thuriot*, the Convention declared that the accused deputies had always conducted themselves agreeable to the national wish, and then passed to the order of the day.

During the evening and the following night, the matter was agitated in the clubs and societies of Paris, and attempts were made to represent the above decree as an artifice of the majority, to get rid of an accusation which they were afraid to meet.

L'Impetueuse of 74 guns, one of Lord Howe's prizes, was burnt at Portsmouth by accident.

30.] The debate upon the denunciation of the seven deputies was resumed, and the charges, 26 in number, being recited by

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by *Lecointre* and separably answered to, the Convention, upon the proposition of *Cambon*, declared the denunciation of *Lecointre* as false and calumnious.

Letters from General *Scherer*, and the Commissioners with the French army before Valenciennes and Condé, addressed to the Committee of Public Safety, were read in the Convention. They announced the re-capture of Valenciennes by the republican troops on the preceding day; the garrison were made prisoners, and emigrants to the number of more than 1,100 were delivered up. The re-capture of Condé was reported by the *Telegraphe* in the same sitting.

The Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* set out for Vienna, from the borders of the Meuse, after having taken leave of the army, by an address, announcing, that it was his bad state of health that caused his resignation of the command, and expressive of the strong regret he felt at their separation.

31.] The great powder magazine at Crenelle, near Paris, was blown up, and upwards of 60 people perished by the explosion.

September 2.] The London Gazette extraordinary contained an account of the surrender of Calvi, to the arms of his British Majesty, on the 10th of August.

3.] Robert *Watt* was tried at Edinburgh, and found guilty of high treason, after a trial of 22 hours.

5.] David *Downie* was tried and convicted of high treason at Edinburgh, after a trial of 20 hours.

6.] Messrs. *Watt* and *Downie* were both sentenced to be hanged, &c. at Edinburgh, on the 15th of October, for high treason.

8.] *Geraud*, in a long harangue in the Convention, insisted on the glory of educating a whole nation, so as to render them worthy of liberty. France, he observed, was elevated to the very pinnacle of earthly splendour; the eyes of mankind were fixed upon her doctrines, and fourteen centuries of ignorance, degradation, and slavery, were now effaced. The slaves of despotism had been struck with a mortal terror; a protecting divinity had elevated her empire on the smoky ruins of a throne, and on the bloody remnants of expiring factions. "Mandatories of a great nation," said he, "let us consecrate a durable monument to the rising generation; the Areopagus of Europe ought now to consolidate the majestic edifice of our immortal revolution, on the immovable basis of public instruction. Before we abandon the helm of public affairs, let us announce to our constituents, with a true republican boldness, to France, and to all Europe, that we contemplate with enthusiasm, one inviolable maxim—without public education

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the empire of morals must be destroyed. And if the fury of new Vandals shall aim at the destruction of the republic ; if the dread of this horrible calamity diffuses consternation among the passionate friends of liberty—but I here pause and consign my reflections to virtue, to the principles of the French senate, to the cogitations of the learned, and to the meditations of philosophy."

10.] *Dubarran*, a member of the Committee of General Safety, having ascended the tribune in the Convention, announced that an attempt had been made to assassinate *Tallien* in the *Rue de quatre fils*, by a man in a fur-coat and a round hat. A warm debate arose on this event between *Bentabole*, *Merlin of Thionville*, and *Dubem*, who was accused of encouraging the Jacobins on the preceding day to this daring attempt.

11.] A letter from *Victor Hugues*, the Commissioner delegated by the National Convention to the Windward Islands, addressed to the Committee of Public Safety, announced a complete victory obtained by the French over the English, in the island of Guadalupe, at the end of June last.

12.] The following copy of an address presented by the Lyceum of Arts to the National Convention, may not perhaps be deemed unworthy the attention of an English reader..

#### NEW POT-ASH FOR SALTPESTRE OR SOAP.

"The arts nourish and form man."

" Legislators,

" A terrible fire and an explosion have consumed, in a short time, a part of the fruits of the labours of our brave fellow citizens. (*Previously to this a great powder magazine had been burned.*) We have no need to quicken or to support their zeal. The love of the country needs no secondary encouragement ; but our enemies ought to know that there are no resources, which the spirit of the arts, inspired by liberty, does not present to the French Republic.

" The Lyceum of Arts hasten to make an offering to the Convention, of a most valuable discovery on the horse chesnut tree. Already, in consequence of the Committee of Subsistence, as to the best way of supplying grain for the fabrication of starch, we had found that the horse chesnut, freed from its acrid parts, would answer every commercial purpose... We present to you a box full of this article, of the very finest quality, made entirely of this material. We then pushed our experiments farther. We burned the horse chesnut according to the process pointed out in the memorial annexed.

nected, and the result has been, that twelve ounces and a half of cinders have given us nine ounces of fixed alkali, or pot-ash, of the finest quality. The neat produce has been about three quarts : thus, this fruit, hitherto regarded as the most useless, is found to be one of the richest productions of our soil. We hasten to present this interesting discovery to the Convention, and we submit to their intelligence the following prescriptions which appear to be urgent, as the present crop of horse chesnuts is now ready for gathering.—They are in three articles :

1st. In consequence of the report made by the Directory of the Lyceum of Arts, on the advantageous produce of horse chesnuts, for the manufacture of salt petre and soap, all citizens throughout the extent of the republic, who have in their gardens or fields, *marrounier*, or the horse chesnut tree, are invited, in the name of the republic, not to suffer the fruit of the tree to be lost, to store them in a dry place, and to give notice to their municipality of the quantity they can collect.

2d. The municipalities shall transmit the notes of these quantities to the Committee of Public Safety, which shall take the necessary measures for its conversion into pot-ash.

3d. All the horse chesnuts growing in the national forests, parks, and gardens, are put under requisition.

Quere—might not the people of these kingdoms apply their horse chesnuts to similar uses?

13.] Lord Hood and Sir *Gilbert Elliott*, Commissioners from his Britannic Majesty, communicated a state paper to the government of Genoa, through the medium of Mr. *Drake*, the British Ambassador, in which, after having explained the motives which occasioned the blockade of that port, the mutual complaints, and the incidents that resulted from them, they communicated the resolution of his Britannic Majesty.

"Not only to put an end to all hostilities, but also to bury in oblivion all discontents which have taken place, and to settle all differences which have arisen between the two respective states, his majesty reserving only to himself what regards the interest of his subjects, those of his allies, which are the same with those of all Europe, and of the whole human race, with respect to the future conduct of the most serene republic."

14.] A sharp engagement took place near Bois-le-Duc, between the British army and the French, when the former were forced to abandon their position, and to retreat to Schyndel.

17.] General

17.] General *Jourdan* succeeded in turning the left wing of *Clairfait's* army, near Liege, after an obstinate engagement.

18.] A letter from *Bellegarde* and *Lacombe*, Commissioners with the armies of the North and the Sambre, to the Committee of Public Safety, being read in the Convention, announced, that the Republican army had attacked and defeated the allies near Boxtel, under the command of the Duke of York; 2000 prisoners, and eight pieces of cannon, were stated to be taken by the French. The allies retreated across the Meuse.

19.] General *Clairfait* fell back to Herve, then to Aix-la-Chapelle, and then crossed the Roer on his way to Cologne; The French immediately after that victory invested Maestricht, entered Havelo, Malmedy and Spa. During these three days, the Austrians lost upwards of 12,000 men.

20, and 21.] Sharp actions took place between the Austrians and the French, near Dego, in Italy, in which, according to the Austrian official account, the loss of the French amounted to 2000 men.

20.] Robert *Lindet* presented to the National Convention a long and elaborate report on the state of France, from the commencement of the war to the present date.

21.] A letter from *Gillet*, Representative of the People with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the Committee of Public Safety, being read in the Convention, announced that the allies had been defeated by the French on the right bank of the latter river, with the loss of 1200 men killed and wounded, 700 taken prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon. The allies were pursued to the glacis of Maestricht.

The London Gazette extraordinary, contained the substance of a dispatch from the Duke of York, announcing his retreat across the Meuse on the 10th. Some private authentic intelligence which he received of the meditated attack of the enemy, with very superior numbers, had induced him, he said, to take this measure.

22.] Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French, and, after several severe actions, General *Clairfait* was obliged to retreat from Liege to Maestricht.

24.] The Committee of Public Safety announced to the Convention the surrender of Bellegarde at discretion, on the 17th, to the troops of the republic. In the place were found 68 pieces of cannon, and a considerable quantity of muskets and other military stores.

27.] Messrs. *Smith*, *La Maitre*, and *Higgins* were apprehended, on suspicion of a plot to assassinate the king, and, after having undergone an examination at the Secretary of State's

State's

State's office, were committed to prison. This plot is ludicrously styled the *pop-gun* plot.

28.] *Crevecoeur* was taken by the French army of the Sambre and the Meuse; and the allies lost 300 men, and 25 pieces of cannon.

29.] The French crossed the Meuse in pursuit of the allied army.

A National Fête was ordered throughout France, on account of the evacuation of the Republic by their enemies.

30.] *Cambon* officially announced to the Convention the arrival, at the National Treasury, of 29 waggons loaded with gold and silver, in specie and ingots, the produce of the extraordinary contributions levied in Belgium, amounting to 18,369,404 livres. The electoral throne of the Bishopric of Treves was among the spoils brought to the National Convention.

*October 2.]* The Committee of Public Safety announced to the Convention the capture of *Keyserlautern* by the Prussians.

The Special Commission was opened at London for the trial of the persons accused of high treason.

A letter from *Gillet*, representative of the people, to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, read in the Convention, announced the capture of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, on the 23d of September.

4.] The fortress of *Bommel* surrendered to the Republicans.

6.] The Committee of Public Safety announced to the Convention, that the army of the Sambre and the Meuse had gained a complete victory over the Austrians, and more decisive even than that of *Fleurus*, under the guns of the fortress of *Jutiers*. The French General stated, that the loss of the Austrians amounted to between 4 and 5000 men, and 800 prisoners. The surrender of *Jutiers* at discretion was the result of the victory.

10.] It was announced in the Convention that *Cologne* was taken by the army of the Sambre and Meuse on the 6th inst. and that the *Telegraphe* had conveyed the intelligence that *Bois-le-Duc* was in the power of the French Republic on the preceding day. The garrison, who were made prisoners, were to be exchanged for republicans, man for man, and rank for rank, except 408 Emigrants, who were to be delivered up to the punishment pronounced by the law.

11.] An account arrived that the *Alexander* man of war, of 74 guns, had fallen into the hands of the French.

The remains of the celebrated genius, *J. J. Rousseau*, were conducted to the French Pantheon.

13.] The

13.] The French Adjutant General *Lefèvre* was, upon an accusation of having ordered 40 persons to be drowned in the sea, in cold blood, ordered to be apprehended and brought to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

14.] The citizens of Amsterdam, of the Anti-stadholderian party, presented a petition to the magistrates of that city, against the attempt made to quarter English soldiers in it. They wished to know whether their High Mightinesses had consented to expose the town to a formal siege, to garrison it with foreign troops, and to transform its interior civil government into a military one?—Shortly after this period all the United States began to deprecate, in the most serious manner, the further prosecution of the war, and the *Greffier Fagel* was appointed to convey their determination on this head to the British Government.

Intelligence from the Vistula of this date, announced that General *Kosciusko* intended to attack the Russian General *Fersen* on the 11th to prevent the junction of this General with General *Suwarow*; but General *Fersen* anticipated him, attacked him on the 10th, about ten leagues from Warsaw, and entirely defeated him, after an attack which was repeated three times. The Poles, about 12,000 men strong, were entrenched near the castle of Matscheowitzctz; the Russians amounted to about 20,000. The latter were informed of the intention of the Poles to attack them, by an Insurgent intercepted by the Cossacks, and had not their threat to avenge the treatment their brethren experienced at Warsaw inspired them, it would have been impossible to resist the Poles, who repulsed them twice with the greatest bravery. Out of 2,400 Poles, who were in the outer part of the entrenchments, not one escaped. *Kosciusko*, covered with wounds, was carried into the Russian camp. Besides him, 3 other Polish General, 130 Officers, and 2000 privates, were made prisoners, and about 6000 killed. The Russians had about 1000 men killed.

15.] Robert Watt, who had been condemned for high treason in Scotland, was executed pursuant to his sentence. This man was said to have been himself a spy of Administration, and that he fell a victim to his own designs.

16.] The Jacobin Society, the *primum mobile* or first grand spring of the Revolution, was suppressed without much opposition.

17.] Accounts from Sandomir stated, that an action had taken place between the Russians and the Poles, near Berzesz. General *Suwarow* having crossed the Bog in the morning, about a mile distance from the left wing of the Poles, attacked

attacked them with the greatest fury. They repulsed him ten different times with the greatest bravery, but were at last obliged to give way, and even on their retreat they fought desperately. The battle lasted eight hours, and the Poles were totally defeated. Out of 13000 of the best Polish troops, consisting of old established regiments, not to reckon the armed peasants, only 500 were made prisoners, as they would not accept of quarter, and the rest, all but 300 men, who escaped, were cut to pieces, so that the field of battle for some miles, were covered with their dead. The whole of the Polish artillery, consisting of two mortars, and twenty-four pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Russians.

22.] *Penieres* made a motion in the Convention, that the National Deputies, amounting to near 100, then under arrest, should be instantly released. After a warm discussion, the question was postponed until a report had been made thereon by the three Committees.

23.] The Duke of York published a general order at his head quarters at Groeshoek, to stop some very shameful acts of violence and plunder, which dishonoured the army under his command. His Royal Highness, in order to prevent such excesses, ordered such of his army as might be detected in similar acts, to be executed on the spot.

25.] *Richard*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read a letter from *Ferrand*, Commissioner with the army of the Rhine, announcing the capture of the city of Worms on the 18th, and also of Frankendal on the preceding day, by the troops of the Republic.

26.] The Representatives of the People, with the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, in a letter addressed to the Convention, announced the capture of Bingen.

In the sitting of the Convention of the above date, a letter from General *Danicamp*, on the conduct of the war in la Vendée, was referred to the Committee of Public Safety.—The following extract of a letter will shew the horrid barbarity practised in that war. “I will prove that old men were massacred in their beds, that infants were murdered at their mother’s breast, and that pregnant women were guillotined. I will tell in what place, and at what time, and by whose orders, I have seen magazines of all kinds burned. The practice of drowning was not confined to Nantz, it extended thirty leagues up the Loire. I will demonstrate that the men who now assume the mask of philanthropy, were then the murderers.”

27.] *Delmas*, from the Committee of Public Safety communicated to the Convention the following letter from the Repre-

**Representative Gillet.** "I hasten to announce to you, that Coblenz, the famous resort for Emigrants, is in our power, The division of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, commanded by general Marceau, took possession of it on the 23d.—The enemy were entrenched before the city; they were beaten, their redoubts carried by assault, and their troops obliged to pass the Rhine. Marceau writes, that he killed many of them, took some prisoners, and one piece of cannon."

The Prince of Orange caused to be printed and distributed an address to the provinces of Holland and Guelderland, exhorting them to unite and stand up for the defence of their houses and lands, their lives and their properties. "Soldiers, citizens, and peasants," said he, "let us fight one and all for our dear country, let us all unanimously assemble under the same banner, I will fight with you for the salvation of the country, and may God give us the victory."

28.] The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the capture of *La Revolutionnaire*, a French frigate mounting 44 guns, by the small squadron under the command of Sir Edward Pellew, captain of his majesty's ship *Arethusa*.

An Official bulletin of the operations of the war in Italy, from the 14th instant, was published at Turin. It appeared that several actions had taken place from that period to the 21st, with various success.

The trial of Mr. Thomas Hardy, Secretary of the London Corresponding Society, commenced at the Old Bailey for high treason.

29.] On a report from the Committee of Public and General Safety and Legislation, the Convention decreed, that there was ground for examining the conduct of the Representative of the People, Carrier, in the war of La Vendée, and ordered that a commission of 21 members should be appointed for that purpose.

30.] A letter read in the Convention from the Representatives of the People, Beaudot and Garreau announced, that the army of the Eastern Pyrenees had, on the 17th and 18th instant, attacked the Spaniards on heights which were strongly fortified. All their entrenchments were carried by the bayonet, and they lost 2,500 men killed, and an equal number of prisoners. Fifty pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French, and the famous cannon foundries at Egni and Urbaycette, erected by the Spanish government, were also taken possession of by them.

November 5.] Thomas Hardy, indicted for high treason, was acquitted, after a trial of eight days at the Old Bailey.

8.] The

8.] The National Commissioners stationed with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, in a letter addressed to the Committee of Public Safety, which was read in the Convention, announced the capture of Maestricht on the 4th, by the troops of the Republic.—The garrison surrendered prisoners of war, and consisted of between 7 and 8000 men.

The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from the Duke of York, stating that on the 28th of October the French attacked the British out-posts in front of Nimeguen, and were successful. In consequence of this, the enemy broke ground to commence the siege of that place.—The same dispatches mentioned the surrender of Venlo on the same day; and that Coblenz had been in possession of the French since the 21st ult.

The same Gazette contained an address from the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, expressive of their attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and as a testimony of their zeal, wished to raise and clothe three regiments of infantry, to consist of a thousand men each, and to be at the disposal of his Majesty.

Warsaw was taken by the Russians, and the liberty of the Poles annihilated.—The action preceding the surrender was extremely bloody: of 26,000 men, it is said that only 2000 escaped the savage fury of the Russians; 14,000 were killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners.

11.] The National Convention decreed, that the Deputy Carrier should be kept under arrest, at his house, until a report was given in on his conduct, while Commissioner with the army of the west.

The Pearl Frigate of 32 guns was captured by the French.

12.] Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention the capture of Nimeguen by the troops of the Republic, on the 8th. One thousand two hundred men, and eighty pieces of cannon, were taken at the surrender of the town.—In the same sitting the capture of the Alexander, an English ship of 74 guns, by the French Rear Admiral Nielly, was announced in the Convention.

15.] A dispatch from the Duke of York, dated Head Quarters, at Arnheim, announced the intelligence of a successful fortie having been made by the British and German troops at Nimeguen. The French lost above 500 men.

17.] The trial of John Horne Tooke, Esq. commenced, and having lasted five days, terminated in the acquittal of that gentleman.—In a few days after Messrs, Holcroft, Bonny, Kyd, Joyce Warde, Richter, Moore, Hodgson, and Baxter, against

against whom Bills of Indictment had been found for high treason, were all discharged without a trial.

Mr. John Thelwall was then put upon his trial upon the same charge, and was also acquitted.

22.] His Majesty granted a commission for concluding a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, betweeen his Majesty and the United States of America, was signed by Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of his Majesty, and the Hon. John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America, on the part of the said States.

The London Gazette contained the intelligence, that Nimeguen had been evacuated by the allied troops on the 7th; 400 Dutch were taken prisoners by the French at the evacuation.

23.] The National Convention passed a decree of accusation against Carrier, 448 out of 500 deputies voted for the decree.

25.] The decree of accusation, consisting of 10 articles, was presented in the Convention, by the commission of twenty-one against the National Deputy Carrier.

Delbert, National Commissioner with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, in a letter addressed to the Committee of Public Safety, read in the Convention, announced a complete victory obtained by that army over the Spaniards on the 17th, who lost 50 pieces of cannon, ammunition, &c. &c. The French, however, had to regret the loss of their Commander in Chief, Dugommier, who was killed by a shell upon a place called the Black Mountain, which he had ascended, the better to see and direct the operations of his army. His name was, by a decree of the Convention, ordered to be inserted on the column erected in the Pantheon, to the memory of the defenders of the country.

27.] A dreadful fire broke out at Berlin, which consumed the Palace of Werter, &c.

Accounts received from the British army in their cantonments near Arnheim, announced, that in consequence of a dreadful disorder prevailing in the army, between 20 and 30 men were carried off daily.

28.] Richard, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced in the Convention, that on the 20th, the army of the Eastern Pyrenees gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards, who, in their flight, abandoned all their camps, with their artillery and baggage, to the Republican troops.

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troops. Tents, sufficient for at least 50,000 men, were said to be taken.

*Carrier* National Commissioner with the western army, was, conformably to the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into his conduct, convicted and sentenced to death for the most horrid cruelties practised by him during that office.

December 1.] The National Convention published a proclamation to all those who had taken part in the revolt, in the departments of the west, the coasts of Brest, and the coasts of Cherbourg, recalling them to their duty, and exhorting them to take advantage of the clemency of the republic and to return to the bosom of their country.

2.] His Royal Highness the Duke of York having received his Majesty's commands to return to England, the command of the troops devolved on Count *Walmoden*, as senior officer.

3.] On the report of the four united Committees, made to the Convention, the seventy-one deputies, who had so long been in a state of arrest, were by a decree of the Convention, ordered to be discharged from their confinement. Their privilege of voting was, however, suspended.

5.] A letter from the National Commissioners with the army of the National Pyrenees, announced, that on the evening of the 20th of November, St. Fernande de Figueres surrendered to the troops of the Republic. The garrison, which consisted of 9107 men, were made prisoners, and 150 pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of stores and provisions were found in the place.

8.] The 71 Deputies of the National Convention, put under arrest for protesting against the revolution of the 31st of May, 1793, were, by an unanimous decree of the Convention, restored to their seats. Among the above was Thomas *Paine*.

12.] The French took Utrecht, after a very obstinate action, in which the British guards and Hessians suffered very severely.

13.] A long report of the Committee of Public Safety, on the principles which the republic ought to adopt in her diplomatic system, was presented to the National Convention.—Many points worthy the observation of diplomatic characters may be found in this report.

18.] Two Dutch Commissioners were deputed to go to Paris for the purpose of negotiating a peace.

22.] The ex-war minister *Pache*, who had been confined for eight months in the Luxembourg, in a letter addressed to

to the Convention, solicited to be brought to trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

23.] *Johannot*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, General Security, Legislation, Commerce and Finance, made a long report to the Convention, respecting the finance and commerce of the French Republic, and a decree conformable to the views contained in this report was ordered to be printed.

23.] Letters from Angers, read in the Convention, announced the intelligence that more than 80,000 persons in the neighbourhood of Nantz, had come in to take the benefit of the late amnesty proposed to them.

The Fortress of the Rhine near Manheim was taken possession of by the French.

27.] The Committees of Public and General Safety, and Legislation, charged to examine the accusation brought by *Legendre* against the deputies *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere*, *Vouland*, *Vadier*, *Amar* and *David*, presented to the Convention the result of the opinion concerning them. The Committees thought there was no ground for inquiry in regard to *Vouland*, *Amar* and *David*, but, that there was ground for inquiry into the conduct of *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*. The plan of the following decree was consequently proposed to the Convention by the Committees.

"The National Convention, after having heard the Committees of Public and General Safety, and of Legislation united, are of opinion, that there is ground of inquiry against *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*, and decree that they shall, in the extraordinary sitting of this evening, proceed to the nomination of a commission of 21 members, to make to them a report on the facts imputed by the above denunciations; and the vouchers thereof, to *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*."—adopted.—In the evening sitting, which was extremely tumultuous, the commission of 21 members was appointed to make the decree of accusation against the accused deputies.

21.] *Lacroix*, a man of letters, and professor in the Parisian Lyceum, was denounced for publishing a pamphlet in which he expressed some doubts, whether it was really the free will of the French people to have a republic, and proposing to put the question to the people, whether they would have a Republic, or the Constitution of 1791.

This denunciation was productive of a charge to the committees of government, to devise and contrive the most eligible means of sending the dauphin out of the territory of the French

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French Republic, as the best means to put an end to the calumnies thrown out against the national representation.

30.] Upon the proposition of the deputy *Brival*, in the Convention, the decrees against giving quarters to the English, Hanoverians, or Spaniards, were repealed.

The king, in his usual state, came down to the House of Lords in order to open the sessions. In his speech he lamented the necessity of imposing greater burdens on his subjects, but at the same time asserted that a vigorous prosecution of the war could only effect a speedy and honourable peace.

31.] *Carnot* announced to the Convention the capture of the Isle of Bommel, the forcing of the lines of Breda, and the capture of Grave, by the army under General *Pichegru*, on the 27th. The Waal and the Meuse being at this time completely frozen, expedited the operations of the French against these places.

Klundert surrendered to the French.

### JANUARY 1, 1795.

Such members as were of his majesty's privy council, waited upon his majesty with the address on his most gracious speech at the opening of the session.

2.] The powder mills belonging to Messrs. Payne and Andrews blew up, in consequence of which, eleven men lost their lives.

4.] The La Pique French frigate, of 38 guns, was taken by the Blanche, of 32, after an obstinate engagement, near Antigua in the West Indies. In the course of which, her gallant Commander, Captain *Faulknor*, lost his life.

5.] The Earl of Westmoreland, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, embarked on board the Duchess of Rutland packet-boat, on his return to England.

Intelligence was received of the French fleet, consisting of 36 sail of the line, being at sea.

6.] Seventy-one exiled and proscribed French deputies were recalled to the bosom of the Convention.

8.] A general action took place between the British and French armies near Bommel, in which the latter were defeated and driven back across the Waal. The forty-second regiment distinguished themselves much on this occasion.

10.] The Spanish Admiral *Langara*, in cruizing off the coast of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French frigate l'Iphigenie of 32 guns.

11.] The London Gazette announced the capture of the La Duguaytrouin, a French frigate of 34 guns, in the East Indies.

Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, commanders in chief of the military and naval forces in the West Indies, arrived in England.

13.] The French took possession of Utrecht.

The Earl of Westmoreland, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was invested with the order of the garter, and appointed master of the horse to his Majesty.

Several vessels arrived at Harwich with Dutch emigrants, and very valuable property.

15.] In consequence of the rapid successes of the French, the Prince of Orange and his family were obliged to leave the Hague, and effect their escape to England.

*Richard*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention new triumphs gained by the troops of the Republic. The army of the Eastern Pyrenees had, he said, made themselves masters of the fort of La Trinité, near Rosas; and the army of the north had, after a long and brilliant action, made themselves masters of the bridge and fort before Nimeguen, besides 30 pieces of cannon, horses, waggons, baggage and ammunition of all kinds. The committee, he said, had also received new details of the memorable victory of the 7th, when, in addition to 120 pieces of cannon taken at Bommel, they had in other points of the attack, taken 171 pieces of cannon, most of brass. They had taken at Grave 164 pieces of cannon, two thirds of which were brass; 80,000 pounds weight of powder, 4,000 muskets, 500 sabres, and an immense quantity of provisions.

In the same sitting it was decreed, that General *Kellerman* should be employed in the service of the country, and that General *Miranda* should be released from his imprisonment.

21.] The Stadholder of the United Provinces, accompanied by the Princess Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, his daughter, and Prince George Frederic his son, arrived at Harwich from Helvoetsluys. To the firmness of a Swiss regiment, and the fidelity of the Dutch Horse guards, they principally owed their escape.

This being the anniversary of the execution of the king of France, the members of the Convention, preceded by the national school of music, and followed by an immense multitude of people, repaired to the square *de la Revolution*, where before the statue of liberty, the president made a speech, which was followed by a discharge of cannon, and shouts of *Vive la Liberte! Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention Nationale!* The populace escorted the members of the Convention back to their hall.

An

An embargo was laid on all Dutch vessels and Dutch property in the ports of Great Britain, in consequence of Holland being over-run by the French.

22.] His Excellency Earl *Fitzwilliam*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a speech from the throne, expressive of a confidence grounded on a long and uniform experience of the loyalty and zeal of both houses of parliament, for the service of his majesty and the good of their country.

23.] A warm debate took place in the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill for continuing the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act. Upon a division, there appeared for the second reading 239, against it 53.

24. Mr. *Grattan* presented a petition to the Irish House of Commons, from the Roman Catholics of the city of Dublin, praying a total repeal of the penal code, as affecting their civil and religious liberties.

26] The city of London presented a petition for peace to the House of Commons,

A long and interesting debate took place in the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. *Grey*, relative to a negociation for peace, to which Mr. *Pitt* moved an amendment, upon which the house divided, when there appeared for the amendment 269, against it 86 : Mr. *Wilberforce* then moved a second amendment, upon which a division also took place, for it 90, against it 254.

*Richard*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, presented a letter, dated Amsterdam, to the Convention, from the Commissioners with the army of the North, announcing, that the provinces of Gueldres, Utrecht, and Holland were in the possession of the Republic. They stated the frost to be so intense, that the soldiers made marches of several leagues on the ice, and that cannon and ammunition waggons were rolled on the Meuse, the Waal, and the Leck.

27.] A proclamation was issued at the Hague by the States General of the United Provinces, demanding an immediate supply of provisions and clothes for the French troops. The full value of the claim was estimated at £1,403,054.

The Duke of *Bedford* made the following motion in the House of Lords, " That it is the opinion of this house, that the existence of the present government in France, should not be considered, at this time, as precluding a negociation of peace." A warm debate took place on the motion, to which an amendment was proposed by Lord *Grenville*, and upon the question being put for a division on the amendment,

ment, the votes were for the motion of the Duke of Bedford.  
Contents 15.—Non-contents 88.

28.] Lord Cornwallis was appointed Master General of the Ordnance.

Accounts from La Vendée announced, that the amnesty offered to the rebels of that department had considerable effect, as many were repairing to the republican camp, and surrendering their arms.

29.] The Turkish Ambassador made his public entry from Chelsea Hospital. The order of the procession was magnificent, and the concourse of spectators very numerous.

30.] The Convention agreed to carry into full effect the treaty of commerce with America.

Flushing surrendered to the troops of the French Republic.

#### FRENCH CONQUESTS.

31.] As at no other period of the war was the extent of the French Conquests so great as this, it may not be improper to give it insertion in this place.

The ten provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Namur, Hainault, Artois, Cambresis and Flanders, forming the Austrian Netherlands, and formerly subject to the Emperor of Germany.—The seven United Provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Guelderland and Utrecht, forming the Dutch nation, and lately subject to the Stadholder.—The principality of Liege, with the cities of Liege and Spa, lately subject to the Prince Bishop, as sovereign of that country.—The Bishopric of Spires, with its chief city, lately subject to its sovereign Bishop.—The Bishopric of Worms, lately subject to its sovereign Bishop.—The Duchy of L'Ex Ponts, formerly subject to the Elector Palatine.—All the electorate of Treves, on the south side of the Rhine, with the chief city of the Electorate, and the city of Coblenz.—All the Electorate of Cologne, on the south side of the Rhine, with its chief city.—All the Electorate of Mentz on the south side of the Rhine.—All the dominions of the Elector Palatine, on the south side of the Rhine, with Manheim the chief city.—The Duchy of Juliers, with its chief city, Aix-la-Chapelle, formerly subject to the Elector Palatine.—The Duchy of Cleves, with the cities of Cleves and Wezel, formerly subject to the King of Prussia.—In the south, the Duchy of Savoy, with its chief city, Chambery, formerly subject to the King of Sardinia.—The city and county of Nice, formerly subject to Sardinia.—The principality of Monaco, formerly subject to its sovereign prince.—In Spain, the greatest part of the rich provinces of Biscay and Catalonia, with their important garrisons

garrisons, cities and foundries.—To this may be added what more materially affects this country, the whole Dutch navy, with the immense stores of Holland, the grand *Dépôt* of Europe. The whole of these countries is calculated to contain a population of thirteen millions of souls, which if they should at a general peace be all left in the possession of the French Republic, would increase it to the enormous number of thirty-nine millions of people.

February 3.] The first public instrument of the new order of things was solemnly published at the Hague. It was a declaration of the rights of man and a citizen, by the provisional representatives of the people of Holland. A proclamation was also published, annulling and declaring void all the political sentences past by the judges since the 15th of September, 1787, by which many of the best patriots were banished and obliged to quit their country on account of their fidelity to the true interest of their fellow citizens, and inviting them to return home, to co-operate in the formation of a good government, and the establishment of perfect liberty.

The grand fleet sailed from Torbay under the command of Earl Howe.

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter, dated Brest, from Rear Admiral Bligh, announcing the capture of the Alexander man of war, by a squadron of French ships of war, commanded by Rear Admiral Neilly.

4.] A deputation of blacks and people of colour being admitted to the bar of the Convention, the speaker of the deputation, after having congratulated his countrymen on the decree that declared them free, then declared, that the deputation came "in the name of the people of the colonies, to swear in this sanctuary of liberty, to live free or die." The address was received with bursts of applause.

In the House of Lords a protest against the bills for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, signed by the following peers, viz. *Guildford, Norfolk, Bedford, and Lauderdale*, was entered on the journals of the House.

5.] A message was brought down from his Majesty to the House of Commons respecting the Imperial loan.

6.] Lord Cathcart was appointed Vice Admiral of Scotland, vice Lord William Gordon.

Mr. Grey's second motion for peace this session, was negatived in the House of Commons by a majority of 130.

9.] His Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of Corsica, opened the first parliament of that kingdom.

11.] Sir

10.] Sir *Wm. Howe* was appointed Constable of the Tower, vice Marquis *Cornwallis*.

12.] Colonel *Ross* was appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

The *Daphne*, of 32 guns, was taken by two large French frigates.

A letter from the national representatives of the people with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees to the Committee of Public Safety, being read in the Convention, announced that the Spanish town, Rosas, had surrendered at discretion to the troops of the Republic. The garrison profiting by the darkness of the night had embarked in great numbers; two hundred and forty who remained were made prisoners of war.

The Earl of *Abingdon*, who had been the the preceding term found guilty of publishing a libel against Mr. *Sermon*, an Attorney of Gray's Inn, was committed to the King's Bench for the same.

The Duke of *Bedford* made his second motion for peace, which was negatived by a majority of 63.

13.] The National Convention passed a decree for "the free exercise of every form of worship whatever."

*Merlin* of Douay, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, presented to the Convention, for ratification, the treaty of peace concluded between the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* and the Republic. The Convention confirmed the treaty.

14.] Earl *Spencer* was appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, vice the Earl of *Chatham*, who was made Lord Privy Seal.

15.] Commissioners arrived from Holland to demand the restitution of the Dutch ships stopped and detained in our ports.

16.] A letter from the representatives of the people from the armies in Holland, to the Committee of National Safety being read in the Convention, announced different revolutionary movements in that conquered country, also that immense magazines of the English was at their disposal.

18.] Major *Semple* was found guilty at the Old Bailey, of defrauding Mr. *Watteworth*, in Wigmore-street, of a linen shirt.

The London Gazette announced the arrival of the British troops in their cantonments on the banks of the Yssel, on the 18th January. They suffered much from the extreme severity of the weather in their retreat, but were so fortunate as to save all the ordnance, and most of the other stores deposited at Arnheim; the vessels containing forage and stores upon

upon the Leck, they burned ; and the ammunition contained in 15 ordnance vessels at Rotterdam, they totally destroyed, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The same Gazette also contained the substance of dispatches from Sir John Vaughan, in the West Indies, announcing the evacuation of Fort Matilda, in the island of Guadaloupe, by the British troops.

19.] An armistice was concluded between the republican generals and the chiefs of the rebels of La Vendée.

General Hoche announced to the army of the West, that Charette, and the principal chiefs of the Vendéans, and Cau-matin, in the name of the Chouans, had signed an act to live in future under the laws of the republic.

20.] The National Convention appointed Barras, Letourneur, of la Manche, and Armand, of the Meuse, as Commissioners to the French colonies in the East Indies.

Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a report to the Convention on the situation of Holland.

An embargo was laid upon all shipping in the ports of Great Britain, until a sufficient number of seamen was raised for the navy..

21.] James George Semple, alias Listle, received sentence of transportation to such parts beyond the sea, as his Majesty should think fit. Here ended the career of a man whose talents and personal courage might have rendered him an ornament to society, had he trod in the steps of virtue and honour.

22.] Mr. Pitt opened his budget in the House of Commons, upon which it appeared that the gross amount of all the additional taxes, would be, 1,645,000l.

23.] This day being appointed as a general fast, Dr. Court-nay, Bishop of Bristol, preached a sermon before the House of Lords, and Dr. Hay before the House of Commons.

The persons who styled themselves " Commissioners from the Sovereign People of Batavia," and who had arrived in England on the 15th instant, having demanded an audience with the Secretary of State, were refused it, on the ground that a people assuming such a title was not known or recognized by the Government of this country.

The King of Spain issued an Edict to tax all the estates of the military orders at eight per cent. *per annum*, to assist in defraying the expences of the war.

Earl Fitz-william was recalled from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, in consequence of which violent debates ensued in the two Irish Houses of Parliament.

Twenty French merchantmen were taken and destroyed by the squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren.

A warm debate arose in the Irish House of Commons, in consequence of the intended resignation of Earl Fitzwilliam.

Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the African slave trade, at a time to be limited, and that the said motion be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Barham and other members, in the West-India interest, strongly opposed it, and moved "that the further consideration of this subject be postponed to that day six months." Upon which after a long debate, the House divided. Ayes 78. Noes 61. Thus was this favourite scheme of Mr. Wilberforce rendered for the present abortive.

27.] Addresses, expressive of their extreme regret at the proposed departure of the Earl Fitzwilliam, were voted by a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Catholics of Dublin, and also by an aggregate meeting of the inhabitants and traders of the same, held at the Royal Exchange.

March 2.] The commission of twenty-one appointed to make a report concerning the conduct of *Billaud Varenne*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*, presented the same to the Convention. The report, which was of considerable length, was an analysis of the former political conduct of these deputies, and the reporter concluded by declaring "that the commission was of opinion that there was ground for accusation against *Billaud*, *Collot*, and *Barrere*, formerly members of the Committee of Public Safety, and *Vadier*, formerly member of the Committee of General Safety.

*Legendre* then moved their immediate arrest, which was decreed, and each of the accused deputies was sent to his own house, under the care of a *Gens d'Armes*.

3.] The submission of *Charette*, and the other chiefs of the Royalists and Chouans, except *Stofflet*, was formerly announced in the Convention.

In this sitting the following distribution of the French armies was decreed by the Convention. 1st. The army of the Rhine and that of the Moselle, shall be united under the name of the army of the Rhine and Moselle. This army shall be under the command of General *Pichegru*. 2d. The army of the Sambre and Meuse shall be commanded by General *Jourdan*. The army of the North by General *Moresau*. 3d. In case all these three armies should have occasion to act in concert, the general command to be confined to General *Pichegru*. 4th. The two armies of the Alps and Italy shall be united under the command of General *Kellerman*. 5th. The army

army of the Eastern Pyrenees shall be commanded by General Scherer. 6th. The army of the Western Pyrenees shall be commanded by General Marceau. 7th. The army of the Western Coasts shall be commanded by General Canclaux. 8.] The army of the Coasts of Brest, to which that of the coasts of Cherbourg shall be united, shall be commanded by General Hôche.

The Convention settled the form with which pacific negotiations with foreign powers might be entered into.

In the same sitting, Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, presented to the Convention a chronological table of the principal victories and actions which distinguished this campaign. It was executed under the immediate inspection of the topographical and historical cabinet, and began with the battle of Houschoote, and ended with the capture of Rolas. The following is the general result:—27 victories, of which 8 were pitched battles; 121 actions of less importance; 80,000 enemies slain; 91,000 made prisoners; 116 strong places, or important towns taken, 36 of them by siege or blockade; 230 forts or redoubts; 3,800 pieces of cannon; 70,000 muskets; 1,600,000 pounds of powder, and 90 pair of colours.—It is to be observed that 17 months are included within the above period. The table was ordered to be hung up in the hall of the Convention, and printed copies of it to be sent to the armies.

7, or thereabouts.] Accounts reached this country of the Empress of Russia having declared herself, with respect to the fate of Poland, in an official note delivered to all the foreign ministers at Warsaw. She informed them that if they thought proper to continue their residence in that city, their persons should be protected, but that they could no longer be considered as possessing any public functions, since Poland no more existed as a separate state. The unfortunate King was sent from Grodno to Peterburg.

9.] The 18th, or Fingal regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel Montgomery, mutinied at Birmingham, which circumstance excited a considerable alarm in that town. The stoppage of their clearance and bounty money was the cause of the mutiny.

Count Zenobia and baron Nerot were ordered by his Majesty's ministers to quit the kingdom in three days.

10.] The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from the British army on the continent. Many of the posts held by the army were said to have been driven in by the republican troops.

A messenger arrived at the Duke of Portland's office with dispatches from Dublin, in which Earl Fitzwilliam decisively

maintained the measure he adopted as to the government of Ireland. A council was immediately held, at the breaking up of which a messenger was immediately dispatched with his Lordship's letters of recal. Earl Camden was appointed his successor, and was sworn in the succeeding day.

14.] *Delavy d' Angers* reported to the Convention the conquest which justice and humanity had made in la Vendée, the inhabitants of which had returned into the bosom of the republic.

16.] A writ *De Lunatico inquirendo*, under the great seal of Great Britain, was issued for the purpose of inquiring whether *Richard Brothers*, who had affected to possess the spirit of divination, and had actually written works of this description, was a lunatic or not.—This extraordinary enthusiast being adjudged insane, was afterwards sent, by order of the Secretary of State, to a private mad-house.

17.] The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the capture of the French frigate *La Tourterelle*, of 32 guns, by his Majesty's ship *Lively*, commanded by Captain *Burlton*.

M. *De Charlette* was recognized by the Convention as minister plenipotentiary of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* at the French republic.

19.] Roman Catholic delegates from Ireland presented a petition to the King, on the subject of Earl *Fitzwilliam*'s recall from the government of that country.

24.] Mr. *Fox* brought forward his motion for an enquiry into the state of the nation, upon which a very warm and animated debate ensued, in which Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Canning*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, took each a part. The question of adjournment being moved by Mr. *Pitt*, the house divided. Ayes 219. Noes 63.

25.] Earl *Fitzwilliam* set sail from the bay of Dublin in the Dorset Yacht, on his return to England.

30.] The Earl of *Guildford* brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the state of the nation, when, upon a division of the house, there appeared for the question contents 13. Proxy 1. Total 14. Non-contents 83. Proxies 21. Total 114. Majority 90.

31. The London Gazette contained the substance of a letter from Sir *Edward Pellew*, of his Majesty's Ship *Indefatigable*, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, announcing that he had, with the squadron under his command, taken and destroyed 15 sail of French ships bound from *Brest* to *Bourdeaux*.

The Earl of *Camden*, the new appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin and took the oaths administered on similar occasions.

Mr. *Halded* made a motion in the House of Commons relative to the arrest and imprisonment of the prophet *Richard Brothers*. The motion being seconded by no member, it consequently fell to the ground.

April 1.] An alarming riot took place at Paris, in consequence of which many of the members of the Convention were insulted. To the intrepid conduct of General *Pichegru* on this occasion, may be attributed the restoration of order in that city.

2.] *Berrere* and his accomplices were sent off from Paris to the Isle of Oleron, near Rochfort, to remain there until a vessel was got in readiness to transport them to Guiana in South America.

7.] The London Gazette contained a dispatch from Vice Admiral *Hotham*, commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, announcing that a successful engagement had taken place between his Majesty's fleet and that of the French. The *Caiira*, of 80 guns, and the *Censeur*, of 74, were taken from the enemy. Two days previous to the engagement, the *Berwick*, of 74 guns, was taken by the French, and her commander, Captain *Littlejohn*, was unfortunately killed in the action.

8.] The nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, who had, on the fifth, arrived from the continent, were solemnized in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at eight o'clock in the evening. A general illumination took place on the occasion.

16.] Several French vessels were taken and destroyed by Commodore *Warren*.

17.] The city of London presented a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. An address was also presented to the Queen on the same occasion.

18.] The London Gazette contained the extract of a letter from Rear Admiral *Colpoys*, to Mr. *Nepean*, announcing the capture of two French frigates, *La Gloire* and *La Gentille* of 44 guns each.

20.] Advice was received of the King of Prussia having concluded a peace with the French republic on the 5th inst.

21.] Mr. *Grattan* brought forward a motion in the Irish House of Commons, "that the House do on this day le'nnight, resolve itself into a committee, to inquire into the state of the nation." This motion, to which the recal of the Earl *Fitzwilliam* principally gave rise, was, after a long debate, negatived by a majority of 108.

22.] The

22.] The Princess of Wales received congratulatory addresses from both Houses of Parliament on her marriage.

The trial of *Warren Hastings* was terminated in his acquittal, after having lasted upwards of seven years. It commenced on the 12th February, 1788, and the High Court of Parliament sat during the interval of its duration, not less than 241 days.

The trial of the Reverend Mr. *Jackson*, who stood indicted for high treason, came on in the Court of King's Bench, in Dublin. Fourteen overt-acts were contained in the indictment, which were proved principally by Mr. *Cochayne*, an attorney of London. The jury gave in a verdict guilty, after the trial had lasted 17 hours.

24.] A dispatch from the commissioners with the army of the West being read in the Convention, announced that peace had been signed on the 20th by the chiefs of the Chouans, who solemnly declared that they submitted to the laws of the Republic, one and indivisible.

25.] *Victor Hugues* declared all negroes free who would fight for the French Republic in the West Indies.

27.] Lord *Grenville*, in the House of Lords, and Mr. *Pitt* in the House of Commons, delivered a message from his Majesty for settling an allowance suitable to their rank and dignity, on the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mt. *Graffan*'s bill for the repeal of all penal laws against the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was rejected by the Irish House of Parliament.

28.] The trial of Captain *Molley*, for disobedience of orders in the famous action on the 1st of June, 1794, commenced at Portsmouth.

The Stadholderate of the United States was solemnly abolished for ever, by the Assembly of Provisional Representatives, and *Vander Hopp*, the Fiscal of the Admiralty, and *Kingsbergen*, the Stadholder's Admiral, were put under arrest at Amsterdam.

29.] *Rauel*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention the ratification of the treaty of peace by the King of Prussia, on the 1st, at Berlin.

The Reverend Mr. *Jackson*, who had been convicted of high treason in Dublin, died, as was supposed, by poison. The first symptom of his malady appeared immediately after he had been brought up to receive sentence.

30.] Numerous riots happened in the course of this month, in different parts of the kingdom, in consequence of the excessive dearthness of provisions. Disturbances of a very alarming nature also existed in many counties of the kingdom of Ireland.

May 5.] The King of Prussia published a declaration to his Co-estates of the empire, relative to the treaty of peace concluded with the French republic, on the 5th of April.

16.] The Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, took fire at Spithead, and was burnt to the water edge.

4.] The Imperial minister presented to the States of the German Empire, assembled in diet at Ratisbon, a rescript of the Emperor.

A very spirited debate took place in the Irish House of Commons on the Roman Catholic bill. It was most ably supported by Mr. Gratian and Mr. O'Connor, and was opposed by Mr. Secretary Pelham, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon a division of the House, there appeared for the bill 84; for rejecting it 155.

A Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, was done at Vienna, for the farther vigorous prosecution of the war.

5.] Horrid massacres were committed at Lyons.

7.] The whole of the British infantry arrived in England from the continent.

9.] The Duke of Norfolk's motion respecting the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam from Ireland, was debated in the House of Lords, and lost by a majority of 82.

The London Gazette announced the capture of his Majesty's ship Thames, commanded by Captain James Cotes, in her passage to Gibraltar.

12.] Fouquier Tenville and his accomplices were executed at Paris.

14.] Miss Broderick assassinated Mr. Errington, at his seat, near Grays, in the county of Essex.

The trial of Captain Molloy, at Portsmouth, terminated, when the Court having heard the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and that on behalf of Captain Molloy, and having duly weighed and considered the same, were of opinion, "That the said charges have been made good against the said Captain Anthony James Pye Molloy. But having found, that, on the said 29th of May, and 1st of June, as well as on many former occasions, Captain Molloy's courage had always been unimpeachable, The Court is of opinion, that Captain Molloy, then commanding the Caesar, should be dismissed from his Majesty's said ship the Caesar, and ordered that he be accordingly forthwith dismissed." The trial lasted 16 days.

19.] Mr. Jekyll brought forward a motion in the House of Commons concerning the recall of the Earl Fitzwilliam from the government of Ireland, which excited a very spirited

debate

debate, but the House having divided on the previous question, it was carried by a majority of 139. Mr. *Jekyll's* motion was consequently rejected.

20.] A dreadful insurrection broke out at Paris, in which the Jacobins made the most violent efforts to regain their former power and ascendancy in the government of the republic. The deputy *Ferrand* being assassinated in the Convention, his head was carried through the hall stuck on a pike.

23.] The London Gazette contained the substance of a dispatch from General *David Dundas*, announcing that the Austrians had driven the French from the post of Mornbach, near Mayence.

25.] Nineteen persons were beheaded in Paris for promoting the insurrection of the 20th.

27.] Mr. *Wilberforce*, in the House of Commons, brought forward a motion concerning peace. It was opposed by Mr. *Windham* and Mr. *Pitt*, and upon a division of the house upon the order of the day, it was carried by a majority of 115. Mr. *Wilberforce's* motion was consequently rejected.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between the Dutch and the French Republic.

28.] The Prince of Orange published a long declaration, dated Hampton Court, of the motives which induced him to relinquish the government of the United States, and to quit those territories.

31.] The Revolutionary Tribunal was, by a decree of the Convention, abolished in France.

June 2.] Mr. *Barham* brought forward a motion in the House of Commons concerning the conduct of Sir *Charles Grey* and Sir *John Jervis*, in the West Indies, when the house having divided on the previous question there appeared, Ayes—67. Noes—17. Majority in favour of Sir *C. Grey* and Sir *J. Jervis*, 50.

The Court of East India Directors determined to reimburse Mr. *Hastings* the expences he incurred during his trial.

5.] A dreadful fire broke out at Copenhagen, which destroyed 1,363 houses, several churches, and many public buildings.

6.] The Irish parliament was prorogued.

8.] *Louis Capet*, son of the late unfortunate king of France, died during his imprisonment in Paris, aged 11 years.

9.] *Cambaceres*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention the important intelligence of the capture of the fortress of Luxembourg on the 7th. The garrison were to take an oath, according to the terms of the capitulation, not to serve against the republic or her.

her allies until exchanged: They were to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and to cross the river at Coblenz.

13.] *Edward Cook* and *Henry Parish*, mutineers of the Oxfordshire regiment of militia, were shot at Brighton by a delinquent platoon of the same corps.

20.] A violent insurrection broke out at Toulon, which seemed to have been concerted by the same party that raised the commotion on the same day in Paris.

21-3.] Riots of a very alarming nature broke out at Birmingham, in consequence of the dearness of provisions.

23.] *Boissy d' Anglas*, in the name of the Committee of Eleven, appointed for the purpose of making a report on the new constitution about to be established, presented the same to the Convention. The reading of it, which occupied several hours, was frequently interrupted by the loudest bursts of applause, and the Convention then ordered it to be printed and distributed among the different members, and decreed that the discussion of it should be opened on the fourth of the following month.

26.] *Charette*, commander in chief of the royalists in La Vendee, published at his camp near Belville, a manifesto, in which he stated his reasons, at considerable length, for infringing the treaty he had lately concluded with the Convention.

The bills for the regulation of the establishment of the Prince of Wales, and for providing dower for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, together with other public and private bills, received the royal assent by commission.

27.] The King having come down in his usual state to the House of Peers, in order to prorogue the parliament, took the opportunity, on that occasion, of congratulating the country on the brilliant victory obtained by Lord Bridport.

Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the capture of two French ships of war by Admiral *Murray's* Squadron on the American station.

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from the Hon. Vice Admiral *Cornwallis*, announcing the capture of eight merchantmen near Belleisle, on the coast of France, on the 7th.

The London Gazette extraordinary, published on the same day, announced the important intelligence of the capture of three French ships of the line by Lord Bridport, near l'Orient.

Dispatches received from General Sir *John Vaughan*, published also in the London Gazette, announced violent insurrections having happened in the islands of *Granada* and *St. Vincent's*, in the West Indies.

30.] M. *De* *la* *Grange*

13. J. M. De Puisaye, commander in chief of the Catholic Royal army of Brittany, published a proclamation at Carnac, inviting all Frenchmen to rally round the standard of their lawful King, Louis XVIII.

Citizen Verniac, who was sent by the French Republic to reside at Constantinople for the purpose of cementing still stronger the amity and friendship between the two States, delivered an interesting speech upon his gaining admittance to the grand Vizier, to which the latter returned an answer replete with the strongest assurances of friendship.

14. July 1.] About this time two interesting letters appeared in the English prints, the one written by *Monsieur*, regent of France, and dated Verona, 1st of February, 1795, to M. Charette, general in chief of the Vendean army, and the other from Charette in answer to the former.

15. J. An account was received of the resolution announced by the Committee of Public Safety on the 30th June, that the Convention were ready to exchange the daughter of Louis XVI. for the commissioner and ministers whom the emperor had in prison.

Spain recognized the constitution of Holland.

General O'Hara arrived from France after having been exchanged.

The French made good their landing on the north side of St. Vincent's, and carried the post after a most obstinate action and dreadful carnage.

16. J. Accounts were received of the sailing of the Russian auxiliary squadron from Cronstadt, on the 24th of June.

Alarming riots took place in St. George's Fields, and other parts of London, in consequence of the infamous practice of crimping. Several houses were demolished by the irritated populace.

Miss Bruderer was acquitted of the murder of Mr. Errington, on the supposition of her being insane when she committed the fact.

17. J. The royalist chief of La Vendee addressed a letter to his Britannic Majesty, expressive of gratitude for that succour which he had so generously contributed to them, fighting for their King and their religion, and also of their hopes in the continuance of that succour.

18. J. Mr. Yorke, alias Redhead, was convicted at York, on a charge of sedition.

19. J. The London Gazette contained the following melancholy account of the Quiberon expedition. The peninsula of Quiberon, with Fort Penthièvre, which had been taken possession of by the French regiments in the pay of Great Britain,

Britain, on the 3d of the month, was surprized by the enemy, on the night of the 2d. It appears that, owing to the defection and treacherous conduct of some private soldiers belonging to some of the regiments above-mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get possession of the fort before any effectual disposition of resistance could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of about 900, together with near 1500 royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed." — The reader, by comparing this statement with that of the French, will see how far either is deserving of credit. The account of the French commissary *Foucault*, and that of General *Lamoine* to General *Huché*, certainly presents a much more distressful picture of the emigrants in this unfortunate expedition.

Some time in this month a proclamation was issued by *Louis XVIII.* to the people of France, wherein the views of that prince, as to his future government of that country, were completely developed. It held forth, on the restoration of monarchy, neither amnesty for the past, nor a mitigation of those grievances under which the people laboured in the time of the old monarchy.

1. *August 1.]* The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the entire evacuation of the island of St. Lucia, by the British troops.

4. *]* The London Gazette contained the substance of letters from the officers commanding in the West Indies and Mediterranean, announcing the capture of two French frigates by the Vanguard, in the former place, and also of the French frigate *La Minerve*, by his Majesty's ship *Dido*, in the latter. The King of Spain ratified at Ildephonso, the treaty of peace between that country and the French Republic. It was proclaimed at Madrid, on the 9th of the same month.

5. *]* The gallant Count *Sambreuil*, and 187 French emigrant officers taken at Quiberon, were shot at Vannes, as traitors to their country.

7. *]* Sir *Gibert Elliot*, viceroy of Corsica, published a proclamation in that kingdom against the insurrection that then prevailed among the inhabitants. He reminded them of the generous effusion of British blood in their defence, and exhorted them against any divisions among themselves, as such would infallibly expose them to the utmost danger.

10. *The Russian auxiliary Squadron anchored in the Downs.*

8. *]* The London Gazette contained the substance of a letter from Admiral *Hotham*, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships

ships in the Mediterranean, announcing an action having taken place in that quarter, between the fleet under his command and that of the French. The latter lost the Alcide, of 74 guns, which, immediately after its capture, blew up, whereby 400 men perished.

The deputy *Lequino*, was, by a decree of the Convention, put under arrest, for having at Rochfort organized a system of terror, oppression, and tyranny. The accusation brought against him consisted of six articles, the principal of which was his having converted the scaffold of the guillotine into a tribune for haranguing the people; of having forced young persons to come forward and trample on the gore of their butchered relations; and of having assassinated with his own hand a prisoner amidst his companions.—Many denunciations of other deputies took place on this and the following day.

#### WEST INDIES.

Under this date may be introduced the French official account of their affairs in the West Indies. It came from the Commissioners, *Victor Hugues* and *Le Bas*, delegated by the National Convention to the Windward Islands, and was in substance as follows:

After having asserted that all the operations of the French armies, none were more meritorious than the expedition to the Windward Islands, the Commissioners represented their magazines and coffers, in consequence of it, to be well filled; that they had an army well paid, and to whom nothing was due; thirty-eight vessels armed on their account; whole islands subjugated, (Guadalupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Martin, St. Eustatius and Dominica), emigrants' property estimated at upwards of eighty millions of livres in the island of Guadalupe alone; colonial commodities in abundance; upwards of an hundred and fifty vessels taken from the English, almost all of them sunk or burned, the English squadron preventing their being brought into our ports; the abolition of slavery in our colonies; the entire destruction of those of the English, which must be the necessary consequence of their abolition.—In the letter of the above Commissioners to the Committee of Public Safety, they entered into a minute detail of the different transactions of the expedition, and to form a proper estimate of the truth, the reader may compare them with the accounts of the same, published at different times in the London Gazette.

11.] Several French deputies were by a decree of the convention ordered to be arrested.

12.] The

12.] The National Convention decreed the free navigation of the Scheldt.

13.] A terrible thunder-storm arose, attended by flashes of lightning, more frequent and vivid than were almost ever remembered. Numerous accounts of injuries sustained from it were received from different parts of the country.

16.] Accounts were received from the West Indies, that on the 14th June a dreadful fire broke out at Montego Bay, which destroyed 110 houses, and an immense quantity of property.

18.] *Baudin*, in the name of the Committee of Eleven, made a long report to the Convention, on the constitution about to be offered to the French people.

19.] *The Abbe Sieyes* made a proposition in the National Convention for the establishment of a constitutional jury, which was rejected.

The same member announced that the Committee of Public Safety had received a letter from citizen *Bartelemy*, the ambassador of the republic in Switzerland, stating, that the Chevalier *D'Yriate*, minister plenipotentiary of the King of Spain, had received his Catholic Majesty's ratification of the treaty of peace with the French republic.

22.] *Du Berlier*, in the name of the Committee of Public and General Safety and Legislation, presented to the Convention the copy of a proclamation addressed to the people of France, upon the completion of the constitution. It was ordered to be printed, and sent to the departments, armies, and primary assemblies.

28.] Count *D'Artois* sailed from Portsmouth for the coast of Britanny, on board Rear Admiral *Harvey*'s fleet.

29.] The Earl of *Mordaunt* resigned the command of the army which he had assembled in the environs of Southampton.

31.] The Emperor of Germany consented to the exchange of the French deputies for the daughter of *Louis XVI*.

*Lawrence O'Connor* and *Michael Griffin*, two of the insurgents styled *Defenders*, were found guilty of high treason at Naas, in Ireland. The former was executed on the 7th of the following month.

September 1.] *Boissy D'Anglas*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the convention, that on the 28th August, a peace and alliance had been concluded between the Langgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the French republic.

Intelligence was received of the capture of the Dutch frigate *Alliance*, by his Majesty's ship *Stag*, off the Dutch coast,

6.] The

6.] The people of France met in primary assemblies for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the new constitution.

The acceptance of the new constitution by the French armies of the Western and the Eastern Pyrenees, was announced in the Convention.

10.] *Cambacérès*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced the crossing of the Rhine by a division of the Sambre and Meuse army, on the 6th, near Dusseldorf, which town was taken by assault, and the whole of the Duchy of Berg. A large quantity of artillery and ammunition fell into the hands of the French.

The acceptance of the new constitution, and the decrees for the re-election of two-thirds of the Convention, was announced in that body at this time from many parts of the republic. Some of the sections of Paris, however, espoused the measure with great violence and obstinacy.

11.] An attempt was made to assassinate the Duke Regent of Sweden.

12.] An alarming mutiny broke out at Cork among some of the troops which were quartered in that city.

15.] An extract of a letter from Lieutenant *Pearce*, of the marines, published in the London Gazette, announced the final adjustment of the dispute between the Spanish and British governments concerning Nootka Sound.

17.] The church of St. Paul's Covent Garden, so remarkable for the elegance of its architecture, was entirely destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the cupola, owing to the carelessness of some workmen employed in it.

19.] The London Gazette contained a proclamation of the King of Great Britain, granting general reprisals against all ships, goods, and subjects of the United Provinces.

20.] Manheim, the capital city of the electorate of Bavaria, surrendered to the French troops under the command of General *Pichegru*.

22.] The National Convention declared the acceptance of the new constitution by the people.

25.] The Austrians under the command of General *Wurmser*, defeated the French near Manheim.

29.] Several successes, obtained by the French army in Italy, were officially announced in the National Convention.

Peace was proclaimed at Hanover, between the Elector and the French Republic.

30.] The National Convention formally decreed the incorporation of Belgium with the Republic of France.

October 6.] A dreadful insurrection broke out at Paris, in consequence of the acceptance of the constitution. It lasted several

several days, but the conventional troops at length overpowered the insurgents. Great numbers were killed on both sides, and many of the conspirators were afterwards tried and executed.

7.] The Censeur, of 74 guns, and the greater part of the homeward bound Mediterranean fleet were captured by a French squadron off Cape St. Vincent's.

9.] A gold mine was discovered in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland.

13.] The French army, under the command of General Jourdan, was forced to fall back from Mentz, and in its retreat towards the Rhine, experienced several defeats.

26.] A numerous meeting of the London Corresponding Society took place at *Copenhagen House*, in the vicinity of the metropolis, for the purpose of adopting a remonstrance to his Majesty against the continuation of the war.

28.] The new legislature of France, agreeably to the principles of the new constitution, was organized.

29.] The British parliament met for the dispatch of business. The King, who went in his usual state to open it, was grossly insulted, and his person endangered, both on his way to and from the House of Lords.

The treaty of commerce with America was regularly exchanged.

31.] Advice was received of the capture of Simon's Bay, by Vice Admiral Elphinstone, &c. and of the detention of five ships found in the harbour.

*November 1.*] The Executive Directory of France was installed at the little Luxembourg, in Paris.

The following curious picture of the operations of the late National Convention of France, published and signed by *Real*, may not be deemed unworthy the perusal of the reader.

"The Convention has terminated its fittings. Where is the Tacitus who shall write the history of its glorious actions and abominable excesses? Obscure men, sent to devise laws, have, during a dictatorship of three years, displayed an energy, a greatness, and a ferocity which no longer allow us to envy either the virtues of ancient Rome, or the wild atrocities of the first Cæsars. Physicians, lawyers, and attorneys' clerks, became suddenly profound legislators, and warriors full of boldness. They have overturned all Europe, and changed its system.

"With a daring hand they have signed the death-warrant of the successor of an hundred kings, and in one day broken the sceptre for which an existence of fourteen centuries had procured a religious and fanatical veneration. On that day they threw

threw down the gauntlet before astonished Europe, and William the Conqueror, when he burnt his fleet, did not place himself with more audaciousness between victory and death. Without money, without credit, without arms, artillery, saltpetre, and armies, betrayed by *Dumourier*, Valenciennes being taken by the Austrians, Toulon in the hands of the English, and the King of Prussia under the walls of Landau, and a country of 90 leagues extent devoured by 150,000 Vendean ; they published a decree, and on a sudden all France became a vast manufactory of arms and saltpetre ; 1,400,000 men sprung up already armed ; the King of Prussia was defeated near Landau, the Austrians repulsed near Maubeuge ; the English routed near Hondschoote ; the Vendean annihilated at Lavenay, and the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the walls of Toulon.

" Their folly disconcerted the wisdom of ancient politics ; songs and the charging step defeated the celebrated tactics of the Germans ; generals just left the ranks ; obscure generals, who but a few months before were simple serjeants, conceived and executed the plan of the campaign of 1795, which will always remain the admiration of all military men, and defeated the most celebrated generals, the pupils and companions of the great *FREDERICK*. Holland was conquered in January by the unexperienced troops, and what *Louis XIV.* in the zenith of his glory, did not dare to conceive, the French, by founding a republic, have carried into effect, and planted the tri-coloured standard on the banks of the Rhine.

" It is amidst this long tempest, amidst proscriptions and scaffolds, this dreadful Convention has opened the road to glory ; after having desolated the world, it has exhausted against itself its devouring energy.

" Two parties, by turns victorious and vanquished, have been sent to the scaffold by a third, which, embracing always the cause of the strongest, preserved itself by sometimes striking against the *Mountain*, sometimes against the *Plain*.

" Voracious men ! your pernicious versatility has produced all the evils which have devastated France ; your wickedness, which you call wisdom, has overflowed my native land with blood, and posterity will ask with wonder what was the political opinion of those who condemned *Danton*, *Briissot*, *Lacroix*, and *Ducos* ; who adored with *Roberespierre* and *Lanjunaïs*, *Billaud de Varennes*, and *Barrere*. Voracious men ! you will be despised by the present generation, and detested by posterity. Convention ! the wonders and atrocities which thy reign has produced, will be handed down to posterity, and will not be credited."

Such is the picture given by *REAL*.

7.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel *Crawford*, announcing the defeat of the French troops by the Generals *Clairfait* and *Wurmser*, on the Rhine. Numerous actions had taken place between the two armies, which terminated in favour of the Austrians, in consequence of which Manheim was closely invested by them.

17.] The West Indian convoy, consisting of upwards of 200 sail of ships, under the command of Rear Admiral *Christian*, were driven back to port in a severe gale of wind, and five of the transports, with troops on board, were lost.

20.] Advice of the insurrection in St. Vincent's having been quelled was received, and also of the capture of the *Superbe* French frigate by the Vanguard, of 74 guns.

24.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches from Admiral *Elphinstone* and General *Clarke*, commanders of the British naval and military forces at the Cape of Good Hope, announcing the important capture of that colony from the Dutch.

December 2.] *James*, one of those insurgents styled defenders in Ireland, was convicted of high treason in Dublin, after a trial of eleven hours.

3.] *M. Carletti*, the Tuscan Ambassador, was, by the executive directory of France, commanded to leave that country, in consequence, it was said, of his interference with the intended departure of the Princeps Royal of France, to Switzerland, there to be exchanged for the national deputies betrayed by *Damourier* to the Austrians.

7.] Mr. *Pitt* opened the budget in the House of Commons, when it appeared that the loan was to consist of eighteen millions sterling; and that the total produce of the new taxes, according to the ways and means proposed, would amount to 1,123,000l.

8.] The President of the United States of America met both the Houses of Legislature. In his speech on that occasion, General *Washington* drew the following picture of the belligerent powers:

" Many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous, in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsions and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry

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9.] Rear Admiral *Christian's* fleet put to sea a second time.

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16.] *John Frayne*, indicted for defrauding his creditors in a case of bankruptcy, was tried in Dublin, and found guilty. — The Court afterwards arrested the judgment in this case on a point of law.

19.] Advice was received of the French having refused to consent to a cessation of hostilities with the Germanic empire, which had been applied for by the Emperor, through the medium of the Court of Denmark, for the purpose of entering into a negociation for peace.

22.] *Weldon*, a private soldier in the service of his Majesty the king of Great Britain, &c. was found guilty of high treason in Dublin. *Leary*, and others indicted for the same crime, were acquitted.

22.] A Paris paper of this date contained the following article :

" *Charlotte Antoinette*, the daughter of *Louis XVI.* departed on Saturday last at four o'clock in the morning for Basle, accompanied by *Madame de Soucy*, daughter of *Madame de Mackau*, wet nurse to *Louis XVI.* by *Monsieur Huck*, her ancient valet de-chambre, a captain of cavalry, one of the keepers of the temple, and one *Carran*, a footman. The preparations for her departure were made with all the secrecy that prudente required. The minister of the interior went to the temple to take *Charlotte Antoinette* from thence, he conducted her to his own hotel, where a voiture was in readiness, she was supplied with every thing necessary to her wants, and even with every luxury of her taste; the amount of the clothes which she has taken with her, are said to amount to several millions in value."

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"Abuses," said they, "shall be extirpated; the most rigid reform shall be made in every part of the administration, the Constitution shall be maintained with firmness; the emigrants shall be pursued without ceasing; anarchy shall be crushed, and all faction shall be destroyed with equal vigor."

28.] The dreadful proscriptions and horrid cruelties exercised at this time against the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the county of Armagh, in Ireland, caused a numerous meeting of the magistrates of that county, at the special instance of Lord Gosford, where the following resolutions were passed:

1st. That it appears to this meeting, that the county of Armagh, is at this moment in a state of uncommon disorder; that the Roman Catholic inhabitants are grievously oppressed by lawless persons unknown, who attack and plunder their houses by night, and threaten them with instant destruction, unless they immediately abandon their lands and habitations.

2d. That a committee of magistrates be appointed to sit on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the Chapter-room, in the town of Armagh, to receive information respecting all persons, of whatever description, who disturb the peace of this county.

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30.] *Oliver Corbally*, of the county of Dublin, was put on his trial for high treason. The Attorney General observed, that the principal witness for the crown had absconded, and the prosecution could not therefore be carried on with effect. The prisoner was acquitted for want of prosecution, and discharged from the dock.

On this day *James Weldon*, convicted of high treason, received sentence of death. His execution was fixed for the 2d of March.

JANUARY 1, 1796.

The British troops engaged in the fruitless expedition to the coast of France, returned to Portsmouth.

2.] The London Gazette contained an account of the capture on the 10th and 11th of October last, of four of the enemy's vessels in the West-Indies, viz. two Conventional corvettes, by his Majesty's ship Mermaid, Captain *Warre*; one called the Brutus, of 10 guns; the other the Republican, mounting 18 guns, with 250 or 260 men on board at the commencement of the action, which lasted half an hour, with the loss of one man killed, and three wounded in the Mermaid, and 20 killed of the enemy.

Letters were also received from Rear Admiral *W. Parker*, stating the capture of two French privateers by his Majesty's ship Hannibal, on the Jamaica station.

This Gazette also contained an account of the important post of Gouvave, or Charlotte town, in the Island of Grenada, having been taken by the enemy on the night of the 15th of October last.

Rear Admiral *Harvey* arrived with his squadron at Spithead from Quiberon.

Advices were received of considerable successes having been gained over the Maroons, in the Island of Jamacia, by General *Walpole*.

3.] Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the loss of the Amethyst frigate, of 38 guns, Captain *Affleck*, in a gale of wind, off the Orkneys.—Also of the capture of the French ships Victoire, of 16 guns; Egalité, of 10; and three others of less force, at different times, by the Scorpion sloop of war, on the Jamaica station.

Advice was received that 50 soldiers belonging to the Somerset and Suffolk Fencibles, had been suffocated on their passage from Guernsey to Cowes, on board the ships John and Elizabeth.

4.] The

4.] The Paris papers announced that the French army under the command of General Marceau, had defeated the Austrians under the Generals Kray and Nauendorf. The re-capture of Kreutznach was the consequence of the victory.

5.] The Executive Directory of France announced to the Legislative Body the capture of 23 vessels by a French privateer.

5.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches from Colonel Stuart, announcing the important intelligence of the capture of the Dutch settlements of Trincomale and fort Oostenburg, in the East-Indies, on the 26th and 31st of August, 1795, by his Majesty's military and naval forces, under the command of Colonel Stuart, and Rear Admiral Rainier.

On the first of August, the ships and troops arrived on the coast of Ceylon. The intervening period between the 1st and 18th of August, was employed in preparations for a siege and in communications between the Commandants of the Forts of Trincomale and Oostenburg, and the British Commanders. On the 18th of August the British troops broke ground; on the 23d the batteries were opened, and on the 26th a practicable breach was effected. The garrison then surrendered by capitulation.

The capture of Fort Oostenburg followed the surrender of Trincomale.

#### *Terms of capitulation for Trincomale.*

The garrison, in consideration of the defence they have made, will be allowed to march out of the fort with the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, to the glacis, where they will ground their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners of war; the officers keeping their swords. Private property will be secured to them; but all public property, guns, stores, and provisions of every kind, must be delivered up, in their present condition, to the officers appointed by the British commanders to receive them.

The garrison to march out, and the British troops to be put in possession of the fort, in one hour after this capitulation is signed; and two officers of the garrison, of the rank of Captain, to be delivered immediately as hostages for the performance of this agreement.

His Royal Highness Monsieur Compte d'Artois, &c. landed at Leith from on board his Majesty's frigate Jason. On the frigate's coming to anchor in the Roads, he was saluted with twenty-one guns from Leith battery, and with the like number on his landing at Leith, where he was received from the boat by Lord Adam Gordon, and a part of his suite,

suite, and conducted in his Lordship's carriage to an apartment in Holyrood-house, fitted for his reception; as he entered the palace, his Royal Highness was saluted with twenty-one guns from Edinburgh Castle. The noblemen in his Royal Highness's suite followed in carriages provided for that purpose, and were conducted from the outer gate of the palace, by the Commander in Chief, to their apartments.

7.] A supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary contained the substance of dispatches from Rear Admiral *Raimier*, announcing the naval operations which accompanied the siege and surrender of Trincomalee and fort Oostenburg, in the East Indies. The Diomede frigate was lost in this expedition.

This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince, at Carlton House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of his Majesty's Council, his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Right Honourable Lord Thurlow, and the Ladies of her Royal Highness's Bedchamber, were present.

This event was immediately made known by the firing of the Tower Guns, and other demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster.

8.] The Executive Directory issued an order commanding the fine hymn des *Marseillais*, *Ca Ira*, and other Republican airis, to be played every night at the places of public amusement.

This trifling circumstance produced some discord in the city, and the military were called in to restore harmony.

9.] Intelligence was received of an armistice being agreed upon between the two hostile armies on the Rhine, after some very desperate fighting.

The Executive Directory of France, in a letter to the Minister of War on this subject, dated the 2d instant, said, "Notwithstanding the exaggerated reports of the success of the Austrian armies which occupy a part of the Palatinate, they have been compelled, by the firm posture of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, the Rhine and the Moselle, to desire an Armistice. The wish of the French Generals to give some repose to the armies of the Republic, has induced them to accept of this proposition." — From this article it appears, that the Austrians had been successful, but that their successes were exaggerated.

This

This event afforded the French Government an opportunity of making the following declaration, published at this time, probably intended as a reply to the King's late message to both Houses of the British Parliament.

"The Directory does not fear to announce to the whole of Europe, that their most ardent desire is to prepare a peace, the foundations of which shall rest not on extravagant claims, not on pretensions destructive of the safety of other powers; but on the interest of those powers well understood, on the interest of the French Republic and her allies; such a peace, in fine, as will be worthy of the sacrifices which France has made, to insure her independence."

"France is ready to enter into becoming terms of pacification; but she is also prepared to combat those enemies who wish to prolong a disastrous war. Already has their obstinacy redoubled our means of conquest. The young men in requisition are even now hastening to join our victorious bands. Our armies are re-organized, and the condition of our officers and soldiers will be shortly improved. Every thing predicts to the Republic, that its sufferings will shortly have an end; and that the establishment of the Constitution will be either the signal of new victories, or the pledge of a durable and permanent peace."

The following article of intelligence, dated Madrid, November 27, 1795, and which appeared at this time in the Paris papers, serves to show the present disposition of the Court of Spain towards that of Great Britain.

"The King gives fresh proofs of satisfaction for the peace with France. The Duke of Alcudia, named the Prince of Peace, has been appointed Prime Minister, and he is to be immediately installed into that eminent situation. His nearest relations have received important appointments. The Court, on the information that the English have sent considerable reinforcements to Gibraltar, have ordered a numerous body of troops to be sent to the camp at St. Roch. It is well known that 14,000 men have already encamped in these famous lines. We cannot account for some extraordinary movements which are now taking place: but it is certain that this metropolis assume the appearance of a *dépôt* of arms. We have here already 8000 regular troops, horse and foot, besides 6000 quartered in the neighbouring villages. We expect daily the Royal Carabiniers, and the Carabiniers of State; and in the whole we reckon an army of 20,000 men. Carriages full of Frenchmen are daily arriving hither, the greater part of whom are immediately conducted to Cadiz, where they are put into cantonments."

Intelli-

Intelligence was received, that the French army in Italy had gained very important advantages over the Austro-Sardinian forces in that quarter.

The Marquis *del Campo* received advice in London, that his Catholic Majesty had appointed him ambassador to the French Republic.

10.] Numerous outrages were committed at this time by the Defenders in Ireland.

11.] General *Clairfait* received a rich gold-hilted sword, richly set with brilliants, as a present from his Britannic Majesty.

13.] Intelligence was received of a very extraordinary deluge having happened in the month of November, 1795, in the island of Barbadoes. So tremendous were the rain and lightning, that it seemed as if the Heavens had burst, and were pouring down their waters to overwhelm the inhabitants; the rain fell in one continued torrent twenty-four hours. The River Gully ran higher than ever was known, and meeting with a flowing and spring tide, the water, after breaking down two bridges, flowed over the town, and was in many streets and houses five feet high. The inhabitants escaped to other parts of the town, some wading through the water, some swimming, and others on horseback; the horses too being obliged to swim.

This broke up all the roads in the country, and did much damage to several plantations. Some, for miles together, were under water; the negroes houses, and other small ones, were entirely covered, and rendered uninhabitable.

The following are the particulars of the exchange of the French deputies and the daughter of *Louis XVI.* near Basle, from (*Courrier du Corps Legislatif et de la Guerre*, of the 8th of January.)

The exchange of the French deputies, and other prisoners who accompanied them, with the daughter of *Louis the Sixteenth*, took place in the night of the 26th of December.

The young Princess was at Huninguen on the evening of the 25th. The French prisoners, who were at Fribourg, arrived on the 26th, about five o'clock, at a village on the right bank of the Rhine. They were accompanied by Austrian commissioners and officers, who in concert with *Baker*, the Secretary of the embassy, gave them up, on their word of honor, to Citizen *Le Grand*, Councillor of State of the Republic of Basle; *Camus*, Representative of the People, pledged his word of honour for himself and his colleagues. The Council of State of the Republic of Basle, displayed a becoming dignity on this occasion.

Then

Then *Baker*, the Secretary of the embassy, with a guard of Austrians, proceeded to convey *Maria Theresa Charlotte* to a country house, within musquet shot of the city of Basle, on the road to Huningen, and gave her up to the Prince de *Gavres*.

A detachment of infantry, and another of dragoons, of the Republic of Basle, had been called out with a view to preserve order. The Austrian carriages only passed through the city. At the moment that the Princess got into her carriage, the French deputies found themselves liberated, and after a collation at the Bailiwick of Riechen, they proceeded to spend the evening at the inn at Basle. Next day they dined with the ambassador *Barthelemy*. They spoke highly in praise of the great body of the Austrians, but severely reprobated the conduct of the ministers and generals. It is only from the moment that they reached the Canton of Basle, that they received any intimation of the transactions which had taken place since the period of their arrest.

*Le Sentinel* and *Le Batave* stated, that the daughter of *Louis* the Sixteenth, when she had arrived at the place of exchange, refused to retain the things which she had carried along with her, saying, "That she wished to have nothing from the bounty of that nation, that she forgave the French all the evils which they had occasioned to her, but that she was very well pleased to have got out of their hands."

14.] Intelligence received at this time announced that the Chief of Brigade, *Dubois*, commanding at Chalons, had arrested, in the Commune of Bau, *Lescouet*, second in command of the army of *Charette*; *Gadian* and *Lepinai*, members of his council; *Dubois* and *Thoureau*, generals of division in his army, and thirty Vendean cavaliers.

16.] The London Gazette contained an extract of a dispatch received from Lieutenant Colonel *Craufurd*, dated Kreutzenach, the 21st of December, announcing that from the 15th to the present date, several unimportant actions had taken place between the advanced corps of the two armies, and that the Austrian light troops had, at different times, scoured the country from Birkenfeldt to Treves. This Gazette further stated, that General *Picbegru* had made several attempts to oblige the Austrians to abandon the post of Kaiserslautern, and on the 20th instant he attacked it with very superior numbers; but, after an action of several hours, he was completely repulsed, with the loss of near two thousand men and several cannon. The Austrians had, on this occasion, twenty-nine officers, and between six and seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

The

The enemy sometimes made demonstrations from Dusseldorf, but the Austrian corps stationed on the Sieg rivulet kept them completely in check on that side.

Part of Marshal Wurmser's army and the Prince of Cende's corps defended the right bank of the Rhine from Philipsbourg to Basle.

A very interesting report made by Camus, on the treachery of Dumourier—the arrest of the four deputies, and the minister at war Bourdonville—their subsequent treatment, &c. was presented by Lemarque, to the Legislative Body of France.

17.] Intelligence was received by the British Ministry, that the Brigands had committed very atrocious outrages in the island of St. Vincent, and that they had also defeated a part of the British forces.

18.] This day being appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, there was a very splendid and numerous appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment their Majesties upon the occasion. The guns at the Tower were fired at one o'clock. There was a ball at Court in the evening, and illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster.

19.] About this time, the people styling themselves Orange Boys, in the north of Ireland, committed several depredations and atrocious acts of violence against the Roman Catholic inhabitants.

21.] Intelligence was received of the loss of two French ships of war in the bay of Cadiz.

The anniversary of the last King of the French was celebrated. The procession was to the *Champ de Mars*, where a monument in the honour of the fourteen armies had been erected near the altar of the country. The Directory and all the public functionaries took the oath of fidelity to the Republic, and of hatred to Royalty. The army in the environs of Paris assisted at the ceremony. Early in the morning the cannon gave notice to the citizens of the time of assembling. The day passed with great tranquillity.

23.] A powder-mill at Hanmer, near Hounslow, was blown up with a dreadful explosion, and four of the workmen perished; a barge on the mill-river, containing 30 barrels of powder, was also blown up.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Whig Club, held at the Shakespeare Tavern, the Right Hon. C. J. Fox in the chair, a spirited declaration respecting the two obnoxious bills, one for the suppression of seditious meetings, and

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the other for the better preservation of his Majesty's person and government, was adopted, and ordered to be published.

25.] The Dutton East-Indiaman was lost at Plymouth, together with several of her crew.

26.] The London Gazette stated, that by advices received from the Austrian army on the Rhine, dated December 30, it appeared that a suspension of arms had been agreed upon between the French Generals in that quarter, with liberty to either party to put an end to it, on giving ten days notice.

28.] The Triton East-Indiaman was taken by a French privateer, and the Captain and several of the crew were treacherously killed by the enemy.

This day his Excellency Earl Camden went in state to the House of Peers in Ireland, and opened the session with a speech from the throne. After having congratulated both Houses of Parliament on the brilliant successes of the Austrians on the Rhine, the important captures of Trincomalee and the Cape of Good Hope by his Majesty's forces, and the happy delivery of the Prince of Wales of a princess, he then said, that it was with regret he felt himself obliged to advert to those secret and treasonable associations, the dangerous extent and malignity of which had in some degree been disclosed on several trials, and to the disturbances which had taken place in several parts of the kingdom. It remained therefore for prudence and wisdom to devise such measures as (together with a continuation of those exertions and the additional powers which, by the advice of the Privy Council, he thought it necessary to establish in different counties) might prevent the return of similar excesses, and restore a proper reverence for the laws of the country.

29.] William Stone, indicted for high treason, was acquitted, after a trial of two days in the King's Bench.

Rear Admiral Christian, with the West India convoy, returned to Portsmouth. These ships, which, after unexampled perseverance, and having experienced all the effects of violent and incessant gales of wind for the space of seven weeks, were almost every one unfit for sea any longer, bore up for the channel on Sunday the 24th, whereby they arrived at the back of the Isle of Wight on the 28th, and at Spithead on this day. The original amount of the fleet when it sailed from Portsmouth, amounted to 220 sail, the ships that returned did not exceed 50, including the men of war.

Ramel presented to the Council of Five Hundred, a report on the finances of France, in consequence of which, the Council determined that the forms and plates for the fabri-

cation of *assignats*, should be destroyed on the 19th of February.

31.] The French Princess *Maria Theresa*, daughter of *Louis XVI.* arrived at Vienna. She was conducted by the Prince *de Gavres* to the apartments prepared for her in the palace, and there received by the Imperial Family. Her French attendants were the same who left Paris with her; but these, instead of being appointed about her person, and lodged in the palace, were conducted to the inn called Three Hatchets, in the Scotch Square. Madame *de Souci*, one of her attendants, entered the Presence Chamber with the Princess; but, at the moment that she was about to present herself to the Emperor, she was prevented by the Premier Grand Master of the Court, the Prince *de Stahremberg*, who seized her by the arm, said, "Madam, retire, this is not your place." Madame *de Souci* was not afterwards permitted to see the Princess, nor any of the emigrants at Vienna. The French Princess remained equally inaccessible to all of them.

February 1.] Intelligence was received that the French troops had taken possession of the whole island of Grenada, in the West Indies, except the town of St. George, and the important post of Richmond Hill.

Their Majesties were grossly insulted, on their way from Drury-lane Theatre to Buckingham House, by a banditti of russians. One of these misguided men, in Covent Garden, opposite Southampton-street, threw a stone, brick, or some other hard substance, which struck, with great violence, one of his Majesty's servants standing behind the carriage; and as the carriage was passing along Pall-Mall, a second stone was thrown by one of the russians, which broke one of the glasses, and fell into the lap of Lady *Harrington*, on that night Lady in waiting.

2.] Advice was received that the Executive Directory of France had published a declaration, expressive of their determination to continue the war.

The total defeat of the rebel General *Charette*, on the 28th of December, near Roche-sur-Yon, was announced in all the public prints in Paris.

3.] Official intelligence was received at the Admiralty, of the capture of a French ship of war in the West Indies, by the Pelican sloop of war, Captain *Searle*.

4.] The Paris papers stated officially, that the Republican troops in Italy had made themselves masters of the Sardinian entrenchments in the valley of Aorta, and taken a considerable number of troops, with an immense quantity of ammunition.

5.] Ge-

5.] Government received advice of the opening of the Corsican Parliament; of the people having refused to pay the imposts levied upon them; and that they had massacred several of the English inhabitants.

8.] Mr. Manning, in the House of Commons, brought up a petition, signed by many merchants of the city of London and its environs, setting forth the great advantages that would accrue to the city of London from the formation of new wet docks in the river Thames, and praying that that honourable House would introduce a bill for that purpose.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the consideration of a Committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the House.

11.] Mr. Maurice Robinson made a motion in the House of Commons, respecting loans, foreign and domestic. He contended, that all loans were the most dangerous engines of corruption, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to exclude any contractor, commissioner, or subscriber to a loan, from a seat in the House of Commons of Great Britain. After Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox had delivered their sentiments on the subject, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 51.

Government received intelligence that the Brigands continued their ravages in the island of Grenada.

The French newspaper, entitled *L'Eclair*, was forged in London for a stock-jobbing purpose. It announced that a preliminary convention for peace between France and the Emperor had been signed at Basle.—An action was afterwards brought by the proprietors of the *Telegraph* against the proprietors of the *Morning Post*, for imposing the above paper on them for publication, knowing it to be forged.—The cause was tried in the King's Bench, and a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiffs.

15.] Mr. Grey, in the House of Commons, made the following motion for entering into a pacific negociation for peace:—“That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to state to his Majesty the desire of this House, that his Majesty may be pleased to take such steps as to his Royal wisdom shall appear most proper, for communicating directly to the Executive Government of the French Republic his Majesty's readiness to meet any disposition to negociation on the part of that Government, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect.” Upon a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 339.

17.] In-

17.] Intelligence was received in London of the people of Holland having proceeded to elect deputies to represent them in a National Convention.

18.] Mr. Wilberforce made a motion in the House of Commons for the abolition of the Slave Trade. The supporters of the abolition were Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Serjeant Adair, and Mr. Fox; of its continuation, Sir William Young, Mr. Dent, Mr. Dundas, General Smith, and Mr. Barham. The motion was carried by a majority of 26 votes.

Advice was received of an alarming insurrection having taken place in the island of Sardinia, the object of which was to effect a change of ministers.

Intelligence arrived at the Admiralty of a convoy from the city of Cork to the West Indies having been separated in a gale of wind.

19.] Intelligence was received that the Maroons in the Island of Jamaica had made an offer of submission to the British general.

Captain Snell, of the guards, in consequence, it was said, of having lost a large sum of money at a gaming table, shot himself in Kensington-gardens.

The Assembly of the Lords of the States General of the United Provinces, published the following proclamation on the subject of assembling a National Convention.

*Equality, Liberty, Fraternity.*

The States General of the United Provinces to all those who may see or hear these presents, health and fraternity; Be it known that, in compliance with the wish and desire of the Batavian People, and the approbation of the respective confederates, we have passed an act, according to which a General National assembly of the administration of Federal Affairs, as well as to form the plan of a Constitution for all the Republic, to be submitted to the approbation or refusal of the Batavian nation, should be convoked and put in activity; that this important work, of so great an interest for our country, has been conducted actually, under the divine benediction, by the choice of the citizens having the right of suffrage in all the Republic, to the point that the members who will compose this General National Assembly, and who will represent together all the Batavian People, have been effectively elected or will be elected, are ready to begin their labours; in consequence whereof, We intreat and charge the elected members, forasmuch as they are not yet arrived here, at the Hague, to repair there immediately, in order to assemble on Tuesday the 1st of March next, at the place

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place destined, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, that they may be enabled, by a commission to be named by us, conformably to the act passed, to open their Assembly: that thus on the point of terminating their proceedings, at the moment when this Assembly shall be constituted, we have thought it our duty solemnly to inform, by our present proclamation, our fellow-citizens thereof, and to testify, in the first place, our gratitude to the Supreme Being that in the midst of all the difficulties which have weighed down this Republic since the Revolution of the month of January, 1795, and which have menaced even the total loss of its liberty and of its independence, we behold at last the desired issue of our continual cares, that our political liberty and independence have been confirmed, and that also the nation will see itself perfectly and really represented by an Assembly elected by herself, and which will be in effect honoured with her confidence; a circumstance which never yet happened to our ancestors; for which reason we may with good cause expect from it such a plan of a constitution, under the approbation of the whole people, as may be proper to regulate and establish its happiness on a stable footing, and may also assure ourselves firmly that this Assembly will employ the power and authority which have been trusted to it, in such a manner as may be necessary for the safety and well-being of our country; by means of which all and each will be able to enjoy individual liberty, under the protection of the law, to defend their own interests in union with the general interests, and to assist the prosperity of the Republic to advance in such a manner as that she may be restored to her ancient splendour, and that her importance abroad may be re-established and defended as in former times..

We pray and require, therefore, the representatives of the People in the respective provinces, the country of Drenthe and Batavian Brabant, to publish and affix our present Proclamation, in all places where it is the custom to make such publication and affixing: We order, at the same time, all and every one whom it may concern, to acknowledge the said National Assembly as such, and to obey it according to the act passed before; and we inform, by the present proclamation, the military as well as others, that as soon as this National Convention shall be solemnly constituted, they will pass immediately into the service of the said Convention, and will be obliged to pay it the same obedience they have until now owed us, for as much as we declare, by our present proclamation, publicly and solemnly, that all authority which may have belonged to our assembly will then pass, with our consent, into the hands of the above-named National Convention.

20.] Batavia

20.] Batavia was taken from the Dutch.

21.] General *Clairfait* resigned the command of the Austrian army and was succeeded by the Archduke *Charles*.

23.] Mr. *W. Smith*, in the House of Commons, proposed a string of resolutions (sixteen in number), founded on the report of the Select Committee appointed by the house to examine into the terms of the last loan, negotiated with *Boyd, &c.* The consideration of the resolutions was postponed to the 26th inst., when the whole circumstances attending that transaction having undergone an investigation, the decision, upon a division of the house, was in favour of the minister's conduct 148—against it 23.

25.] General *Stofflet*, the famous commander of the Chouans in La Vendee, with some of his principal officers, was shot at Angers.

26.] Intelligence was received by the British Government of a formidable Dutch fleet, in two divisions, having sailed from the Texel for the Cape of Good Hope and the West Indies.

27.] The Executive Directory published the following circular address to the generals of the armies of the West and of the Ocean.

*"Citizen General,"*

"In our last instructions, respecting the conduct of the war of La Vendee, the Directory recommended the adoption of the most vigorous measures. We were of opinion, that a speedy conclusion ought to be put to the atrocities peculiar to that war, and in order to accomplish this object, it became your duty to employ all the energies within the compass of your abilities.

"The Directory, however, learn with infinite concern, that several of the generals employed on this service, have misinterpreted those instructions; and instead of vigorous, have adopted rigorous measures.

"We ought not, for a moment, to lose sight of the various duties we have to perform in La Vendee, and the object we ought to keep in view, in our endeavours to conquest. They are our deluded brethren, against whom we have reluctantly waged war. Let us endeavour to vanquish their hearts, and conciliate their affection; let us endeavour to restore them to the bosom of their country, and consolidate their interests with those of the Republic.

"The unnatural war in which they have been prevailed upon to engage, does not certainly admit the exercise of lenity to those who are determined to persist in rebellion. You ought to inform such as are of this description, that resistance

stance to Republican valour will prove ineffectual, and must terminate in death; but in the communes that have laid down their arms, you ought to shew the inhabitants every mark of friendship, to convince them of the inviolability of property, and the reciprocity of allegiance and protection.

" You will next direct your attention to the administrations. You ought to give them as much latitude in the exercise of their functions as the state of affairs will admit. You ought invariably to prefer persuasion to force, to seize every opportunity of reconciling animosities, of dilating upon the advantages of an indissoluble union; and, in a word, to strain every nerve to induce the deluded to shed the tears of repentance, on the ground which has been drenched with the blood of their countrymen."

" This is the spirit of the proclamation which we formerly transmittted to you, of which we again send copies, with an earnest request to circulate them."

The following are the names of the Chiefs of the Rebels known to have been killed, taken, or laid down their arms within the last two months.

*Vendeans.*

Gueron, the elder	—	—	killed
Robrie, the elder	—	—	ditto
Coetus	—	—	shot
Dubois	—	—	ditto
Charette, the elder	—	—	killed
Baumelle	—	—	ditto
Guillard	—	—	ditto
Dubbe	—	—	shot
Stofflet	—	—	ditto
Gaichard	—	—	ditto
Nudus	—	—	ditto

*Chouans.*

Sol de Griffot	—	—	killed
Denis	—	—	ditto
Dumoustier, three brothers	—	—	ditto
Menard	—	—	ditto
Nantais	—	—	ditto
Garnier	—	—	ditto
Estevon	—	—	ditto
Dauphenot	—	—	shot
Mouille Muce	—	—	ditto
Lacrochais	—	—	ditto
Appleynac	—	—	ditto
Rallais,	sentenced to 25 years imprisonment		
Lermel	—	—	killed
Several emigrants killed, names unknown.			

*Vendeans.*

. . . . .  
Vendeans submitted.

*Savigny, Robrie, Guerin, Lecourvieur, Bessary, Ussault, Bonnet, Concise, et autres volontaires de la Vendée ayant été vaincus.*

The following letter from Vienna, published at this time at Frankfort, seems to throw some light on the resignation of Field-Marshal *Clairfait*:

"This resignation, which surprises all the world, and which many people regard as a bad omen for the next campaign on the Rhine, is the result of the sentiments of the Aulic Council of War, who could not see with indifference the elevation of the Field-Marshal, to whom the Emperor had given the power of acting according to his own judgment, as occasion made necessary, without referring to them, and waiting their instructions. M<sup>r</sup> de *Clairfait*, as jealous of his authority as of his glory, which he appears determined to preserve, is not willing to be dependent on the Council of War, a circumstance so often prejudicial to the celerity of operations. This difference has influenced the judgment the Council has given of the plan presented by the Marshal for the campaign; it has been disapproved of, as have also the last part of his operations. The Council have reproached him with not having sufficiently sustained the corps of the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, which remained on the right bank of the Rhine; with not having enabled him to repulse Generals *Hatry* and *Lefebvre* across that river, and to drive the French out of *Dusseldorf*; with having thereby given them time to reinforce and fortify themselves therein, as well as in other positions they had preserved on the right bank of the Rhine, which gives them the facility of pouring immense bodies of troops into the heart of the empire from the beginning of the next campaign. The Council have also found subjects for censure in the conduct of Marshal *Clairfait* towards Marshal *Wurmser*, whose personal enemy they think he is, and they blame him for wishing to unite the forces of the latter under his command. Lastly, they pretend that the Field-Marshal, by accepting the armistice without the previous consent of the Court, at a moment when the French appeared ready to retreat beyond the *Moselle*, has made an unexpected use of his powers, &c."

*March 1.]* The National Convention of the Batavian Republic was organized. Citizen *C. Paulus* was elected President. The public ceremony, on this occasion, appears to have called forth the emblematic genius of Batavia, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

A long waggon covered with cloth, so as to conceal the wheels, and having three benches. On the hindermost was seated

feated a man bowed down with age, and carrying a flag with these words, “*I lived in slavery, but I rejoice in dying free. My posterity, who are before me, will feel all the benefits.*”

On the bench before the old man were seated two aged women, who represented his daughters, and before them were two men with their children on their knees. The horses were led by four young men. The waggon was surrounded by six serjeants of the Burgeoise, with drawn swords, preceded by an herald, carrying a banner, with the following inscription: “*We will protect those who cannot defend themselves.*”

Intelligence was received that the King of Poland was, by order of the Empress of Russia, compelled to sign the papers for the abdication and resignation of his kingdom, which he did on St. Catharine’s day.

2.] Rear Admiral *Harvey* sailed from Portsmouth, on a channel cruize.

Official dispatches from Bombay, dated the 19th of November, 1795, and received at this time in England, announced the capture of the island of Ceylon, with its valuable settlements of Malacca, Cochin, and Jaffnapatam.

Malacca was taken by Major *Browne*, on being summoned to surrender, without any loss.

Cochin, on the Malabar coast, was taken on the 28th of October, with the loss of only one or two men, by a detachment of the Bombay forces.

Jaffnapatam, on the island of Ceylon, was taken by Admiral *Rainier* and Colonel *Stuart*.

These dispatches also contained an account of the death of the Nabob of Arcot, on the 13th of October last.

James *Weldon*, a soldier, who had been found guilty of high treason in Dublin, in December last, was executed pursuant to his sentence.

Intelligence was received of a peace having been concluded between the Dey of Algiers and the Court of Portugal.

4.] Mr. *Curwen*, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of several acts therein named, relative to the game, and to substitute others in their place. Mr. *Jenkinson* moved the question of adjournment, which, upon a division, was carried by a majority of 23.

5.] Admiral *Duncan* sailed, with a strong squadron, in pursuit of the Dutch fleet.

7.] The Lord Mayor, Sir *Watkin Lewes*, and Alderman *Anderson*, severally presented petitions from certain of the inhabitants of the city of London, against the wet-dock bill, introduced by Mr. *Manning*.

Lord

Lord *William Russell* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Rotherhithe, against the wet-dock bill.

A petition was also presented from the Russian Company, in favour of the docks.

8.] The mutineers of the *Defiance* man of war were executed pursuant to their sentence, at Sheerness.

9.] A general fast was observed throughout England.

10.] The Archduke *Charles* set out from Vienna to take the command of the army on the Rhine.

The *Leda* frigate was lost, with all her crew, except seven men, off the Lisbon coast.

Mr. *Grey* made a motion in the House of Commons respecting the state of the nation, which was negatived by a majority of 161.

11.] Mr. *Joddrell* made a motion in the House of Commons for extending anatomical dissection to persons guilty of burglary or highway robbery, but, upon finding the sense of the house against the measure, he withdrew it.

The London Gazette announced that the King had been pleased to appoint *Robert Liston*, Esq., to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The King had also been pleased to appoint *Edward Thornton*, Esq., to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the said United States of America.

13.] Admiral *Lord Howe* was appointed Admiral of the British fleet, in the room of Admiral *Forbes*, deceased.—Admiral *Lord Bridport*. Vice-Admiral of England, and Vice-Admiral *Cornwallis*, Rear-Admiral.

14.] Vice-Admiral *Cornwallis* unexpectedly returned to Spithead in the Royal Sovereign, not being able to proceed on his voyage to the West-Indies, on account of the damage sustained by his ship; having ran foul of the *Bellisarius* transport; the latter sunk, and more than 200 of the troops on board went down with her.

15.] The order of the day being moved, in the House of Commons, for taking into farther consideration the report of the Committee on the bill for the abolition of the slave trade, an animated debate arose thereon, in which Mr. *Dundas* exercised all the powers of his eloquence against the abolition.

General *Tarleton*, in a speech of some length, opposed the report, and then moved that the report be taken into consideration on that day four months.

Mr. *Pitt* supported the original motion.

A few

A few other members delivered their opinions. After which the house divided.

For the amendment 74—Against it 70—Majority 4.

The bill of course was lost.

16.] The second reading of the Wet Dock bill standing as the order of the day in the House of Commons, a debate ensued thereon, and it was finally determined upon the motion of Mr. Alderman *Lusington*, that a committee should be appointed to devise the most effectual mode of rendering the port of London more commodious for the reception of shipping, and the general purposes of trade.

Rear Admiral *Christian* sailed with a large convoy for the West Indies.

17.] Sir *Sydney Smith* sailed into Herqui Bay, and destroyed several armed vessels.

18.] General *Charette*, the famous chief of the royalists in la Vendée, was taken prisoner by a party of the republican troops, and shot.

19.] Admiral Sir *Hugh Palliser*, governer of Greenwich hospital, died after a tedious illness.

*Patrick Hart* was executed in Dublin for high treason.

The London Gazette contained extracts of letters from Major-General *Leigh*, commanding his majesty's forces in the West-Indies, announcing that the British forces had been defeated in the Island of St. Vincent's by the brigands.

The London Gazette contained the extract of a letter from the Hon. *Robert Stopford*, captain of his majesty's ship *Phaeton*, announcing that the French corvette called *La Bonne Citoyenne*, mounting twenty-nine-pounders, and carrying 145 men, was captured on the 10th by the squadron under his orders, Cape Finifferre E. by N. 58 leagues. She left Rochfort on the 4th instant, in company with *La Porte*, *La Seine*, *La Regenerée* frigates, and *La Mutine* brig, destined for the Isle de France, and had troops and a great quantity of soldiers' cloathing on board for that place.

21.] The sentence upon Colonel *Cawthorne* was delivered, for defrauding the soldiers of his regiment of the marching guinea, &c. The sentence was, that he be cashiered, and declared incapable of serving his Majesty in any military capacity. The sentence was to be read at the head of every militia regiment in the kingdom.

The sentence of the Court-Martial upon Colonel *O'Kelly* was delivered. Upon all the charges but one he was honourably acquitted. It was as follows :

VI. For misapplying, and converting to his own use, a part of the Government allowance of coals to the militia embodied, and when in barracks : by causing, whilst at Winchelsea,

Winchelsea, at different times between the month of December 1794, and the 10th of May 1795, part of such coals so allowed by Government to the men of the said regiment then in barracks, to be carried into his, (the Lieutenant Colonel's) own house, and there consumed ; he, the said Lieutenant Colonel, being, during that time, commanding officer at Winchelsea.

The sentence was the most mild that could be. It was "that Lieutenant Colonel O'Kelly be displaced."

Ten French vessels were destroyed by the squadron under the command of Sir Edward Pellew, on the French coast.

24.] The French Legislature resolved to adopt a new species of paper currency, called territorial *mandats*.

26.] The London Gazette announced that the King had been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable *Samuel Lord Hood* of the kingdom of Ireland, to be Master of his Majesty's Hospital at Greenwich, in the county of Kent ; and also one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof, in the room of Sir *Hugh Palliser*, Bart. deceased.

This Gazette also contained a copy of a letter from Sir *John Borlase Warren*, announcing the capture of four French vessels bound from Brest, with the *Etoile* ship of war, of 30 guns.

This Gazette also contained an order of Council, under the authority of the Alien Bill, prohibiting the Master of any vessel to land at any port of the kingdom (Yarmouth, Harwich, Dover, Southampton, and Gravesend, excepted) any foreigner, except of the description particularised in the act, under the penalty of 50l. fine, and forfeiture of his vessel.

28.] The following account of the Vendean General, *Charette*, appeared in the Parisian papers.

"Entirely defeated by the Republican army—his troops dispersed and incapable of being collected again and rallied—himself closely pursued, *Charette* assumed the dress of a peasant, with a hope of eluding the strict search that was making after him. He wandered for some time among the fields alone, and was at length discovered and pursued by a Republican patrol. His strength being at last exhausted, he sunk upon the ground, and was taken by two grenadiers, who carried him on their shoulders to the next post, from whence he was conveyed to Angers. At Angers he was tried and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was immediately carried into execution."

29.] Rear Admiral *Harvey* returned with his squadron to Spithead.

30.] The following passage relating to the unhappy family of

of *la Fayette*, translated from a German work, entitled, "Quelques réflexions sur les fugitifs Francais," appeared in the English prints at this time.

"The journey of Madame de *la Fayette* to Vienna was mentioned in the journals, in the month of October last. The Emperor gave her a kind reception, and permitted her to go to Olmutz to attend her husband, and to soften his doom. She flew thither, and arrived with her two daughters, the one eighteen, the other sixteen years of age. They were all searched with the most scrupulous care, and then thrown, as if they had been malefactors, into the depth of the dungeon where *Madame de la Fayette* was immured; and from that moment to the present, the fate of that unhappy man has been theirs! Deprived of exercise, of air, of all communication with the living, this virtuous lady, and her two beautiful daughters, find the same horrors in Germany, which they suffered under the irons of the Jacobins in France. What a fate is theirs! *Madame de la Fayette*, after eighteen months of the most cruel imprisonment in Paris; after having, by a miracle, escaped the scaffold upon which all her family were immolated, she traverses the sea to Hamburgh, arrives at Vienna, is favourably received by the Emperor, flies by his sanction to Olmutz, and finds herself plunged to the bottom of a dungeon! Surely this must be without the knowledge of the Emperor: but this act of barbarity is committed under the name of a prince with the warm affections of youth, and who enjoys the character of humanity!"

The German writer concludes with a generous sentiment: "How dismal then is the destiny of Sovereigns!—they are always deceived! The great talents and genius, even of the Great Frederick himself, which embraced every thing, could not protect him against this unhappy lot, necessarily common to all kings."

[ni 30.] Hadouville, General of Division, and Chief of the Etat Major, addressed the following letter to the Executive Directory:

"Citizen Directors, Head-quarters, Angers,

"The Generalissimo Charette was shot on the 28th, at four o'clock in the evening, at Nantes. I am to receive this day his judgment and his interrogatory, and I will send them to you by the first courier.—Health and Respect."

[ni 31.] Intelligence was received that the Marcons in the Island of Jamaica had laid down their arms.

[April 1.] General Moreau was appointed by the French Directory,

Directory, successor to General *Pichegru*, as commander in chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moselle. [Intelligence was received of the capture of Malacca in the East Indies, by the forces of his Britannic Majesty.]

The dramatic piece, entitled *Vortigern*, and said to be the production of *Shakespeare*, (but since acknowledged by Mr. Ireland, junior, to be a forgery) was represented at Drury-lane Theatre, and met the just condemnation of the audience.

The German papers at this time announced the presentation of the Princess Royal of France at the court of Vienna.

A particular circle was formed for this solemnity. The court was equally crowded and brilliant. The Princess was presented by the Empress herself to the Ambassadors and their Ladies, and to the Ladies of high rank. Then the other Ministers and Noblemen present were presented, in their turn, to her Royal Highness, by the Lady in waiting of the Empress's court, and by the Grand Treasurer, Count *Dietrichstein*, and also by the Chamberlain of the Princess, Prince *de Gavres*.

The Princess surpassed the general expectation upon this occasion. Her beauty, her sensibility, her affability, the grace and facility of her address, excited at once admiration and surprise. A slight embarrassment at her entrance rendered her only an object of deeper interest.

[The Executive Directory addressed the following letter to General *Pichegru*:

"When the Executive Directory, Citizen General, agreed, at your repeated solicitation, to name a successor to the command of the army of the Rhine, it gratified your wishes only in the hope that you would still employ yourself in the service of the Republic, in a manner as useful to it, as honourable for yourself. It thinks, that after having contributed so powerfully to establish the liberty of the French, you may in another way participate in supporting it with equal efficacy. In consequence, desirous of giving you a new proof of its confidence, it has named you Ambassador from the French Republic to Sweden. The Executive Directory is persuaded that in conducting the great interests of the State, you will add to the *éclat* of your exploits as a warrior, that of being successful in your political negotiations; and that thus you will attain the height of your glory, and acquire new claims on the National gratitude."

The nomination of General *Pichegru* to be Ambassador in Sweden was not generally approved, and was considered only as an honourable exile.

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from Rear Admiral *Rainier*, commander of his Majesty's ships in the East Indies, announcing the surrender of the Dutch fort and settlement of Malacca, on the 17th of August, 1795. The garrison, except what regarded the security of property, surrendered unconditionally to the British troops.

8.] Vice Admiral *Cornwallis* was tried by a Court Martial at Portsmouth, for disobedience of orders, and acquitted.

A French ship of war, and several merchantmen, were captured by the squadron, under the command of Sir John *Borlase Warren*.

General *Smith* made a motion in the House of Commons, respecting the erection of barracks in different parts of the kingdom. The substance of the motion was, "That it be referred to a committee of the whole House, to consider of the several sums expended on the establishment of barracks, since 1790; why one million and upwards of the national revenue have been appropriated to that use, and to make a report to the House on the same." Upon a division of the House, the motion was negatived by a majority of 78.

10.] Lord *Grenville* communicated to the foreign ministers at the court of London three state papers on the important subject of peace. The first was a note dated Berne, March 8th, transmitted to Mr. *Barthelemy*, ambassador of the French republic to the Helvetic Body, by Mr. *Wickham*, his Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons. The second was a note dated Basle, March 26th, transmitted to Mr. *Wickham*, in reply to the above, by Mr. *Barthelemy*. The third was a note published by the British ministry in consequence of the reply made by Mr. *Barthelemy* on this important occasion.

12.] Demerary was taken from the Dutch by the British forces under the command of General *White*.

15.] His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in state to the House of Peers, and prorogued the parliament of that kingdom to Tuesday the 14th of June following.

16.] Intelligence was received of the capture of the Dutch fort of Quilon, and the factories of Porca and Quilon, in the Travancore country.

17.] Intelligence was received of Sir *Edward Pellew* having destroyed a French ship of war and several merchantmen on the coast of France.

In the French Council of Five Hundred, *Camus* proposed a plan respecting the abuse of the press, contained in ten articles; the substance of which was, that no journal, gazette,

zette, &c. shall be published or stuck up without the name of the author or printer, on pain of imprisonment for any time from six months to two years, according to circumstances. The publishers of papers to be answerable for all articles unsigned or taken from foreign newspapers. All authors or publishers of papers, &c. containing provocation, declared criminal by the law of 27th Germinal (yesterday) shall be proceeded against as the law directs. All distributors of publications, or papers of the above description, without the name of the author or publisher, shall be taken up, and kept in prison till the authors or publishers shall be found, or a sufficient proof that they cannot be found, or are absolutely unknown to the distributors, &c.

The above was adopted after a short discussion, and sent to the Council of Elders.

18.] Mr. Pitt brought forward his supplementary budget for the current year. According to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the loan was 7,500,000*l.* and the sum to be added to the interest of the national debt, would amount to 575,000*l.* per annum.

19.] Sir Sidney Smith was captured in the harbour of Havre de Grace.

20.] *Issard*, in the Council of Five Hundred of France, pronounced a severe philippic against the conduct of *Freron*, in the south of France, in consequence of which a commission was appointed to present a report upon the state of that part of the republic.

The Executive Directory of France published at this time an address to the army, respecting their again resuming their arms. They declared in the following manner:

"In vain has the French Government manifested to all the belligerent powers its ardent wish to restore peace to Europe, nearly exhausted by the calamities of war. In vain has it offered for their consideration propositions founded on justice and moderation, but all their overtures were contumeliously rejected. Yes, brave warriors! more victories must be gained; and on your energy alone the country depends for the termination of that most destructive of all human visitations. Prepare, therefore, for more efforts, and that they may prove decisive, let every obstacle yield, every difficulty be surmounted by your invincible phalanx; let the new colours of your enemies, borne by your triumphant hands, constitute the principal trophy on which the equitable peace you offer to the world will be proclaimed in the name of France, who is neither to be depressed by adversity, nor elated by prosperity."

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23.] The

23.] The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from Lord Balcarres, Lieutenant Governor of the island of Jamaica, announcing that the Maroon war in that island had been happily terminated.

25.] Thomas Paine, formerly member of the National Convention, presented to the Council of Five Hundred of France, a pamphlet of his writing, on the decay and fall of the English system of Finance, translated into French by his friend Lanthenas. It was ordered to be printed, and distributed among all the members of the Council.

26.] The London Gazette contained the substance of different dispatches, announcing the capture of the French frigates L'Unité and La Virginie, by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron; and of a French corvette, by Sir John Borlase Warren. Also that the Cleopatra had captured, on the American station, L'Aurora French corvette.

27.] Intelligence was received that the campaign had been opened in Italy, where the French, under the command of General Buonaparte, in the course of a few days, obtained two signal victories; the first, at Montenotte, over the Austrian army of Lombardy, on the 14th, commanded by General Beaulieu in person. The Imperialists were defeated with the loss of two thousand men killed, and two thousand, including sixty officers, made prisoners. A great number of colours were also taken, with several important posts, such as Cairo and Cara, where the French fixed their head quarters.

The second victory, which was at Millesimo, over the united Austrians and Piedmontese, was still more fatal to our allies. They lost, according to the French accounts, ten thousand five hundred men, eight thousand of whom were made prisoners; they lost also 40 pieces of cannon, with the artillery horses, mules, and waggons, 15 pair of colours, all their equipage, and several magazines.

A third engagement ensued at Mondovi, in which the French were again successful. General Buonaparte, in his dispatches to the Executive Directory, signified that he had taken 21 stand of colours. The French General Stengel was mortally wounded, charging at the head of one of the regiments of cavalry.

28.] The following are the conditions of a suspension of arms, agreed upon between the French and Piedmontese armies between Buonaparte, General in Chief of the French army in Italy, and Baron de la Tour, Lieutenant General of Horse in the service of the King of Sardinia, and the Marquis Costa, Colonel and Chief of the Staff, commissioned by

the King of Sardinia to treat with the General in Chief of the French army :—

**Art. I.** All hostilities shall cease between the French army in Italy, and the army of the King of Sardinia, from the day that the undermentioned conditions shall be fulfilled until the expiration of five days after the end of the negotiations, which are to be set on foot to attain the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two parties, viz.

The fortress of Coni shall be occupied by the French on the 9th Floreal, or the 28th of April, of this present year ; the fortress of Alessandria shall likewise be taken possession of by the French as soon as possible, and at latest the 11th Floreal, or 30th of April, until the fortress of Tortona can be surrendered to them.

**II.** The French army shall remain in possession of its conquests, that is to say, of all the country situated between the right banks of the Sture and its confluence with the Tanaro, and from thence along the right banks of that river as far as the point where it joins the river Po, as long as the French shall remain in the possession of Alessandria ; but after this place shall have been restored to the King of Sardinia, in consequence of the fortress of Tortona being occupied by the French, the boundaries shall extend farther from the confluence of the Sture and Tartano, to the height of Asty, on the right banks of the said river ; from this point, the high road which leads to Nizza de la Paille, and from that place to Cassigny, is to serve as a line of demarcation ; from thence crossing the Bornida under Cassigny, the French army shall remain in possession of the right banks of the Bornida, to its discharge into the Tartano, and from thence to the confluence of this river and the Po.

**III.** The town and citadel of Coni, as well as the town and citadel of Tortona, shall be surrendered up to the French, together with the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, existing in those places, of which an inventory is to be drawn up ; the same shall be done with regard to the town and citadel of Alessandria, which are provisionally to be occupied by the French until they shall be put into possession of the town and citadel of Tortona.

**IV.** The French army shall be at liberty to cross the Po under Valence.

**V.** All extraordinary couriers, Aides-de-camp, or other officers whom the Commander in Chief may think fit to send to Paris, shall be allowed to pass and repass the shortest way.

**VI.** All the troops and officers in the pay of the King of Sardinia, who serve in the Austrian army in Italy, are to be comprised in the said suspension of hostilities.

**VII.** The

VII. The citadel of Leva shall be surrendered, together with all its artillery, ammunition, and provisions, and its garrison is so retreat into Piedmont.

VIII. In the fortress of Coni and Tortona, as well as in that of Alessandria, inventories shall be drawn up of all the artillery, ammunition, and provisions delivered up to the French troops, for which the French republic shall remain answerable to the King of Sardinia by restoring the artillery, and paying the value of such part of the ammunition and provision as shall have been consumed; the same shall be done respecting the citadel of Leva; the troops who occupy these places shall withdraw into Piedmont, with their arms, baggage, and all the honors of war. (Signed)

Lieutenant Gen. *De la Tour.*

*Col. Costa and Buonaparte.*

29.] Accounts of this date from the army of the Prince of Condé announced that Louis XVIII had arrived at their head quarters at Riegal from Verona, which place he was obliged to leave in consequence of the approach of the French army.

30.] A debate took place in the House of Commons upon the second reading of Mr. Curwen's bill for repealing certain statutes enacted for the preservation of the game. Upon a division, the bill was negatived by a majority of 17.

May 1.] John Fenton Cawthorne, colonel of the Middlesex militia, was, upon the motion of General Smith, expelled the House of Commons. The sentence of the court martial pronounced against him for defrauding the above regiment of the marching guinea, &c. gave rise to the motion.

3.] Advice was received that President Washington had refused to produce the instructions given to the minister who negotiated the treaty with England, although requested so to do by the House of Representatives.

4. Intelligence was received of the Ca Ira, of 84 guns, one of the French ships taken by Admiral Hotham, in the Mediterranean, having been burnt by accident in the harbour of St. Fiorenzo.

6.] Mr. Grey, in the House of Commons, brought forward a motion of impeachment against his Majesty's ministers, which was negatived by a majority of 171.

7.] A suspension of arms was concluded at Placenza; between the French army in Italy, and the Duke of Parma, by General *Buonaparte*, commander of the French army, and M. M. the Marquises *Antonio Pallavicini* and *Filipo Dalla Rosa*, plenipotentiaries of the Duke of Parma, under the mediation of the Count *Valdeparaiso*, the Spanish minister in Parma.

8.] *Kyd Wake*, who was tried and convicted last term for hissing and making wry faces at his Majesty on the 29th of October last, on his return from the parliament, and crying "*No War, Down with George, &c.*" was sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of five years in the Penitentiary Houle at Gloucester; to be kept to hard labour during that time; to stand once on the pillory in the city of Gloucester within the first three months, and enter into a recognizance for his good behaviour for the term of ten years, from and after the expiration of his imprisonment.

10.] The Executive Directory of France sent down a message to the Legislative Body, announcing that a violent conspiracy was to have burst forth upon the morrow at day-break. The Legislative Body, the Directory, and the Chiefs of the Army of the Interior, were to have been massacred; pillage and slaughter at once extending their ravages throughout this great city. The conspirators were arrested in the place where they held their meetings. The Representative *Drouet*, who was among them, was seized *flagrante delicto*. The Directory were empowered to seal up his papers.

A second message demanded the expulsion, from Paris, under pain of transportation, and within twenty-four hours, of all the Ex-Members of the National Convention, of the Public Functionaries and military men, who had been deprived of their functions, and of the foreigners, and those accused of emigration, and not definitively erased from the list of emigrants, who had not their place of abode at Paris.

This message was immediately referred to a commission, with directions to make a report during the present sitting. A report was accordingly made, and laws were made in conformity to the demands of the Directory.

The conspirators arrested on this occasion were *Drouet*, *Baboruf*, *Antonelle*, *Riccord*, *Rossignol*, *Laignelot*, *Chasles*, *Germain*, *Darthez*, and the secretary of *Joseph Lebon*. *Vadier* and *Amar* made their escape.

11.] General *Buonaparte* obtained a signal victory over the Austrian army under General *Beaulieu*, at Lodi, in Italy.

*R. T. Crossfield*, *P. T. Le Maitre*, *R. W. Higgins*, and *J. Smith*, were arraigned at the Old Bailey for high treason, in conspiring to kill the King by means of a poisonous arrow.

13.] The queen of Portugal issued a proclamation for making the port of Lisbon a free port.

*R. T. Crossfield*, who had been arraigned on the 11th, at the Old Bailey, for high treason, was acquitted. The other prisoners concerned in that, which is now styled the *pop-gun* plot, were discharged.

14.] *Henry*

14.] *Henry Weston*, a young man of very accomplished manners, and in whom his friends reposed an unlimited confidence, was convicted at the Old Bailey, of having forged a certain instrument, purporting to be a Letter of Attorney from Lieutenant General Patrick Tonyn, to Thomas Cowen and Henry Weston, for transferring the sum of 5000*l.* 3 per Cent. Annuities, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Immediately after the Jury had returned their verdict, he addressed the Court in the following pathetic manner :—

" I hear the verdict against me, with a calmness and resignation, I am happy in possessing upon so awful an occasion. I hope the numerous young men who surround me will take example by my fate, and avoid those excesses which have brought me to ruin and disgrace ; and that those farther advanced in life will be cautious of indulging, with too unlimited a controul, persons at too early a period of life.

" At the time I was ushered into life, I possessed that controul over property, the value of which I could not justly estimate, from which I date my present dreadful situation. The justice of my condemnation I acknowledge, and shall submit to it with patience, and I hope with fortitude."

17.] *George Washington*, President of the United States of America, by the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted and ratified a treaty of peace and amity with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

The Executive Directory of France, in a message to the Council of Five Hundred, announced that peace had been concluded between the King of Sardinia and the French Republic.

18.] Intelligence was received that the American House of Representatives had refused to ratify the treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

19.] The King went in state to the House of Peers for the purpose of proroguing parliament.

20.] General *Buonaparte*, Commander of Chief of the army of Italy, issued at Milan the following masterly and energetic proclamation to his soldiers :—

" You have precipitated yourselves like a torrent from the heights of the Apennines ; you have routed and dispersed all who have opposed your progress. Piedmont, delivered from Austrian tyranny, displays its natural sentiments of peace and friendship for France. Milan is ours, and the Republican flag flies over all Lombardy. The Dukes of Parma and Modena owe their political existence to your generosity. The army

army, which with so much pride threatened you, has no barrier of protection against your courage ; the Po, the Tessin, the Adda, have been unable to stop you a single day ; those boasted bulwarks of Italy have been insufficient to delay your progress ; you have surmounted them as rapidly as you passed the Appennines. So much success has carried you to the bosom of your country, your representatives have ordained a fête, dedicated to your victories, which will be celebrated in all the communes of the republic. Your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your sisters, your lovers, will enjoy your success, and boast with pride, that they belong to you ; yes, soldiers, you have done much ; but does there remain nothing more to be done ? Though we have known how to vanquish, we have not known how to profit of our victories. Posterity will reproach us with having terminated our course in Lombardy ; but already I see you run to arms ; a slothful repose fatigues you. Let us depart ! we have yet forced marches to make, enemies to subdue, laurels to gather, injuries to revenge. Let those tremble who have whetted the poignards of civil war in France, who have bately assassinated our ministers, and burned our ships at Toulon ; the hour of vengeance and retribution are now at hand. But let the people remain tranquil ; we are friends to all the people, and more particularly the descendants of *Brutus*, of *Scipio*, and the great men whom we have taken for our models. Re-establish the Capitol, and place there with honor the statues of the heroes that rendered it celebrated ; awaken the Roman people, debased by many centuries of slavery ; such will be the fruit of your victories ; they will form an epoch for posterity ; you will have the immortal glory of changing the face of the first country in Europe. The free French people, respected by the whole world, will give to Europe a glorious peace, which will indemnify them for the sacrifices they have made during six years ; you will then return to your homes, and your fellow citizens will say, shewing you, this man was of the army of Italy."

The treaty between France and Sardinia was ratified by the Legislative Bodies of France.

General *Bonaparte*, after the celebrated battle of Lodi, pursued his advantages, and took possession of all Lombardy.

21.] The London Gazette contained a proclamation of his Majesty for dissolving the parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

M. *de Schuway*, Imperial Major of Artillery, delivered a letter of notice of the termination of the armistice subsisting between

between the Austrian and French armies of the Rhine to the Commandant General of the French advanced post.

24.] General *Buonaparte*, in order to shew that it was not his intention to arrest the progress of the arts and sciences in the parts of Italy which he had lately conquered, addressed the two following letters to the astronomer *Oriani*, and the municipalities of Milan and Pavia.

"The Sciences, which do honor to the human mind; the Arts, which embellish human life, and transmit illustrious actions to posterity, should be peculiarly respected in all free governments. All men of genius, all those who have obtained a distinguished rank in the republic of letters, are *Frenchmen*, whatever may be the country in which they were born."

"The States of Milan did not enjoy the consideration to which they were entitled. Inclosed in the recesses of their laboratories, they esteemed themselves happy, if the kings and priests were kind enough to do them no harm; at this day it is not so, Opinions are free in Italy. Inquisitions, intolerance, and despots, are no more!"

"I invite the learned to assemble, and to propose to me their views, their names, or the assistance they may want, to give new life and existence to the sciences and fine arts. All those who may be desirous of going to France, shall be received with distinction by the government. The people of France set a greater value on the acquisition of a learned mathematician, a painter of reputation, or any distinguished man, whatever may be his profession, than in the possession of the richest and most abundant city. Be you then, citizens, the organ of those sentiments, to all persons in the Milanese, distinguished for their learning,"

#### *To the Municipalities of Pavia and Milan.*

"I desire, Gentlemen, that the University of Pavia, celebrated by so many titles, should resume the course of its studies. Acquaint the learned professors and the numerous scholars of that university, that I invite them to repair forthwith to Pavia, to propose to me such measures as they think proper to be taken to encrease the activity, and give a more brilliant existence to that renowned university."

25.] All the French garrison at St. Lucia were taken by the British forces under General *Abercrombie*.

28.] An insurrection of the inhabitants of Lombardy against the French took place,

General

General Buonaparte published a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Milanese, threatening to set fire to the towns and villages whose inhabitants should be found with arms in their hands against the Republican troops.

30.] The French army of Italy passed the river Mincio, and proceeded to take possession of Verona.

31.] The armistice between the Austrian and French armies on the Rhine terminated.

The London Gazette announced that the King had been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to 14 persons.

The Archduke Charles, Field Marshal of the Imperial army, issued general orders to his troops on opening the campaign on the Rhine.

The entry of the French army into Milan took place, and exhibited a very brilliant spectacle. The keys had been previously sent to Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the French Forces, and a deputation of the Council General, with the Archbishop at their head, went to meet him. Arrived at the Roman gate, the National Guard lowered their arms before him. The magistrates and the noblesse in rich carriages went to meet him. He was preceded by a large detachment of infantry, accompanied by his guard of hussars, and followed by carriages, and the Milanese National Guard. He marched in this order to the Archiducal palace, which was prepared to receive him. Musicians of the National Guard, and of the French troops, played alternately marches and symphonies. A dinner of 200 covers was served in the palace. The tree of liberty was planted in the square, in the midst of loud cries of *Vive la Liberté! Vive la République!* The day was terminated with a brilliant ball, which was attended by a great number of ladies, dressed in the national colours of France.

June. 1.] The French re-entered Bingen and Creutznach.

Intelligence was received that the Inconstant, Captain Freemantle, captured L'Unite French corvette, of 24 guns, in the Road of Tunis.

Hostilities having commenced on the Lower Rhine, General Kleber forced the passage of the Sieg, surprized the van of the Austrian army, at Altenkirchen, under the Prince of Wirtemberg, and totally defeated it, with loss on the part of the Austrians of 2400 men killed and wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners.

3.] General Buonaparte, with a division of the French army, entered the city of Verona.

4.] Lorette

4.] Loretto and Ancona, both belonging to the Pope, were taken by the French army in Italy, under General Buonaparte.

6.] General Hoche, Commander in Chief of the Republican troops in La Vendee, addressed the following letter to the minister of General Police at Paris:—

"I have to inform you, that the Chouans, in the Canton of Craon, have given up their arms, and I think I may safely predict that their example will be followed by all who are opposed to us in the department of Mayenne, which will no longer be invested by these brigands."

8.] Dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office, from Sir Gilbert Elliot, his Majesty's Viceroy at Corsica, dated Bastia, announcing that the insurgents in that island had been completely defeated, and that tranquillity had been happily restored.

Intelligence was received that General Forbes and Admiral Parker made an unsuccessful attack on the front of Leogane, in St. Domingo; on the 31st of March, in which the troops and ships sustained some loss.

The crew of the Jason Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, rose on their officers, seized the ship, and carried her into Greenock, where she was made a prize of.

9.] The French army of the Rhine and the Moselle drove the Imperialists from the Hundsruck. In consequence of this defeat, the Austrians were compelled to fall back on Manheim.

10.] The Utile French corvette, of 24 guns, was captured by the Southampton frigate, Captain Macnamara, close to the French Battery of Fort Braganson, near Toulon.

11.] Bombarde, in the island of St. Domingo, was taken by the British troops.

St. Vincent's and Granada were re-taken by the British forces, under the command of General Abercrombie.

12.] La Tamise French frigate, of 36 guns, and La Tribune, of 40 guns, were captured by the Santa Margarita, of 36 guns, Captain Martin, and the Unicorn, of 32 guns, Captain Williams, and carried into Cork.

13.] La Proserpine French frigate, of 42 guns, was taken by the Dryad frigate, Captain Lord A. Beauclerk, after a close action of 45 minutes.

On the final close of the poll for the city of Westminster, the numbers were as follow—for Mr. Fox. 5160—Sir Atan Gardner, 4814—Mr. Horne Tooke, 2819; whereupon the two former candidates were declared duly elected.

15.] The Archduke *Charles* attacked the van of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, under General *Le Febre*, on the Upper Lahn, and totally defeated it; upon which the enemy fell back on the Sieg.

18.] The London Gazette contained the important intelligence of the capture of the following French ships of war, — *La Tribune*, of 44 guns, by Captain *Williams*; *Proserpine*, of 42, by Lord *A. Beauclerk*; *Thames*, of 36, by Capt. *Martin*; *La Blonde*, of 16; and the *Les Trois Couleurs*, by Sir *Edward Pellew*.

This gazette also contained an account that General *Abercrombie* had made considerable progress in the conquest of St. Lucia, but that at the formidable post of Morne Fortuna, his troops had been twice repulsed with some loss.

The London Gazette contained dispatches from Lieutenant General Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the West Indies, announcing the taking of Demerary and Isequibo, Dutch settlements, on the 22d of April last, by Major General *Whyte*, and Captain *Parr* of the navy.

General *Jourdan*, with the greater part of his army, retreated by the bridge of Neuwied to the left bank of the Rhine.

19.] The French army under General *Jourdan* were again defeated.

20.] The Spencer sloop of war, Captain *Evans*, captured the French corvette *La Vulcan*, and carried her into Charlestown.

22.] The Chouans in La Vendee surrendered their arms, and acknowledged the republic.

The *La Legere* French corvette, of 22 guns, was taken by the Doris commanded by Captain *Manley*.

23.] The French army under General *Moreau*, crossed the Rhine at Strasbourg, and took the fort of Kehl.

26.] General *Bonaparte*, in a letter of this date, addressed to the Executive Directory, announced that an armistice had been agreed upon between the French troops and those of the King of Naples.

27.] The National Commissioners with the army of Italy, in a letter addressed to the Executive Directory, announced that an armistice had been also concluded between the troops of the French republic, and those of the Pope.

The French entered Leghorn, previous to which the greatest part of the British property had been removed.

28.] The battle of Renchen was gained by the French army under General *Moreau*, who took 1,200 prisoners, and ten pieces of cannon, from the Austrians.

Advice was received that Commodore *Nelson*, in the *Agamemnon*, had taken and destroyed four armed ships of the enemy under the batteries of Laona.

30.] Letters of this date from Generals *Hedouville*, &c. to the Executive Directory, announced that the Chouans were surrendering themselves *en masse* throughout their different districts.

The citidal of Milan surrendered to the French.

During the course of this and the following month, a great mortality took place in the West Indies. Three hundred and seventy-five soldiers, including 32 officers, died at Jamaica in the month of June, of the yellow fever. Between the 1st of May and the 25th of July, the army of St. Domingo lost 101 officers. The loss of privates was computed to bear the proportion of thirty to one to that of the officers. The navy sustained an equal loss.

July 1.] An action took place at Edengen, in which the Imperialists were forced to give way, and the army of the Prince of Condé was completely defeated.

2.] The French army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under the command of General *Moreau*, gained a victory over the Austrians on the mountain of Knubis, when 400 of the latter and two pieces of cannon were taken.

*Daniel Isaac Eaton*, a bookseller in Newgate-street, in the city of London, was tried and found guilty before Lord Kenyon and a special jury, for having wilfully and maliciously published a certain book, entitled *a Political Dictionary*.

The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel *Craufurd*, giving an account of the different actions which took place between the Imperial and French armies on the Rhine, from the 30th of May to the 20th of June. These actions were attended with various success, and terminated with the retreat of the French General *Kleber* across the Sieg, at Siegbourg, from whence he directed his march towards Dusseldorf, and General *Jourdan* recrossed the Rhine with the whole of his army, at Neuwied.

The action of the 15th June, was most desperately fought on both sides. It lasted almost the whole day, and at the instant that victory was about to declare in favour of the French, the Archduke *Charles* came up, followed by considerable reinforcements of Austrian and Saxon troops, which timely succour decided the fate of the day, and obliged the French to retreat with much precipitation. The loss of the Austrians and Saxons on this occasion, was estimated, by Colonel *Craufurd*, at five hundred men, including officers; the loss of the French was much more considerable. In consequence

consequence of this important event, the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein was discontinued. On the 16th the Archduke and General Kray passed the Lahn in presence of the enemy. On the 17th the advanced guard of the Austrians passed on to Alterkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenburg. On the 19th, General Kleber effected his retreat across the Sieg, towards Dusseldorf.

3.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches received from Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, announcing the important intelligence that Morne Fortuna, in St. Lucia, had surrendered by capitulation on the 26th of May, and that the whole of the island was now in the possession of the forces of his British Majesty. The number of English killed and wounded during the siege was estimated at 500.

4.] The French army of the Rhine and Moselle gained a victory over the Imperialists at Kastad.

5.] The Prince man of war, of 98 guns, was sawed asunder at Plymouth, for the purpose of being lengthened.

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Kingsmill, announcing the capture of La Legere, a French corvette of 22 guns, by the Apollo and Doris frigates. This completed the capture of the whole of Commodore Moulton's squadron by the Cork cruizers.

6.] Daniel Isaac Eaton, found guilty a few days before of publishing a book entitled *a Political Dictionary*, was also found guilty before Lord Kenyon and a special jury, for publishing a book entitled *A Summary of the Duties of Citizenship*. Joseph Burks was found guilty of the same offence upon the same evidence.

The Austrian army was defeated by the republican troops under General Lefebre, at Neurkerchen, with the loss of 2000 men killed and 2000 prisoners.

General Moreau, Commander in Chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moselle, in a letter addressed to the Executive Directory, announced that on the 5th instant, a general attack upon the Austrian forces had taken place at Radstadt, Guersbach, and Kuppenheim. The position of the Austrians being very advantageous, enabled them to make a gallant resistance for a considerable time, but they were at length forced to yield to superior numbers, complete defeat having attended them in every direction. Guersbach and Kuppenheim were first carried by the enemy. The attack upon Radstadt did not commence until late in the day, at which place the conflict was very bloody, and terminated in favour of the French, who immediately entered the

the town, while the Austrians, supported by their numerous cavalry on the right bank of the Murg, effected their retreat across the river in good order. The French took 1,300 prisoners.

The minister of the Duke of Brunswick presented the following note to the diet of Ratisbon respecting the protection of the northern part of Germany:

"M. the Baron de Gemmingen, minister of the Duke of Brunswick, has received orders from his sovereign to notify, conjointly with the ambassadors of the Electors of Brandenburg and Brunswick, to the Imperial ministers resident at the diet, that there is assembled a corps of Prussian and Brunswick troops, as well as other troops of the empire; and that several states have charged themselves with supplying of the troops with provisions; that this necessity has been dictated by the necessity of watching over their own preservation, and that its object is to preserve from a hostile invasion the north of Germany, and to maintain tranquillity in it; that as such a disposition, very far from being contrary to the constitution, is even constitutional. His Serene Highness flatters himself that his Imperial Majesty will give it his approbation.

A letter of this date from *Buonaparte*, Commander in Chief of the French army in Italy, to the Executive Directory, announced a most brilliant victory obtained at Castiglione by his troops. The battle lasted five days successively, and he stated the loss of the Austrians under General *Wurmser* to amount, during the interval, to 70 field pieces, all his caissons, between 12 and 15,000 men made prisoners, and 6,000 killed and wounded.

In the detail of this victory by *Buonaparte*, he mentioned a circumstance which demonstrated wonderful presence of mind on his part, and dastardly conduct on that of his enemy; —Four thousand men, he asserted, had invested the town of Lonado, in which there were only 1,200 French troops. Immediately on his arrival at that place, the Austrian commander sent a messenger to demand the surrender of the town. *Buonaparte*'s answer to the summons was, that if the Austrian General had the effrontery to take the Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know, that the republican army was at that place, and that all the general officers belonging to the division should be responsible for the personal insult he had been guilty of towards him, and that if his division did not, in the space of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he would not shew mercy to one of them. This answer produced the desired effect, and the whole column surrendered.

This,

This splendid victory gave rise to the following energetic address of *Buonaparte* to his soldiers:—

“ SOLDIERS,

“ You have conquered Italy a second time! In five days you have gained two pitched battles and five inferior actions; you have taken 15,000 prisoners, three generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred waggons, and six stand of colours. Those fierce Hungarians, triumphant last year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you. You have crushed in an instant the principal enemy of the republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inspire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they may be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonado, of Castiglione, ought to attack and destroy them: you renew the boasted examples of *Marathon* and *Platea*; like the brave Greek phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy shall be immortal. Receive then, soldiers, the mark of the satisfaction of your General; it only precedes that of the whole country, and of rising posterity. Brave soldiers, be always impetuous in combats, and vigilant on your posts. Death shrinks trembling from the agile and resolutely brave; how often have you marched to meet it? how often have you seen it fly before you, and enter the hostile ranks? It often overtakes the dastard, but never strikes the brave until she is come.”

*Porto Ferrajo*, in the island of Elba, was occupied by the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

*Henry Weston* was executed, pursuant to sentence, for a forgery on the Bank of England.

7.] The army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the command of General *Jourdan*, took the camp of the Austrians at Nettenkirchen.

Filed Marshal *Wurmser*, who had a short time before taken the command of the Austrian army in Italy, made a sortie from Mantua, by which the French lost 3,000 men and 14 pieces of cannon.

8.] The members of the French Council of Five Hundred proceeded to vote by private ballot for the impeachment of *Drouet*, for conspiring against the existing constitution of France. On casting up the votes, there appeared for the impeachment 140, against it 58.

The division of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the command of General *Kleber*, passed the River Lahn and proceeded with rapid strides towards Mentz and Frankfurt.

10.] A subsidiary treaty, founded on the treaty of October, 1793, was concluded at Frankfort, between his Britannic Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who engaged to furnish for the service of England a body of troops consisting of 2284 men.

11.] The French ship of war *La Revanche*, of 18 guns, was captured by the *Melpomene*.

12.] *Gordon Forbes*, Major General and Commander in Chief of all his Britannic Majesty's forces at St. Domingo, issued a proclamation to all the planters of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, respecting the cession of their part of that island to the French commissioners.

This being the day on which the new parliament was to meet, a prorogation took place by commission, until the 16th of August following.

*Louis XVIII.* of France, was shot in the forehead by an unknown person at Dellingen, near Ulm, in Germany. The wound, fortunately, did not affect his life.

14.] The French frigate *La Renomme*, of 54 guns, was taken by the *Alfred*, commanded by Captain *Drury*, in the West Indies.

General *Jourdan*, Commander in Chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, in a letter addressed to the Directory, announced, that the republican troops, after some previous successes, had entered the city of Frankfort, which surrendered by capitulation.

15.] The Pope published an edict, prohibiting his subjects to speak ill of the French.

16.] Captain *Trollope*, in the *Glatton*, of 54 guns, signalized himself, by beating off six French frigates, a brig, and a cutter, near Helvoet.

17.] The French army of the Sambre and Meuse passed the river Mein, under the command of General *Jourdan*.

The Executive Directory of France announced to the Legislative Body that another engagement had taken place between General *Moreau* and the Archduke *Charles*, near Ettingen, on the 9th instant, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of a great number of men killed and wounded, and between 1,500 and 1,600 made prisoners. The French, in consequence of this victory, gained possession of Ettingen, Dourlach, and Carlsruhe.

18.] The following letter of protection was granted by General *Jourdan*, to the Chamber of the empire at Wetzlaer:

"The Commander in Chief of the army of the French Republic, wishing to prove that it is not his intention to make the

the least attack on the forms and customs of the country through which he passes, grants a safeguard to the chamber of the empire, as well corporately as individually... He forbids, therefore, any person whatever to disturb the proceedings of the court, or to lay restraint on any member of it, without his special command."

The Executive Directory of France published the following proclamation to the army of the interior.

" BRAVE WARRIORS,

" Frankfort has experienced the fate of every place which the republican armies attack. That important garrison is now in possession of the French. The courage of your brethren in arms keeps pace with the rapidity of their march. Their triumphs become daily of greater importance, because in them are established the happy genius who directs their operations, their discipline, their observance of order, and obedience to the laws.

" By similar achievements, brave warriors, you could and would undoubtedly merit the gratitude of your country. Continue to defend your country from her internal enemies, who, under various masks, sometimes even under the specious pretext of furthering the interests of the public, attempt to seduce you from your duty. Co-operate with us, and march with a firm and manly step against anarchy and royalism. You will, thereby, be on a footing with those irresistible phalanxes who have almost annihilated our external enemies, and consolidated the republic. The suppression of rebellion, and the restoration of domestic tranquillity, give you a claim to the same portion of glory with our brethren, who have dealt terror, defeat, and destruction among the armies of our external enemies."

The Executive Directory desiring to bestow on General *Hoche* a mark of their approbation of his services in the Vendean and Chouan war, presented to him in the name of the republic, two of the finest horses in the repositories of the war department, completely caparisoned. A brace of horse pistols, fabricated at the national manufactory of Versailles, were also offered for his acceptance.

A letter of this date from General *Moreau*, Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle to the Executive Directory, announced that a suspension of arms had been agreed upon between his troops and those of the Duke of Wirtemberg, on the 17th. General *Moreau*, in his letter, also gave an ample detail of the gigantic strides of his army into the heart of Germany, and their successes in every quarter.

General

OF JULY, 1796.

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General Berthier, in the name of the Commander in Chief Buonaparte, summoned the governor of Mantua to surrender that fortress.

The Austrian governor, in consequence of the summons, returned the following answer:

"The laws of honour and of duty compel me to defend to the last extremity, the place entrusted to me."

"I have the honor to be, with perfect esteem and consideration, Sir,

"Le Comte Canto d' Ises."

All the property belonging to the Ex-Stadholder of the United Provinces, was sold by public auction at the Hague.

19.] The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from Captain Drummond, of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, announcing that Columbo, in the island of Ceylon, was taken by the Honourable East India Company's sea and land forces on the 15th of February.

The Queen of Portugal published at Lisbon a manifesto or declaration against the republic of the United States of the Netherlands.

General Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, laid a contribution of 6,000,000 livres in money, and of two in kind, on the city of Frankfort.

21.] The French General St. Cyr drove the Imperial troops from the left bank of the Neckar.

22.] The French army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under the command of General Moreau, crossed the river Neckar in pursuit of the imperial troops.

25.] An armistice was concluded between the French republic and the Margrave of Baden.

26.] A letter addressed to the Executive Directory by General Jourdan, announced that on this day his army had entered the city of Wurtzbourg, which had surrendered by capitulation. Considerable magazines and two hundred pieces of cannon were found in the town. General Jourdan further stated, that Konigstein had also surrendered by capitulation on the 24th, and that the garrison, consisting of 600 men, were made prisoners of war.

The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches received from Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, announcing that in the islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, the enemy had been totally subdued, and that both the islands were in a state of perfect tranquillity.

27.] A

27.] A grand fête was celebrated at Paris in memory of the downfall of *Roberespierre*.

The circle of Suabia, in Germany, made peace with the French republic.

28.] A division of the French army of Italy entered the port of Leghorn. The English had removed the most valuable part of their property in that town, previous to the entrance of the French. General *Buonaparte*, however, stated that property to the amount of 8,000,000 of livres was seized by his troops.

The Hereditary Prince of Denmark visited the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by General *Jourdan*.

29.] One of the powder mills at Hounslow blew up, by which accident four persons unfortunately lost their lives.

Two divisions of the French army in Italy, under Generals *Maffra* and *Soret*, were surprised and routed by the Austrians.

30.] The Calvados French cutter was brought into the port of Cork by the English ship Cerberus.

The London Gazette contained extracts of Dispatches from Colonel *Craufurd*, announcing the defeat of the Archduke *Charles*, at Ettingen. The loss of the Austrians in this engagement was estimated at 1,600 men, and four pieces of cannon.

This Gazette also contained an order of council for laying an embargo on all vessels laden with goods, taken on board in this kingdom, and bound to any of the ports of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or of the Ecclesiastical States.

31.] The French in Italy, in consequence of being defeated with great loss at several of the neighbouring posts of Mantua, were obliged to abandon the siege of that fortress.

August 2.] The important fort of Koenighoffen surrendered by capitulation to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the command of General *Lefebre*.

3.] *Buonaparte*, Commander in Chief of the French army in Italy, routed the Austrian forces under Marshal *Wurmser*, took 20 pieces of cannon, 4000 prisoners, and killed and wounded 2000 men.

4.] The French troops took possession of the city of Bamberg, in Germany.

5.] Mr. *Hammond* sailed from Sheerness for Cuxhaven, on a supposed mission to negotiate a general peace between the belligerent powers.

The French army under the command of General *Moreau* was repulsed with considerable loss by Prince *John* of Lichtenstein, near Kircheim.

6.] The

6.] The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from Colonel *Craufurd*, announcing the further retreat of the Austrian army under the Archduke *Charles*, and also the evacuation of Frankfort by the Imperial troops.

The Margaretta French privateer was brought into Spithead by the Telemachus cutter, Lieutenant *Crispo*.

7.] Sir John Borlase Warren drove on shore a French squadron in Daverney Bay.

8.] The French army of the Rhine and Moselle, under General *Moreau*, attacked the Imperialists at Neresheim, and having forced that post, took 450 prisoners.

9.] A body of British troops, under the command of Major *Duncan*, landed at Porto Ferrajo, on the island of Elba, near the Port of Leghorn.

Breganz, near the lake of Constance, was taken by the French troops after a brisk engagement.

10.] The Executive Directory of France sent down two messages to the Council of Five Hundred respecting an attack made on that night by a banditti of armed robbers, commanded by men in military habits, on the camp at Grenelle. The Directory requested to be invested with the power granted by one of the articles of the constitution, of making *domiciliary visits*, upon which the proposition was put to the vote, and granted for a limited time.

The powder-mill at Dartford, in Kent, blew up, by which accident four lives were unfortunately lost.

The advanced guard of the Austrian army, under the Archduke *Charles*, was defeated by the French, who made 500 prisoners.

11.] His Imperial Majesty published a proclamation, inviting his faithful subjects to take up arms voluntarily in defence of their country, its constitution, and laws. He concluded the proclamation by the following pathetic appeal to their patriotism.

"Behold the still smoaking ruins of Italy, and the excesses and most inhuman cruelties committed there! Behold the devastation which the once flourishing territories of Germany have suffered, inundated by the armies of the enemy! and you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatened every country, and every nation, on being invaded by such enemies."

A dreadful battle was fought between the armies of the Archduke *Charles* and General *Jourdan*, which lasted 17 hours, at the end of which, through excessive fatigue, both armies became inactive in the field.

12.] General *Moreau* took possession of Nordlingen.

13.] The

13.] The Austrian army, under the command of the Archduke *Charles*, was defeated with considerable loss near Donawert, which place was taken by the French. This event forced his Royal Highness to cross the Danube.

14.] A letter of this date from *Buonaparte*, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, announced that he had again defeated the Austrians at Corona, Montebaldo, Proabolo, where he took 7 pieces of cannon, and made 400 prisoners. This victory enabled the French to pursue the Austrians as far as Roveredo.

15.] Neumark was taken, after a short engagement, by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the command of General *Jourdan*.

16.] The Parliament was prorogued until the 15th of September.

17.] Castel was taken by the French army under General *Jourdan*. The Austrians were driven beyond Amberg and behind the river Nab.

The Ex-Deputy *Drouet*, who had been imprisoned for conspiring against the present constitution of France, escaped from the Abbaye, the place of his confinement.

19.] The Austrians in Italy evacuated Riva, and retreated with precipitation to the city of Trent.

The garrison of Mentz made a desperate and successful *fortie*, by which the French were driven as far as Hockheim. General *Bernaud*, and another officer of distinction, were severely wounded.

A letter of this date from General *Jourdan* to the Executive Directory, announced the expulsion of the Austrians from the town of Neumorck, and from the heights of Sulzbach; that a battle had been fought upon the 17th, which lasted twelve hours, in which the Austrians were repulsed at all points, with the loss of 1200 men killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The consequence of this victory was the capture of Castel, and the retreat of the Austrians to Schevarzenfeld, behind the river Nab.

21.] The Emperor of Germany issued a proclamation, purporting that a national militia for the particular defence of the kingdom of Bohemia, was, at that time, highly necessary. He therefore relied on the fidelity of every individual subject in protecting it against any hostile invasion.

22.] Mr. *Yates*, nephew of the late comedian of the same name, was shot in a house at Pimlico by Mr. *Sellers*, who was afterwards tried with Miss *Jones* for this crime, and acquitted.

The

The Andromache French frigate ran aground and was burnt on the coast of France.

The united armies of the Archduke *Charles* and General *Wartenfleben*, attacked the army of General *Jourdan*, which they defeated, with the loss of near 7000 men, and obliged to retreat from the Nab. Colonel *Craufurd* was wounded in this engagement.

23.] General *Jourdan*'s army was driven from Amberg to Foreheim, with considerable loss, while the army of the Rhine and Moselle gained a complete victory near the Lech.

24.] The Elector of Bavaria deputed a minister to General *Moreau* to negotiate a peace with the French republic.

25.] A letter from General *Moreau* to the Executive Directory, announced a complete victory obtained by the French army over the Imperialists. The capture of Augsburg and Munich on the 24th was the consequence of the victory.

28.] L'Elizabeth French frigate, of 36 guns, was captured by the Assistance man of war, and carried into Halifax.

29.] A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between the republic of France and the court of Spain.

General *Jourdan* retreated, at this time, with great precipitation to Bamberg and Schweinfurt.

31.] A treaty of peace was concluded between the French republic and the Elector of Baden.

Some time in the course of this month the health of Madame *de la Fayette* and that of her daughters having materially suffered from the pestilential air of the dungeons of Olinutz, where they had been for some time before closely confined with the unfortunate General *la Fayette*, she solicited permission to go with them to Vienna for a few days, in order to procure medical advice, which favor was refused by the Emperor, who, however, caused her to be informed that she might quit the prison, on condition of never returning to it. The answer of Madame *la Fayette* to his Imperial Majesty was as follows :—

" The Commandant of Olinutz has informed me, that, in answer to my request of being allowed to go for eight days to Vienna, for the purpose of consulting the faculty, his Imperial Majesty signified, that on no consideration whatever, I am to be permitted to visit that capital, and that he will consent to my quitting this prison only on conditions of never entering it more. I have the honor to reiterate the answer

answer which I made to the commandant.—To solicit the assistance which the state of my health requires, is a duty I owe to my family and my friend; but they are sensible it is not possible for me to purchase it at the price at which it is offered. I cannot forget that while we were both on the point of perishing, I by the tyranny of *Robespierre*. M. *de la Fayette* by the moral and physical sufferings of his captivity, that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myself were in existence; and nothing shall tempt me to expose myself a second time to the horrors of such a separation. Whatever then may be the state of my health, or the inconveniences which may result to myself and my daughters from this habitation, we will all three avail ourselves with gratitude of the goodness of his Imperial Majesty, who permits us to share this captivity with all its details."

September 1.] *Cochon*, minister of General Police in Paris, made a report to the Executive Directory respecting the unsuccessful conspiracy of *Drouet* and *Babœuf*.

2.] The army of the Sambre and Meuse, under General *Jourdan*, re-crossed the Mayn, pursued by the Austrian army commanded by the Archduke *Charles*.

General *Moreau*, Commander in Chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moselle, gained a complete victory over the Austrians upon the Iser.

3.] Intelligence was received that the liberty of trade between Portugal and Holland, which had been some time before suspended, was again re-established, by the mutual agreement of the respective governments of these countries.

Intelligence was also received that some trading vessels from Archangel had been captured by a small Dutch squadron in the northern seas.

The Austrian army under the Archduke *Charles* defeated the French under General *Jourdan*, and obliged them to retreat to Hamelberg, with the loss of 4000 men.

4.] The British ministry received advices of the failure of Mr. *Hammond's* mission to the King of Prussia.

The city of Winkbourg was re-taken by the Austrians, and 1039 French in the town were made prisoners.

6.] General *Buonaparte* defeated the Austrian army at Cavela, took a great number of cannon, and made 4000 prisoners; and in a letter dated at Trent, to the Executive Directory, he announced a complete victory obtained by the division of his army under the command of General *Maffena*, on the 4th instant. The loss of the Austrians in this conflict was stated

at

at between 6 and 5000 prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 military waggons, and seven standards. The fall of Roveredo on the 4th instant, was the immediate consequence of the victory, and on the following day General *Massena* entered the city of Trent.

7.] The French army of the Rhine and Moselle, under General *Moreau*, defeated the Austrians at Mainbourg and Schwaig, and obliged them to fly from Mesbourg.

8.] General *Wurmser*, Commander in Chief of the Austrian army of Italy, made a grand attempt to cut off the French under General *Bonaparte*, but was completely defeated at all points, and narrowly escaped by flight.

The city of Frankfort was re-taken by a division of the Austrian army, after the French had been in possession of it for the space of 54 days, and a party of General *Jourdan's* army was defeated at Ascaffenbergh, with the loss of near 1000 men.

#### THE FINE ARTS.

9.] The following letter, written by the celebrated architect *Louis*, on the proposed removal of the monuments of the fine arts from Italy by the French, and on their design of artists, appeared in the Parisian prints. In his observations on the subject, both the man of taste and the profound politician are equally displayed.—

“ My retirement at my country seat, my dear friend, has not impaired my passion for the arts.—They always constituted my principal enjoyment, and I have so long considered them as essentially connected with the public felicity, that I take a particular interest in whatever relates to them. I could then hear with some degree of alarm, that a plan had been formed to despoil the fine collections of Italy and Rome, in order to increase those of Paris. I am convinced that such a measure will be attended with infinite mischief, without producing any real advantage to the country. This removal will destroy the most valuable collection, and will extinguish that laudable zeal which induced us to visit Italy, where so much advantage was always to be derived from the contemplation of objects, which do not admit of being removed. This removal will alienate from us a people who are naturally hospitable to all the nations of Europe; and who knows whether the French may in future be able to encounter that sentiment of public indignation which their conduct in de-

spoiling

Spoiling Rome cannot fail to excite, to cherish, and to perpetuate against them. Judge then what must be the alarm which is now felt by the enlightened friends of the arts, in consequence of the danger of removing and conveying for a considerable distance, those beautiful statues, already mutilated, and which an enthusiastic respect would not allow to be repaired, lest in the process they might, in the slightest degree, be liable to be still farther defaced. If the ancient Romans removed to their own capital the monuments of Greece, it was because they anticipated the annihilation of the arts in a country which they almost depopulated, and also because they had not so much a taste for the arts, as an ambition to engross their trophies. Ought this haughty and even ferocious nation to be in every respect a model for imitation?

" I have stated to you, my friend, that France will derive no advantage from despoiling the monuments of the arts in Italy; but what, perhaps, may astonish you, I will go further, and even assert that these sacrilegious depredations will not tend to accelerate the progress of our artists. I will now state the grounds for this opinion; at the time of *Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Titian*, the Italians had not dug from the earth a fourth part of those antiques with which their cities are now adorned. The most beautiful paintings which we consider as models are the productions of those celebrated artists and their first pupils. Since their time the art has always been on the decline; it is not then merely to the circumstance of possessing models of art that we are indebted for the great modern masters. Would you know, my friend, what chiefly contributes to the prosperity of the arts. Independently of great models, it is the patronage of such men as the *Medicis, Julius II. Leo X. Louis XIV.*; it is the patronage of a *Colbert*, capable, amidst a crowd of illiterate pretenders and intriguers, to discern men frequently too modest, who possess abilities equal to great productions; it is necessary that the Directors of the arts should be acquainted with the proper means in order to bring forward and multiply distinguished talents. It is not by profuse expense that this object is to be obtained; it is by dextrous management, and by superior discernment. But to return to the subject of my letter, let us love the arts for the sake of the arts themselves; let us regard with due respect the capital productions, and carefully protect them from injury; and, above all, let us leave them where they are, when they are well displayed and arranged with taste and order."

10.] The

10.] The French army of Italy pursued the Austrians to Bassano, and in the course of six days General *Buonaparte* took 16,000 prisoners, together with an immense number of cannon, ammunition, and stores, &c.

11.] The Imperial army, commanded by the Generals *Frolich*, *Hotze*, and the Prince of *Furstenberg*, defeated the French army of the Rhine and Moselle, under General *Moreau*, and forced the enemy to raise the siege of Ingolstadt, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 prisoners.

12.] The treaty offensive and defensive concluded between the French republic and the court of Spain, on the 29th of August, was ratified by the Council of Ancients.

14.] The Childers sloop of war was captured by the *La Bon Esperance* privateer.

15.] An order was issued by the British Government for laying an embargo upon all Spanish ships in the British ports.

The parliament was prorogued to the 27th instant, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

16.] The Imperialists, under the command of the Archduke *Charles*, attacked the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, under General *Jourdan*, and drove it from its strong positions on the Lahn.

The National Assembly of the Batavian republic published a proclamation against the importation of British goods into any Dutch port. This was a counter-proclamation to that issued by his Britannic Majesty on the 3d instant, by which "the free navigation of Great Britain to the United Provinces is granted, as well as the exportation of all kinds of merchandize, except military and naval stores, provided they be exported under a neutral flag."

Messrs. *Neilson*, *Hartlet*, *Shannagharn*, *Osborne*, *Young*, and *Russell*, were arrested for High Treason at Belfast, in Ireland.

17.] *Buonaparte* dislodged General *Wurmser* from the important suburb of St. Georgio, and compelled him to retire within the walls of Mantua, with very considerable loss of prisoners and artillery.

An Austrian corps under General *Petrath*, attempted to take the fortress of Kehl by a coup-de-main, but in consequence of one of the commanders of an Austrian column being killed, and another taken prisoner, the enterprize, though at first successful, ultimately failed.

A dreadful fire broke out at Liverpool, by which several persons were burnt to death.

*George Washington* addressed a letter to the United States of America, on his resignation of the office of President of the Congress, and the appointment of a successor. The letter is replete with the most sage counsel, and the strongest political precepts and maxims.

19.] The van guard of the Austrian army, under General Hotze, came up with the rear of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse at Altenkirchen, and, after a severe engagement, defeated it. In this battle, the French General Marceau was killed, and his funeral obsequies were celebrated by both armies.

The following is the account of the death of this General in the Paris papers, and is highly honourable to the conduct of the Austrians on that occasion :—

General Marceau was wounded at Altenkirchen on the 3d complementary day, and expired on the day following.

The republic has lost one of its ablest generals in this officer, and one of its most zealous defenders. He was not only beloved by his soldiers, but even esteemed by the enemy, such an esteem will always be commanded by superior abilities and talents of the first class.

He was scarcely 27 years of age ; and several battles in La Vendee, and two instructive campaigns upon the Rhine, had assigned him a rank of eminence, among our Captains, who had distinguished themselves in the present war.

In the last expedition of the army of the Sambre and Meuse beyond the Rhine, the covering of Hunsdruck and the blockade of Mentz were assigned to him. This important task he completed with success, having held this numerous garrison constantly in check, with a corps by no means superior to it.

When the army of the Sambre and Meuse fell back upon the Lahn, he effected his retreat to Limburg, where he sustained two attacks, victory never departing from the corps under his orders.

When he was ordered to stop the enemy during the retreat to the Sieg, while our columns got clear of the defiles of Altenkirchen, he received a mortal wound.

Some of our chasseurs were engaged in a wood in firing upon some Austrian hussars—when Marceau arrived there to reconnoitre the ground, accompanied by an officer and some artillery, a Tyrolian chasseur concealed behind a tree, recognized his rank by the marks of distinction upon his habit, and discharged a carbine at him, the contents of which passed through his body.—The General retiring a few paces,

descended

descended from his horse.—He was taken to Altenkirchen, and was carried through the columns by the grenadiers. The most lively sentiments of sorrow ran through the ranks.—*Jourdan* and a number of officers crowded to see him; every one shed tears, and *Marceau* alone preserved his firmness unshaken, even in the jaws of death.

They wished to carry the General on the other side of the Rhine, but it was judged that he would not be able to bear the removal, and it was his own request to remain at Altenkirchen; he was lodged at the house of the Prussian Commandant of this small town, with a surgeon and some officers.

On the following day, Altenkirchen was occupied by the enemy's advanced guard; and as soon as the Austrian general *Haddick* was informed of the circumstance, he sent the wounded French General a guard of safety, which was accompanied by General *Kray*.

This ancient warrior could not refrain from shedding tears; he had been opposed to *Marceau* for two years past, and in the midst of conflict these two generous minds only waited for the return of peace to manifest their sentiments.

Some hopes of saving *Marceau* were still retained, and Prince *Charles*'s principal surgeon exerted himself to the utmost, in vain; in the morning of the fourth complementary day, the symptoms became more dangerous, the General was seized with a heaviness in his head, and expired about six o'clock.

The Austrian regiments of Barco and Blankenstein, who had known him upon the field of battle, and admired his valour at the head of our squadrons, disputed the honour of paying him the last offices; but in this they were prevented, as the French officers attending him had prevailed upon Prince *Charles* to suffer his remains to be delivered to his brethren in arms. The Prince, at the same time, gave orders, that the Austrians might be apprized of the moment of his interment, for the purpose of joining with the French in performing the last military honours; his body was accordingly interred in the fortified camp at Coblenz, during the discharge of the artillery of both armies.

Advice was received of the capture of ten merchantmen off the coast of Surinam.

Advice was received that Admiral *Richey*'s fleet had made a descent upon Newfoundland, and destroyed several warehouses, and a great quantity of shipping.

20.] Intelligence was received of an insurrection having broke out in the Spanish settlement of Trinidad.

21.] The

21.] The French army of the Sambre and Meuse, under *Jourdan*, having effected its retreat across the Rhine at Neuwied, Bonn, and Dusseldorf, the Archduke *Charles* directed his manœuvres towards the Upper Rhine, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of *Moreau*. In the disorderly route of the French through Germany, the peasantry rose every where *en masse* against them, and are supposed to have destroyed more of their men than the Austrians.

His Majesty, in council, declared the Earl of Chatham president of his Majesty's Council.

The Vienna Court Gazette of this day mentioned that the loss which the army of the Archduke *Charles* sustained, from the 23d of August to the 6th of September, amounted to 1973 men, among whom were 286 killed, 1304 wounded, and 383 prisoners. General Prince Frederick of Orange gallantly signalized himself in the different actions.

22.] The Amphion frigate blew up at Plymouth, by which dreadful accident upwards of 200 persons lost their lives.

The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches from Captain *Anstruther*, dated Windecken, the 10th and 11th instant, announcing the rapid retreat of the whole French army towards the Rhine. In describing the movements of the Imperial and French troops, he represented the advances of the former as bold and intrepid, whilst dreadful confusion and despondency pervaded the enemy's army, whose retreat, he said, had lost all semblance of order, and had become a tumultuous flight. The loss which General *Jourdan*'s army sustained since he advanced from the Lahn, was estimated at 20,000 men.

23.] A messenger arrived at Lord Grenville's office with dispatches from the Marquis of *Bute*, at Madrid, announcing that every disposition for the immediate commencement of hostilities against Great Britain, was making by the Spanish court, and that his Excellency was forming the necessary arrangements for returning to England with all possible speed.

The Anniversary Fête of the foundation of the French republic was celebrated by the Executive Directory, &c. in the Champ de Mars.

24.] The London Gazette contained the following article, dated Aschaffenburg, the 8th instant. "From the returns that have been made, it appears that in the action between the army of the Archduke and that of General *Jourdan*, on the 3d, 3200 men of the army of the latter were made prisoners, exclusive of the number that were killed and brought in by the military and the peasants; two standards were likewise

wife taken; 127 French ammunition waggons, and 15 pieces of cannon, among which were six field pieces, found in the citadel at Wirtzburg. The enemy at Schweinfurth left 90 pieces of cannon, and 60 at Freudenburg; several magazines in the town of Wirtzburg, and in the citadel a large chest containing specie, *mandats* and *assignats*."

25.] The French Minister of War pronounced the following speech, descriptive of the victories of the republican army in Italy, on his presenting to the Executive Directory Citizen Marmont, Aid-de-camp to General *Bonaparte*:—

"The army of Italy, always triumphant, present to you the trophies of its new victories."

"The enemy, vanquished at Castiglione, received considerable reinforcements; they prepared a fresh attack, in the hopes of repairing their defeats; but they were met by an army accustomed to conquest, and the battle of St. George's put a period to their efforts."

"Posterity will scarcely credit the evidence of history, that, in one campaign, ALL Italy was conquered; that three armies were successively destroyed; that upwards of 50 standards of colours remained in the hands of the conquerors; that 40,000 Austrians laid down their arms; in fine, that 30,000 Frenchmen, under a warrior of twenty-five years old, performed all these prodigies."

"The army of Italy has more triumphs to attain: a career to run still more glorious and astonishing: to restore victory to the army of the Rhine, and convince an enemy, ready to pride itself on ephemeral advantages, that Frenchmen are every where the same, and that whilst they combat for liberty, nothing can resist their courage."

27.] The new parliament met, pursuant to prorogation, and upon the motion of Lord *Frederick Campbell*, the House of Commons re elected Mr. H. *Addington* for their Speaker.

The Executive Directory, on the requisition of the British ministry, sent a passport for Lord *Malmesbury*, who was appointed Plenipotentiary for opening a negotiation at Paris, for the purpose of re-establishing a general peace.

Field Marshal *Wurmser*, Commander in Chief of the Imperial army in Italy, having advanced on the side of Burgoforte, in the vicinity of Mantua, was again forced to retire under the walls of that fortress.

29.] The Active French cutter privateer, mounting six carriage guns, was captured off Dungeness by his Majesty's sloop *Racoon*, Captain *Roe*.

October 1.] General *Moreau*, in his retreat through Swabia, finding himself closely pressed, and almost surrounded by the victorious

victorious Austrians, suddenly faced about, and fell upon the Imperial army, commanded by La Tour, which he entirely defeated, with the loss, on the part of the Austrians, of 5000 men and 20 pieces of cannon

2.] The intended marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg, with the Princess Royal of England, was formally announced at the Court of Stuttgart.

6.] His Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and delivered the following speech from the throne :—

*" My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

" I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity.—The steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and solid Peace for us, and for our allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

" I shall immediately send a person to Paris with full power, to treat for this object; and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of General Peace; but you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts with which we may have to contend.

" You will feel this peculiarly necessary, at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms.—It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

" In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed that, by the skill and exertions of my Navy, our extensive and increasing Commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

*" The*

" The operations in the East and West-Indies have been highly honourable to the British arms, and productive of great national advantage ; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

" The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various, and the progress of the French armies threatened, at one period, the utmost danger to all Europe ; but from the honourable and dignified perseverance of my Ally, the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke *Charles*, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well grounded confidence, that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

" The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of Madrid, have led to discussions, of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result ; but I am confident, that whatever may be their issue I shall have given to Europe a further proof of my moderation and forbearance ; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British empire."

His Majesty having expressed his usual reliance on the zeal and public spirit of the House of Commons for the supplies necessary for the service of the year, next addressed both Houses in the following words :—

" The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article, to the labouring classes of the community. Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed. The general attachment of my People to the British Constitution, has appeared, on every occasion, and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy, and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

" To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore to my People the blessings of a secure and honourable Peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions.—In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my Parliament."

10.] Her

10.] Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Denmark died at Petersburg after a short illness.

His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies addressed to his subjects, the following edict :—

" We, Ferdinand IV. by the Grace of God, &c. &c.

" Since the time when Peace was interrupted in Europe, we redoubled our care to preserve the public tranquillity, and to put the State in a safe condition of defence. We were, therefore, disposed to augment our land and sea forces, and to raise a considerable host of brave warriors on the frontiers of this kingdom. We afterwards put ourselves at the head of our courageous troops, firmly resolved to use all the means in our power, and even to sacrifice our Royal Person. These effective preparations, added to lawful and becoming steps to obtain Peace, give us hope that our dominions will forthwith enjoy tranquillity. At the same time we ought not to conceal, that in order to gain the proposed end of our designs, it is absolutely necessary to double the said preparations for the defence of the State, and the acceleration of a lasting and honourable Peace, and to station a still greater force than the present on the frontiers of our kingdom. We address ourselves to all classes of our beloved subjects, and hereby do require them to contribute with all their power to the speedy augmentation of the army stationed in cantonments. We expect, amongst others, that the brave young men who have enrolled themselves for the defence of Religion, the Throne, and the Country, will now repair without delay to the frontiers, in order to put themselves under our immediate and personal command, with their brave comrades; and we hope that, in consequence of this, other volunteers will, in greater numbers, repair to the cantonments, that we may bring together a formidable army, and be enabled to secure the safety and tranquillity of the State, either by a permanent Peace, or by brilliant victories." —The above edict is the more extraordinary, as on this very day peace was concluded between the French republic and the King of Naples.

11.] The Court of Spain declared war against Great Britain.

12.] An embargo was laid on all Genoese vessels in the ports of Great Britain, in consequence of the detention of some English vessels in the port of Genoa.

13.] The *Terpsichore*, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. *Bowen*, captured the *Mahonesa* Spanish frigate, of 44 guns, after an action of an hour and a half, and carried her into Gibraltar.

A commission

A commission passed the Great Seal, appointing Lord *Malmesbury* Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of London to the Directory of France.

The following is a translation of the Latin credentials given on this day to Lord *Malmesbury*, by the King, at St. James's, on his being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a Peace with the Executive Government of France:—

" GEORGE REX.

" GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting—Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe; deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly so many quarrels and dissensions, of restoring and consolidating the public tranquillity; resolved for this purpose to chuse a man capable of a negotiation of this importance, and to invest him with full authority to complete so great a work, be it known, that the fidelity, talents, genius, perspicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear Counsellor, James Baron *Malmesbury*, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, inspiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and constituted our true, certain, and accredited Commissary and Plenipotentiary, giving and conceding to him in all respects, full and entire power, faculty, and authority; charging him besides with our general and special orders to confer on our part, and in our name, with the Minister or Ministers, Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, sufficiently invested with equal authority, as well as with the Minister, Commissioners, or Plenipotentiaries of the other Princes and States, who may take part in the present Negotiation, also invested with the same authority; to treat either separately or together; to confer upon the means of establishing a solid and durable peace, amity, and sincere concord; and to adopt all resolutions and conclusions; to sign for us, and in our name, all the said conventions or conclusions; to make, in consequence, every treaty or treaties, and all other acts, as he shall judge necessary; to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above-mentioned work; to transact with the same force and the same effect as we should be able to do, if we assisted in person; guaranteeing, and on our Royal word promising, that all and each of the transactions and conclusions which shall be made and determined by our said Plenipotentiary, shall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the best faith; that

we shall never suffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and act contrary to them; and in order to give to every thing more security and force, we have signed the present with our Royal hand, and affixed to it the Great Seal of Great Britain."

The above diplomatic paper excited such pointed animadversions in the French paper entitled the *Redacteur*, that Lord Malmesbury found himself under the necessity of writing a letter of complaint to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which his Excellency received a polite answer, assuring him, that the Editor of the *Redacteur* was not countenanced by the Government, and that they were totally averse from such insults.

14.] Mr. Grattan brought forward, in the Irish House of Commons, a resolution in vindication of the Catholic right to the full benefit of the Constitution. It was negatived by a majority of 124.

15.] A treaty of peace was ratified between the King of Naples and the French republic. Neither of the contracting powers is to furnish to the enemies of each other, men, ammunition, arms or ships; and his Neapolitan Majesty is not to admit into his ports, at a time, more than four ships of war belonging to each of the belligerent powers.—The mediation of the Court of Spain obtained such moderate terms for Naples.

16.] The Executive Directory sent down the following message to the Legislative Body respecting the retreat and situation of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, under General Moreau:—

" The Executive Directory is eager to announce to you the result of the most decisive military operation which has taken place in the course of this campaign, on the Eastern frontiers; a result which might alone consolidate the numerous successes of our armies on the Rhine, and decide on which side the advantage and the fruit of so many toils would ultimately remain.

" The army of the Rhine and Moselle, entirely uncovered on its left by the retrograde movement of General Jourdan, when it was at the gates of Munich, and soon after hemmed in from all quarters, is returned in the greatest order to the banks of the Rhine, not only without suffering itself to be broke in upon, but engaging the enemy on every occasion, forcing every where passages, and opening finally its communication by two columns; the one directed to Huninguen, and the other through Fribourg, after a signal victory, in which it took 5000 prisoners and 20 pieces of cannon.

" Thus,

" Thus, after having lived at the enemy's expence during the whole active campaign ; after having detached from the coalition almost the whole of the Princes of the Empire ; after having favoured, by a powerful diversion, the invasion of Italy, it remains master of the Brisgau, of all the bridges of the Rhine, and of all the passages and defiles that lay open the enemy's country. This memorable retreat will be ranged by posterity among the finest military operations ever executed in any country ; it loads with glory the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and its modest General. The enemy himself, in consequence of his hazardous movements, finds himself so dispersed as still to permit us to hope for fresh and most important successes."

His Sardinian Majesty died at Turin after a reign of twenty-three years.

17.] The King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, refused to accede to the Imperial Rescript made to the Diet of Ratisbon, for furnishing new Roman months " for the continuation of the war."

18.] In the sitting of the Council of Ancients on the same day, *Lefson Ladebat* made a report on the message of the Directory relative to the state of the finances at the end of the fourth year of the Republic.

This report states, that there was in the National Treasury, at the moment when the Constitution assumed a state of activity, 22,538,000 livres of real value, which would be found at the end of the fourth year, when added to the subscriptions of Batavia 63,000,000. The sale of the National effects and the arrears of contributions due, would furnish the extraordinary expences, and there were the certain means of making the public funds in the fifth year of the Republic amount to the sum of 1150 Millions ! The expences of the War, he stated, were reduced almost to a moiety, without diminishing the numbers of their brethren in arms, or diminishing the pay of troops. He concluded, by saying, that if the Republic was obliged to continue the war, that they could do it with advantage to themselves.

21.] The Austrians attempted to carry by assault the *Tete-du-Pont* of Neuwied, but were repulsed (according to the account of General *Bournonville*) with the loss of 4000 men.

22.] The French re-possessed themselves of the Island of Corsica, which had been hastily evacuated by the English Viceroy, Sir *Gilbert Elliot*.

Lord *Malmesbury*, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of London, for the purpose of negotiating a Peace with the Executive Government of France, arrived in Paris

His.

His Lordship was met by an immense concourse of people at a league distance from the capital, who were (such was the general desire of peace) with difficulty restrained from taking his horses from the carriage, for the purpose of drawing him into the city.

23.] The Archduke *Charles*, at the head of the Austrian grand army, attacked the French army of the Rhine and Moselle, strongly posted on the heights near Fribourg, and commanded by General *Moreau*, when, after a desperate contest of three days, he compelled the French to retreat across the Rhine at Huningen.

24.] The Council of Ancients received a message from the Directory, announcing that the Viceroy Sir *Gilbert Elliott*, had evacuated Corsica, after having embarked all the troops of that island. In a letter read in the Council of Five Hundred, a note was read, mentioning "that Corsica was at last delivered from the English, who were forced to evacuate the island; that the energy of the republicans had removed all obstacles, and had given spirit and freedom to the Corsicans; that the Commissary had convened the Primary Assemblies, and wished for the constitutional approbation of the country.

The division of the Austrian army under General *Wernck*, being in want of provisions and forage, was compelled to fall back on the river Laha.

26.] The fortress of Mantua being closely blockaded by the French army of Italy under General *Bonaparte*, General *Wurmser* attempted a sortie, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

27.] The French army of the Sambre and Meuse recaptured Kayserlautern and Bingen, and forced the Austrians to retire behind the Nahe.

28.] Lord *Malmbury* delivered a Memorial to the Executive government of France, for the purpose of opening a negotiation for a general peace.

November 2.] The Austrian General *Hotze*, after having ravaged Alsace as far as the gates of Strafbourg, was at length compelled to fall back on the Rhine, upon which the republican troops again took possession of Worms and Spire.

The King of Naples ratified the treaty of Peace concluded between him and the French republic.

4.] The Archduke *Charles*, after having driven the French across the Rhine, invested the fortress of Kehl, and the Tete-du-Pont of Huningen.

The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches from Vice Admiral Sir *George Keith Elphinstone* and General *Craig*, announcing the important intelligence of the capture of

of the whole of the Dutch squadron, which in March last went north-about from the Texel, under the command of Admiral *Lucas*, who meditated the re-capture of the Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch fleet, which surrendered on the 17th of August, was at anchor in Saldanah Bay, and consisted of three ships of the line, three frigates, and other vessels of inferior size. About 2000 troops were aboard the squadron.

5.] The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from Vice Admiral *Kingsmill*, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Cork, announcing the capture of two French privateers on the 24th and 25th instant, by the Santa Margarita, commanded by Captain *Martin*, on the Cork station.

The French squadron under Admiral *Richey*, after having captured and destroyed a number of merchantmen on the coast of Newfoundland, &c. eluded the vigilance of the British fleet, and arrived safe at Rochfort.

6.] Lord *Camden*, Viceroy of Ireland, issued a proclamation, signed by twenty-three Privy Counsellors, against illegal and treasonable associations, in several parts of the counties of Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Armagh, to subvert the established government of this kingdom.

A treaty of peace was concluded between the French republic and the infant Duke of Parma. It was executed under the mediation of the King of Spain.

7.] The Austrian army in Italy, commanded by Generals *Alvinzy* and *Davidovich*, having received great reinforcements, the latter expelled the French from Trent and the Tyrolese: while General *Alvinzy* advanced on the Brenta; he was there attacked with the utmost fury by the republicans, commanded by *Buonaparte*; night alone terminated the battle, during which the French fell back on Verona.

12.] The London Gazette contained an order of Council for granting general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain.

13.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained dispatches from Captain *Austruther* and Robert *Craufurd*, Esqrs. giving a full and fair account of the circumstances attending the retreat of General *Moreau* to the Rhine. To this opinion one may be led from observing that it steered a middle course between the exaggeration of the German Journals, and the cautious and guarded narrative of the French General. It agreed with the former only in giving due praise to the ardent gallantry of the Archduke *Charles*, and to the consummate skill by which it was directed. It agreed with the statement

statement of *Moreau* in admitting that the passage of the Rhine was effected by the French on the 26th, without any immediate loss.

14.] The republican army, commanded by General *Vaugeois*, was attacked by the Austrian General *Davidovich*, on the heights of Rivoli, and defeated, by which the blockade of Mantua was uncovered.

17.] Catherine II. Empress of Russia, died of an apoplexy, in the 67th year of her age, and 36th of her reign, upon which her son the Great Duke Paul Petrowitz was proclaimed emperor.

On the 2d of the following month the corpse of Peter III. was brought from Neffsky Monastery to the Imperial Palace, in a procession the most grand, awful, and solemn. The train occupied the whole extent between these two places, a space of upwards of three miles. The present Emperor, as well as Empress, the two Grand Dukes and Duchesses, with many young ladies, nobility, gentry, &c. accompanied the procession, which lasted from day-break till past two in the afternoon. On the fifth of the same month, the funeral ceremony of the remains of Peter III. and the late Catherine II. took place. It was equally grand and numerous with the former. They were both interred in the Castle.

18.] The Diet of Ratisbon presented the following address to the Emperor, congratulating him on the expulsion of the French from Germany :—

“ The Diet rejoice with every good German, in seeing so great a part of the Empire delivered from the enemy, by the rapid and multiplied victories of the Austrian armies; and in being themselves freed from that imminent danger with which the approach of the French army threatened the place of their sitting. They hasten in the first meeting after the vacation, to testify decidedly the lively interest which they take in the happy events and enterprises executed with such brilliant success, under the skilful direction of his Royal Highness the Archduke *Charles*, a Prince already rendered illustrious by his heroic valour and his enlarged views, as well as by the eminent services which he has performed to the German nation.

“ Perfectly convinced of the important advantages which have resulted from the operations of the Austrian armies—operations which alone formed the constitutional preservation of the German Empire—the Diet feel it their duty to address their most grateful acknowledgements to his Imperial Majesty, as their generous and magnanimous defender, for the extraordinary efforts that he has made for the general good, and humbly recommend the Empire to his gracious protection.

“ While

" While the Diet make this sincere declaration of their warmest gratitude, they join to it their most earnest wishes, that Providence may bestow on the undertakings which the august Chief of the Empire shall hereafter form, all that aid and those benedictions which his beneficent and indefatigable cares, merit—which are due to his paternal endeavours for the preservation of the Empire in general, as well as for the obtaining of a just and permanent peace."

19.] A letter from General *Buonaparte* to the Executive Directory, announced a splendid victory obtained by the army under his command over the Austrians, commanded by Field Marshal *Alvinzy*:—

" The result of this bloody conflict, which was fought for eight successive days, was the loss on the part of the Austrians of twelve thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns.

20.] General *Buonaparte* defeated the Austrian Commander *Davidovich*, at Rivoli, and made his rear guard prisoners.

22.] General *Moreau*, in a letter to the Executive Directory, announced that a sortie was made by the garrison of Kehl, on the Upper Rhine. In this sally, the Austrians gave way, in consequence of which he captured ten pieces of cannon, and spiked the rest, which were found in the intrenchments of the Imperialists. The letter also stated, that the French made 700 prisoners. But, from a subsequent part of the letter, it appeared that the Austrians returned to the attack, and that General *Moreau* did not write in the usual energetic language of victory, as he tamely asserted that the " enemy could not deny that the advantage was entirely his."

23.] The Executive Directory issued a decree, the object of which was to enforce the existing orders for preventing any kind of communication between England and France.

24.] *Salicetti*, Commissary of Government with the armies of Italy and the Alps, published a proclamation to the citizens of the Department of Corsica, on the expulsion of the English, exhorting them to embrace immediately the Constitutional act of the French Republic.

25.] Intelligence was received of the loss of the Cormorant sloop of war, which blew up by accident at Port-au-Prince.

29.] The London Gazette contained a dispatch from Rear Admiral *Rainier*, announcing that Amboina, and its dependencies, and Banda, and its dependencies, both Dutch settlements in the East Indies, had surrendered to the British troops. Amboina capitulated on the 16th of February, and Banda

Banda on the 8th of March—The Admiral found in the treasury at Amboina 81,112 rix-dollars, and in stores 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; in the treasury at Banda 66,675 rix-dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, and 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandize and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

30.] The Executive Directory admitted into the Hall of its Sittings the Prince of *Belmonte-Pignatelli*, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies. He made the following speech:—

" The King my master orders me, Citizens Directors, to confirm to you his sentiments of sincere friendship and high consideration for the French Republic. The Treaty we have just concluded will transmit them solemnly to posterity. Fulfilling this honourable task, and fulfilling it towards you, whose moderation and wisdom are personally known to me, my mind looks joyfully forward, and forms the happiest pre-fages for the general peace of Europe. May this peace soon reconcile, solidly, the grand interests of nations, and crown the wishes of humanity."

The President, *Barras*, made the following answer:—

" Monseigneur, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies, the Executive Directory has heard with satisfaction the affectionate sentiments you testify to it on the part of the King of the Two Sicilies. Assure him, Monseigneur the Ambassador, of a sincere friendship and attachment. This promise is inviolable; it is founded on sincerity, the first of republican virtues. Up to this time the victories of the French nation have attracted all the attention of astonished Europe. The Republic is known by its laurels and its triumphs only. In peace it will be still admired by the constancy of its friendship and its fidelity in the execution of its treaties. The Executive Directory invites, by its wishes, that day of Peace, that delightful day, when all the hostile governments, after the example of the King of the Two Sicilies, abjuring their horrid system, will at length consent to extinguish the blood-gorged torches of discord; and these wishes will be crowned, if all the Ministers charged to bring about this general peace, bring into this honourable mission the sentiments and the zeal you have employed in re-establishing a good understanding between the two nations."

In the same public sitting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs presented Count *Balbo*, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, who expressed himself thus:—

" Citizens Directors,

" The King my master has never been the enemy, either of your nation, or of your government. A concurrence of unfortunate

unfortunate circumstances put arms in his hands. In the course of the warfare he has been necessitated to wage, he has constantly been desirous of peace. As soon as the happy moment arrived, he surrendered himself to you without reserve, and without any other security than his good faith and yours. You have since done justice to his sentiments and his conduct : he makes you a similar return. His interest, which is that of his nation, commands him to be attached to you : and the interests of France, Citizens Directors, without doubt, makes you desirous to surround yourself with friends.—The friendship of the two States is therefore placed on the most solid basis. I am charged to cultivate it : and, to the end that there may be no difficulty to disavow the proceedings which have taken place with respect to the last French Ambassador.

"I have the honour to present to you my credentials. You will find in them the confidence with which my King honors me. By meriting yours, I shall endeavour to justify his choice."

*Reply of the President.*

"M. the Ambassador of the King of Sardinia, the principles of moderation of the Prince of Piedmont had prepared for the King of Sardinia the esteem of the French nation. It is, therefore, with a double satisfaction that the Executive Directory receives the testimony he gives of his attachment to the Republic. Assure him, M. the Ambassador, that he will find from the French government a just return of the sentiments of friendship he has charged you to express.

"May the love of peace, the charms of which the King of Sardinia now tastes, penetrate, at his example, the heart of all the enemies of the Republic ! May the cries of humanity, and the calamities of nations, warn them that enough and too much of blood has unfortunately inundated the earth ! If the generous efforts the French nation has made to maintain the conquest of its liberty, open the festivals of the Republic by victories, there is a more pleasing triumph, one more worthy of its grandeur : It is that in which its magnanimity removing the veil from every eye, will place all the nations in the list of its friends. It has just joyfully engraved there the name of the King of Sardinia. The Republic is a stranger to policy : its frankness dictates its treaties, its fidelity preserves them, and its courage defends them.

"With respect to you, M. the Ambassador, the Directory sees with pleasure that the King of Sardinia has entrusted to you the task of maintaining a good harmony between the two Nations. Be well assured that the Directory will facilitate to you all the means of fulfilling this honourable mission."

The

The Austrians made an attempt to carry the Tete-du-Pont at Huningen, but were repulsed with the loss of 1800 men.

*December 1.]* The subscription to the loyalty loan took place, when nearly eighteen millions were subscribed in the course of the day.

*4.]* Three persons lost their lives in consequence of the breaking of the ice, as they were skating on the Serpentine river in Hyde Park.

*6.]* The Emperor of Russia issued the following proclamation on his succession to the throne :—

" We, by the Grace of God, Paul I. Emperor of all the Russias, make known to all our faithful subjects, that, by the will of the Most High, our well-beloved mother Catharine the Second, Empress and Autocratix of all the Russias, died on the 17th of November, to our great grief, and to the grief of all our Imperial House, after a reign of 34 years.

" In ascending the Imperial throne of all the Russias, conquered by our ancestors, and in directing all our faithful subjects to take the oath of fidelity and homage to us, we implore the all powerful God to sustain us by his holy blessing, in taking upon us the burden which he has imposed on us, and in ordering it for the safety of the Emperor, and the happiness of our faithful subjects."

*7.]* An armistice took place on the Lower Rhine, and the Generals of both armies have agreed to the following articles, subject to a future ratification :—

I. The troops of the respective armies shall go into cantonments for the winter, the French behind the Wupper, and the Austrians behind the Sieg.

II. The positions occupied by the two armies respectively, at the moment the armistice takes place, shall be re-occupied on the renewal of hostilities. Till that period the positions shall be guarded by posts not exceeding 25 men.

III. The Tete-du-Pont at Neuwied shall be disarmed, and the French shall leave a guard of 25 men.

The Convention was signed by Generals *Kray* and *Kleber*, and the troops, in consequence, went into winter quarters.

Mr. *Pitt* opened the budget for 1797, in the House of Commons, stating the loan at 18,000,000 sterling.

In consequence of an intention on the part of the French to invade Portugal, several emigrant regiments, commanded by British officers, were ordered to embark for that country.

*11.]* Intelligence was received of the loss of the Re-union frigate, Captain *Bayntun*, near Yarmouth.

*12.]* The siege of Kehl was vigorously carried on by the Austrians, who made several desperate attempts to carry it

by

by storm, in all of which they were repulsed with immense loss.

13.] Intelligence was received of the loss of the Undaunted frigate, of 40 guns, on Point Morant, 27th of August last; the crew were fortunately saved.

The answer of the British government to the Spanish declaration of war was published in London, and the following message from the King on that subject was communicated to both Houses of Parliament:—

"His Majesty is concerned to acquaint the House of Lords, that his endeavours to preserve peace with Spain, and to adjust all matters in discussion with that Court by an amicable negotiation, have been rendered ineffectual by an abrupt and unprovoked declaration of war on the part of the Catholic King.

"His Majesty, at the same time that he sincerely laments this addition to the calamities of war already extending over so great a part of Europe, has the satisfaction to reflect, that nothing has been omitted on his part which could contribute to the maintenance of peace on grounds consistent with the honour of his Crown, and the interests of his dominions.

"And he trusts, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament will enable him effectually to repel this unprovoked aggression, and to afford to all Europe an additional proof of the spirit and resources of the British nation."

The following extract of a letter of this date from Berlin will serve to shew the disposition of the King of Prussia, and some of the northern powers of Germany, towards the further prosecution of the war:—

"I hasten to acquaint you with the important news, that both the Elector and the Dukes of Saxony have acceded to the Convention of the 5th of last August, between the King of Prussia and the French Republic, by which the neutrality of the North of Germany was stipulated, so that now all Saxony is a neutral state, and furnishes no farther, either money or troops, to the Imperial armies. This is, no doubt, a very unpleasant circumstance for the Emperor, as it not only deprives him of the assistance of the Elector and Dukes of Saxony in this arduous war, but also increases the political weight of Prussia.—The preliminary Convention was signed in this capital, on the 9th instant, by Baron Haugwitz, Prussian Minister of State, and Count Zinzendorff, Minister of State to the Elector of Saxony, and is now sent to Paris to be notified to the Directory."

A Common

A Common Hall was held at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Common Serjeant, twelve Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, and near 2000 of the Livery were present.

Mr. Hanson moved the following resolution :—

" That this Common Hall do instruct the Representatives of this City in Parliament, to move or support a motion, in the House of Commons, for censuring the Ministers, for having taken upon themselves to send the money of the People of Great Britain to the Emperor of Germany, during the sitting of Parliament, without the consent of Parliament."

After several Gentlemen had delivered their opinions on the subject, the question was then put, and carried by a majority of twenty to one against the conduct of the ministers.

14.] Mr. Fox made a motion in the House of Commons for a vote of censure on his Majesty's Ministers, for having remitted £,200,000. of the public money to the Emperor, during the sitting, and without the consent of Parliament. For the motion 81. Against it 285. Majority 204.

17.] The following message from the King, predictive of the failure in the negotiation for peace, was presented to the House of Commons :—

" His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that, as he is at present engaged in concerting measures with his Allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the War, if the failure of his Majesty's earnest endeavours to effect a general peace on secure and honourable terms, should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable : and his Majesty will not fail to take the first opportunity to communicate the result of these discussions to the House. In the interval, his Majesty conceives that it may be of the greatest importance to the common cause, that his Majesty should be enable to continue such temporary advances for the service of the Emperor, as may be indispensably necessary, with a view to military operations being prosecuted with vigour and effect at an early period ; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to consider of making such provision as may appear to them to be most expedient for this purpose."

20.] The Executive Directory of France required Lord Malmesbury to give in his *ultimatum*; and immediately, on receiving his Lordship's answer, they broke off the negotiation, and ordered his Lordship to quit Paris in 48 hours.

21.] Dispatches were received from Sir Edward Pellew, at the Admiralty, containing the important intelligence, that the French fleet, consisting of forty sail, including twelve transports,

transports, with troops on board, had sailed from Brest on the 18th instant. Various were the reports with respect to the destination of this fleet. The general opinion at the Admiralty was, that it was destined for Portugal; but at *Lloyd's*, it was conjectured that it was intended to intercept the outward-bound West-India fleet.

Immediately on the arrival of the above intelligence at the Admiralty, messengers were dispatched to the different ports, that every ship of war in readiness should instantly sail to cruise off the French coast.

A letter from Pittsburgh, of this date, gave the following account of the noble and generous conduct of the Emperor *Paul I.* of Russia towards *Kosciusko*.

"The taking of Prague is considered by the Emperor as a massacre unworthy of a civilized nation, and he has caused all the marks of honour which his mother delivered to the authors of it, to be surrendered. He was desirous that he should himself announce to *Kosciusko* the news of his deliverance. It ought to be observed, that *Kosciusko*, and all the other Polish prisoners at Pittsburgh, have been always closely confined. They were ignorant of the death of the Empress until their prisons were opened. "Brave and virtuous general," said *Paul* to *Kosciusko*, "I come to break your chains; it is the Emperor himself who informs you that you are free." *Kosciusko* was silent. The Emperor, moved by his misfortunes, took him by the hand, made him sit down by him, and entered into a conversation for near an hour on the affairs of Poland.

The Emperor asked *Kosciusko* if he could assure him that Marshal *Ignatius Potocki* would not be one of his enemies? "The injustice he has suffered," said *Kosciusko*, "may have irritated him; it is necessary I should speak to him before I can answer you." Next day *Kosciusko* assured the Emperor that *Potocki* would never be his enemy, and the Emperor went also to his prison, and told him that he was free."

*George Woodford Thellusson*, Esq. having been convicted of bribery and corruption during the Southwark election, was declared by a Committee of the House of Commons not eligible, and therefore not duly elected a Member for the said Borough; upon which *George Tierney*, Esq. was declared duly elected.

The Executive Directory received the official news that on the 22d November last the Elector of Saxony and all the Princes of his House acceded to the Convention of Neutrality settled by the King of Prussia, and had, in consequence, withdrawn their contingent.

24.] Intelligence was received of the capture of l'Aventure French privateer, of 16 guns, by the Greyhound frigate, Captain *Young*.

25.] Intelligence was received that the new Emperor *Paul* had set the patriot General *Kosciusko* at liberty, and had given him an estate of fifteen hundred peasants. He also released the two other Polish patriots *Potocki* and *Niemcewitz*, and restored to the former his estate, and gave to the latter one thousand peasants.

The Executive Directory published a note on the dismissal of Lord *Malmbury*.

26.] The following message from his Majesty was communicated to both Houses of Parliament, in consequence of the abrupt dismissal of Lord *Malmbury*, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace with the French republic.

" It is with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of peace have been unhappily frustrated, and that the negotiation in which he was engaged has been abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refusal of the French Government to treat—except upon a basis evidently inadmissible—and by their having in consequence required his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within forty-eight hours.

His Majesty has directed the several Memorials and Papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result, to be laid before the House.

" From these papers his Majesty trusts it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of Peace—on principles suited to the relative situation of the belligerent powers—and essential for the permanent interests of his kingdoms, and the general security of Europe—whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they were professed to rest, and repugnant both to the system established by repeated Treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of Independent Nations.

" In this situation his Majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of War can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies; and his Majesty, looking forward, with anxiety, to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles,

principles, places, in the mean time, the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wisdom and firmness of his Parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land, and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources of his kingdom, for vigorous and effectual support, in the prosecution of a contest which it does not depend on his Majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security and permanent interests of this country, and of Europe."

27.] The British government issued a declaration against France, in consequence of the abrupt dismissal of Lord Malmesbury from Paris. Several other official papers relating to the mission of Lord Malmesbury for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the French Republic, were also published at this time under the sanction and direction of the British government.

The following confidential Memorial, delivered by Lord Malmesbury, on the principal objects of restitution, compensation, and reciprocal arrangement, was the pretext of his dismissal :—

The principle already established, as the basis of the negotiation, by the consent of the two Governments, is founded on restitution to be made by his Britannic Majesty to France, in compensation of the arrangements to which that power may consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the Allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accomplish these objects, in the manner the most complete, and to offer a fresh proof of the sincerity of his wishes for the re-establishment of general tranquillity, his Majesty would propose that there should be given to this principle, on each side, all the latitude of which it may be susceptible.

#### I. His Majesty demands therefore,

1. The restitution, to his Majesty the Emperor and King, of all his dominions, on the footing the *Status ante Bellum*.

2. The re-establishment of peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by a suitable arrangement, conformable to the respective interests, and to the general safety of Europe. This arrangement to be negotiated with his Imperial Majesty, as constitutional head of the Empire, either by the intervention of the King, or immediately, as his Imperial Majesty shall prefer.

The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; which should be re-established, as far as possible, upon the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*. In

In the course of the negotiation, a more detailed discussion may be entered into of the further measures which it may be proper to adopt, respecting the objects of these three articles, in order to providing more effectually for the future security of the respective limits and possessions, and for the maintenance of general tranquility.

II. With the regard to the other Allies of his Britannic Majesty, his Majesty demands that there be reserved to her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this negotiation, whenever she may think fit, or of acceding to the definitive treaty, and thereby returning to a state of peace with France.

III. His Majesty also demands, that her most faithful Majesty may be comprehended in this negotiation, and may return to the state of peace with France, without any cession or burthensome condition on either side.

IV. On these conditions, his Majesty offers to France the entire and unreserved restitution of all the conquests which he has made on that power in the East and West Indies, proposing at the same time that a mutual understanding should be established as to the means of securing for the future the tranquillity of the two nations, and of consolidating, as much as possible, the advantages of their respective possessions. His Majesty offers, in like manner, the restitution of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the Fishery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

But if in addition to this, his Majesty were to waive the right given to him by the express stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, of opposing the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, to France, he would then demand, in return for this concession, a compensation, which might secure, at least, in some degree, the maintenance of the balance of the respective possessions in that part of the world.

V. In all the cases of cessions or restitutions, which may come in question in the course of this negotiation, there should be granted on each side, to all individuals, the most unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to sell their land and other immoveable possessions; and adequate arrangements should also be made, in the course of this negotiation, for the removal of all sequestrations, and for the satisfaction of their just claims, which individuals on either side may have to make upon the respective governments.

[47.] The Executive Directory published the following note on the dismissal of Lord Malmesbury. It is given at full length as being perfectly historical of the late fruitless negotiation, and descriptive of the true sentiments of the French government on the subject of peace.

" The

"The numerous and brilliant successes of the arms of the Republic have not shut the ears of the French to the voice of humanity. If they took up arms it was in their own defence; if they pursued their enemies beyond their own territory, it was for the purpose of forcing them to conclude a peace. Peace has been the constant object of their efforts and of their wishes, and it was already re-established with most of the powers of the Coalition on a happy and solid foundation, when the English Envoy was fastidiously announced. There were a thousand grounds for distrusting the sincerity of this step in the English Government. The perfidy of the means which it had employed against us; the troubles in the interior of France which it had excited; the false assignats with which it had inundated the country; La Vendee inflamed and supported in a state of insurrection; the traitors which it had hired; in fine, the generally recognized character of its envoy, for duplicity and intrigue, were all presumptions of its bad faith. But eager to grasp at the hope of restoring peace to Europe, the Directory cheerfully dismissed every suspicion; it rejoiced to think that the almost incredible successes of the army of Italy, that the trophies of glory gained by the army of the Rhine and Moselle in its memorable retreat, had at last opened the eyes of the British cabinet; it was forward in consenting to dispatch the passports demanded for the English envoy. Its decree for this purpose was dated on the 9th of last Vendemiaire (Oct. 2.) Lord Malmesbury certainly did not feel the same eagerness; he did not arrive in Paris till the 2d Brumaire following (Oct. 25.) His first overtures seemed to indicate an intention of rendering the negotiation almost interminable."

"His powers were indefinite; he might have adopted whatever form of negotiation he thought proper; he might have begun it, therefore, with that frankness, and that good faith, which in the course of last year have enabled us to conclude so many treaties; he might have withheld every pretension which was insulting to the Republic, or inadmissible by its constitution, its laws, its treaties. He might have proposed and discussed, without loss of time, sincere propositions, which would have been combated with the same frankness. His conduct was quite the reverse. He had no powers from the allies of England; he found no person at Paris charged to stipulate for their interests, which placed him in a situation to act only in virtue of that part of his powers which authorised him to treat in the name of England. He affected a wish to comprehend all the powers in the treaty, and declared in consequence that he thought it his

duty to send couriers even to Russia. To have the air at the same time of wishing to advance the negotiation, Lord Malmesbury proposed the admission of a vague principle of proportional compensation as the basis of discussion. These procrastinations did not put a stop to the effusion of human blood ; the Directory lamented the delay ; it testified its concern in the reply ; nevertheless, as it was sincerely desirous of peace, it accepted every means that was proposed to expedite its arrival. As to the principle of compensation, it did not contest it. This principle was of the essence of the negotiations into which they were to enter ; the difficulties arose only from the application of the principle ; it called therefore for this application ; it asked of Lord Malmesbury what were the objects of reciprocal compensation that he meant to propose."

" This step was too rapid for his Lordship's taste ; he pretended to believe that the Directory disputed his principle ; his subsequent notes were more vague and complicated than his former ; he affected to ask by a note, whether the Memorials transmittted to him, contained an answer to those which he had previously furnished ; in fine, by way of keeping up a climax in this temporising system, Lord Malmesbury, though he was vested with full powers, replied to every word that was said to him, that he would refer it to his Court, and each time dispatched a Courier. The indecency of this game could not last long. The note of the 7th Frimaire (Nov. 27th) in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was charged to repeat the demand to Lord Malmesbury, made upon his own principle, to specify without delay, and nominatively, the objects of reciprocal compensation which he meant to propose ; this note made him feel that it was at last necessary that he should explain himself ; and he promised to do it. Nevertheless, and still in spite of his full powers, he dispatched not only a Courier, but one of the Secretaries of his Legation. Twenty days more elapsed ; and, as if Lord Malmesbury was afraid that any one step of his proceedings should have the appearance of sincerity, the two memorials which he produced on the 27th and 29th Frimaire, were without signatures. On the report which was made to the Directory upon these memorials ; on the exposure of the overtures of Lord Malmesbury, which left no possibility of discussion, since they proposed that the Government should sign the disgrace of the Republic, the Directory gave his Lordship notice to present his *ultimatum* in twenty-four hours, and to sign it."

" His Lordship signed his two memorials. A slight perusal of their contents must fill all France with that indignation with

with which the Directory must have read them, and demonstrates the necessity there was for dismissing the man who dared to propose them. In these England at once dictates the restitution to his Majesty the Emperor and King, of all his estates upon the footing of possession previous to the war. Thus, the victorious French, the French who have shed their blood, and squandered their resources to repel an unjust aggression, were to retire shamefully within their territories, as if they had been vanquished. They were to support the weight and expence of a war which they were obliged to maintain in defence of their liberty! Thus in compliance with these demands too, although by the text of the constitution a treaty cannot stipulate any alienation of the territory of the Republic, the Directory was to restore the *ci-devant* Belgium. They were to sign with their own hand the instrument of their impeachment, by the violation of the social agreement which they were specially deputed to maintain! Thus those nations who are connected with us, who have relied upon our friendship, upon our fidelity, were to be basely abandoned. England next imperiously dissolves the treaties we have made with the greater number of the Princes of Germany. In her eyes these treaties are of no value. It was only with his Imperial Majesty that France could have concluded them: it is upon his Imperial Majesty that the English government is desirous of rendering that peaté dépendant, which the Republic has granted to those states of Germany who have detached themselves from the coalition."

"The evacuation of Italy is next proposed by England; it would be necessary, therefore, to abandon also *ci-devant* Savoy, and the county of Nice; it would be necessary then to exercise towards their inhabitants the same perfidy as in the case of the ancient Belgians: and in order that the consequences of this mode of conduct should call down upon France the hatred of those who have seconded her arms with their good wishes, or by their means, in order that this baseness might for ever devote the Republic to the execration of nations, England discharges her from the exercise of the power of interfering in the internal affairs of these countries, and by consequence of that of warding off the vengeance which they already meditate against those who have shewn themselves friendly to our cause, who by their exertions have seconded the courage of the brave army of Italy, of those, in fine, who have assisted in preventing the massacre of our brothers in arms. To these propositions, openly infamous, succeed clauses which a little more carefully conceal the ignominy with which the English Government desire to

overwhelm us.—It reserves to the Court of St. Petersburg the full and unlimited power of joining in the negotiation when it thinks proper. It would doubtless have interfered if we had had the baseness to listen to pretensions so odious. It would indeed have interfered, and strong, through the weakness which it might reasonably have imputed to us, it would have required us to submit to new humiliations. Portugal next figures in the project of this Lord.—It reserves to Portugal too the power of joining in the negotiation; and faithful to its secret principle of throwing upon the Republic the whole expence of a war which she has been compelled to support against all Europe confederated to lay waste and dismember her territory. Lord Malmesbury nevertheless, not daring to demand openly that the French government should renounce the stipulation of a sum of money to be paid by Portugal to reimburse the Republic for the expence of the war, prepares in his memorial the foundation of that unjust pretension, and craftily proposes that in the treaty with Portugal, there shall be no question of any burdensome condition either upon the one side or the other.”

“ Not content with the important aggrandizement which the partition of Poland has conferred upon her allies; not content with having enriched herself with the spoils of our commerce, by a treaty perfidiously purchased; not content with having thus broken the balance of Europe, the restoration of which she so loudly demands, England, under pretext of re-establishing this very balance, has contended with the Republic against the validity of the cession which has been made by his Catholic Majesty of the Spanish part of St. Domingo. She demands a compensation for this object. Without a blush she founds her ridiculous pretension upon the 20th Article of the treaty of Utrecht, which she herself, in fact, annulled by the cession which she caused to be made in her favour in 1793, Florida, St. Augustin, and Pensacola. In fine, in a latter article, studiously obscure and methodically complicated, Lord Malmesbury presents certain bases relative to the rights of individuals; bases, the object of which does not appear susceptible of any application, unless they refer to the Emigrants, and to the restitution of their property sold or sequestered. And these, forsooth, are propositions of Peace! The Second Memorial of Lord Malmesbury concerns the allies of France; and this memorial is not less insulting than that we have mentioned. After having passed cursorily over the interests of Spain, to which he supposes no indemnification to be due, he speaks of Holland, and on this head his pretensions are extravagant even to phrensy.”

“ Accord.

" According to him, the French Republic ought to barter the liberty of Holland—the Stadholderate must be restored. France must sacrifice this Republic, with which the most perfect friendship subsists, to a new revolution—trampling under foot the most sacred conventions—shamefully violating the faith of treaties, she is called upon to let loose upon the head of this people all the horrors which would arise from the re-action of the Orange-party. And what was to be the price of this infamy? Would it not be imagined that England offers upon these conditions the restitution of what treachery has enabled her to plunder from Holland?—Would it not be imagined that she was to add to this offer that of some indemnification to be afterwards arranged? No; she offers only the restitution of a part of what she does not blush to consider as conquest, and doubtless, by means of the indecisive reserve she preserves, she was afterwards to announce the pretension of retaining the Cape and the Island of Ceylon; still with a view of preserving the balance of Europe, which in her understanding consists in being herself every thing, and the other powers nothing. Lord Malmesbury proposes, in fine, that if the French do not consent to tear Holland in pieces with their own hands, they should give to the Emperor and King every thing which Holland has ceded to France in the treaty concluded between them."

" Such, truly, are the conditions of peace proposed by the Noble Lord! Without doubt they must be considered as war-whoops by every man whose heart is not impenetrable to the love of his country; by every man who respects its laws and the faith due to its treaties: it is shame and perfidy which England proposes to us; it is the violation of our constitution and of good faith; it is the subversion of our principles, the restoration of the Emigrants, the restitutions of their fortunes, a Counter-revolution, anarchy and civil-war; it is every evil, every misfortune, and every crime united, with which they present us in pretending to ask for peace. Perfidious England, or rather, crafty and nefarious English Government; you only wished for money, and this was the only object of your embassy; you wished to deceive the people whose happiness is entrusted to you; you wished to obtain from them resources, without which your unmeaning rage would become impotent.—But do not count upon the successes with which you flatter yourself; you are about to lavish your new treasures to no purpose; you are going only to assure and hasten your ruin; your vain boast of public credit will come to nought as soon as the blindness of the nation is removed; French courage will soon lessen your arrogance, the heroes

heroes who beat you in the fields of Hondscoote, Gemappe, Fleurus, Werwick, Comines, &c. upon the frozen plains of Holland, upon the Banks of the Adige, in the necks of the Brenta, of Trou d'Enter, &c. these heroes still exist; they will force you to restore to the world that peace which humanity reclaims, and which your avarice and devouring ambition withhold."

" Friends of Peace ! take courage, blood will not continue long to flow.—England cannot steel the hearts of all the powers against the cry that humanity has raised. Austria! Austria itself will soon open its eyes: alarmed at a war to which it sees no end; exhausted by the immense expence of a lengthened struggle; deprived of the resources of those states now in our possession; undeceived respecting the English Government, who calling itself her ally has preserved what was its own, and has left her despoiled of Belgium, of a part of Germany and of Italy,—pressed by her own subjects, upon whom the devastations consequent upon the war chiefly fall; Austria, in fine, under the influence of better counsels, menaced perhaps from another quarter, will feel the necessity of treating with the French Republic, and then England, standing by itself, and justly exposed to all the resentment of the French, will not be able to dissemble its weakness, and will receive with more gentleness a peace which it now dares to disdain."

29.] Lord *Malmesbury* arrived in London after a fruitless attempt to negotiate a peace with the French Republic.

30.] A long debate took place in both Houses of Parliament on the subject of Lord *Malmesbury*'s mission to negotiate a peace with the French Republic. The measures of administration in the conduct of this important business, was supported by a large majority in both Houses.

31.] Intelligence was received that the Brest fleet had been seen off the coast of Ireland.

Intelligence was received at the Admiralty with dispatches from Admiral *Kingsmill*, at the Cove of Cork, stating that seven French ships of the line, with two ships *armée en flotte*, frigates, and transports, making in the whole seventeen sail, had reached the southern coast of Ireland, and had actually anchored in the Bay of Bantry on the 24th. Soon after their arrival, they sent a boat towards shore, with an officer and eight men, but the peasantry appeared on shore, and shewed the enemy that they were determined to lose their lives, or repel any attempt to invade the country. The boat was captured in sight of the French fleet, and the prisoners were conveyed to Cork, from whence they were sent to Dublin, for the

the purpose of undergoing an examination before the Privy Council.—The greatest loyalty was exhibited on this occasion by the whole of the people of Ireland.

## COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE NAVAL POWERS OF EUROPE.

THE following abstract of a work lately published in Paris, exhibiting a comparative view of the different Naval Powers of Europe, may not perhaps be deemed unworthy the notices of the reader. The plan of the author, whose name is *Arnowed*, is clear and simple, and his distribution methodical. The work is entitled, “*Système Maritime et Politique des Europeens, pendant le 18 siecle, fonde sur leurs traités de paix, de commerce et de navigation.*”

*Spain.* At the commencement of the war between France and Spain, the latter Power had 72 ships of the line, 41 frigates, and 109 smaller vessels. Mounting in all 10,000 guns, and manned by 50,000 seamen.

*Portugal.* The Naval Force of Portugal, at the commencement of the French Revolution, consisted of 10 ships of the line, 14 frigates, and 20 inferior vessels. The whole mounted with 2000 guns, and manned by 10,000 seamen.

*Sardinia.* This kingdom cannot be reckoned among the maritime Powers of Europe. The Court of Turin, indeed, maintains a few naval officers; but they are kept merely for parade and form.

*Tuscany.* This state, which, when governed by the Medicis, had a formidable marine, has now only 5 frigates, two of which belong to the Grand Duke, the other three are the Emperor's.

*Naples.* The Naval Force of Naples may amount to 10 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 10 chebecs, mounting altogether 1000 guns, and manned by 5000 seamen.

*Genoa.* Which once could send to sea 200 vessels, manned by 50,000 seamen, has now only three gallies, and some tar-tans which cruise in the Mediterranean.

*Venice.* This Republic has preserved more traces of her ancient splendour than Genoa. If necessary, Venice could put to sea 26 or 30 ships of the line, and 50,000 sailors. The present Naval Force of this state does not exceed 80 armed vessels large and small.

*Turkey.*

*Turkey.* The maritime Force of the Porte consists of 80 ships of the line, mounting 8000 guns, and manned by 50,000 seamen.

*Batavian Republic.* Before the French Revolution, the maritime Force of Holland consisted of 87 ships of the line, 43 frigates, and 100 inferior vessels. They were manned by 15,000 seamen and mounted 6,300 guns. But the Dutch Naval Power has been crippled by the deceitful alliance of the English, and by the treachery or supineness of their own officers.—The English have taken from the Dutch and added to their Navy 6 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and 8 sloops.

*Austria* does not rank among the Naval Powers. Every attempt of the Imperial Government to establish an exterior maritime commerce has failed.

*Prussia.* The maritime system of Prussia proceeds sensibly towards amelioration, by natural and well-combined means. Frederic, the Second, created a small marine, and gave some respectability to his flag, by the vigorous execution of the armed neutrality, established in December 1781.

*Denmark*, by its position, commands the Baltic and Northern Ocean. The wisdom of this Power is remarkable in carefully avoiding the entering into any warlike confederacies, and particularly in refusing to join the coalition formed against the French Revolution. The Danish Navy is composed of 38 ships of the line, 20 frigates, and 60 chebecs and cutters. The total number of seamen is 12,000; of guns 3000.

*Sweden.* Nature has done every thing to raise this country to the first rank of maritime Power. Surrounded by seas, and intersected by large navigable lakes, it possesses a number of excellent Ports, such as Gottenburg, Stralsund, Calmar, and particularly Stockholm. Twenty-seven vessels of the line, 12 frigates and 40 armed gallies; mounting in all 3000 guns, and manned by 18,000 seamen, compose the present Force of the Swedish Navy.

*Russia.* The efforts of this Power are as vast as the disadvantages it has to surmount in the career of navigation. The Russian Navy consists of 67 ships of the line, 36 frigates, and 700 gallies and other small vessels. The number of guns with which these vessels are armed is 9000; about 21,000 seamen are employed on board the fleet.

*Great Britain.* In the month of December last, the British Navy consisted of 661 vessels, of which 172 were ships of the line, 25 of 50 guns, and 256 sloops besides gun-boats, hired armed vessels, &c. which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting trade; mounting together 25,000 guns, and manned with upwards of 120,000 seamen.

*France*

*France.* The following was the state of the French Navy before the commencement of the Revolution, viz. 81 ships of the line, 69 frigates, and 141 smaller vessels. The whole mounting 14,000 guns, and manned by 7000 seamen.—The maritime Force of France in its present reduced state is not given by the author of these statements, but as we conceive it will be interesting to our readers, we have thought it our duty to add it. Since the commencement of the war the British fleet have taken or destroyed of the French 36 sail of the line, 81 frigates, and 85 sloops and other vessels, which reduces the present Navy of France to 45 sail of the line, 56 sloops or other vessels, exclusive of those built during the war.—N. B. It appears from this statement, that twelve French frigates have been taken or destroyed more than their Navy contained at the commencement of the war: out of which there are now in the British Navy 12 sail of the line, 46 frigates, and 32 sloops, &c.

The author concludes by proposing that France should promote a maritime confederacy, for the purpose of destroying the colossal Power of England upon the ocean. This he endeavours to prove would be the interest of every Naval Power of the second order.

Spain, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, united to France, may oppose 260 ships of the line to the British Navy. Should the English obtain Russia for an ally, they may add to their present force 60 or 70 ships of the line; but it ought to be remembered that Russia cannot find seamen to man its fleets. Admitting, however, this alliance to take place, the relative force of Britain and Russia against the confederacy would be 230 ships of the line to 260. The feeble Powers of Italy, and the Portuguese, must remain neuter during such a struggle. As to the Turks they may make a useful diversion against Russia.

Such a coalition of the Naval Powers of Europe appears to the Author to be the only means of emancipating the Ocean from what he calls British tyranny.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE  
CHRONOLOGIST  
OF THE  
*PRESENT WAR,*  
CONTINUED  
TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1798

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*PRESENT WAR;*  
OR.  
GENERAL HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL  
REGISTER:

CONTAINING  
A FAITHFUL SERIES OF THE EVENTS WHICH HAVE  
OCCURRED IN EUROPE, &c. FROM THE  
*COMMENCEMENT of the FRENCH REVOLUTION*  
*TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1798,*  
INCLUDING A SPACE OF NEARLY NINE YEARS.

PART II.

*Amidst a Variety of interesting Articles will be found the following :*

ACTS (principal of Parliament).	MOTIONS (remarkable in Parliament)
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ASSASSINATIONS	PROCLAMATIONS
BATTLES	PROMOTIONS (principal)
DECLARATIONS	REPORTS (of Parliament) &c.
DENUNCIATIONS	SIEGES
EXECUTIONS (remarkable)	SUBSIDIES
FINANCE	SUPPLIES
GIFTS (patriotic)	TREATIES (of Peace, offensive, defensive, and subsidiary, &c.)
INVENTIONS	
MANIFESTOES	

Chronology—one of the Eyes of History.

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THE THIRD EDITION,  
WITH MATERIAL ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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# THE CHRONOLOGIST,

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[CONTINUED.]

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JANUARY 1, 1797.

ACCOUNTS were received of the loss of his Majesty's ships *Bombay Castle* and *Courageaux*, of 74 guns each, in a dreadful gale of wind; the former on the Spanish coast, between *Tariff* and *Cabrita Point*, and the latter at the entrance of the *Tagus*.

3.] The *London* gazette announced that a part of the French fleet, (see December 31, 1796,) consisting of eight two deckers, and nine other vessels of different classes, had anchored in *Bantry-Bay*, on the 24th ult. and had remained there without any attempt to land, till the 27th, when they quitted their station. From their first appearance every exertion was made by General *Dalrymple*, the commanding officer of the district, and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy. The *Gazette* further stated, that the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity in undertaking the defence of the country; and the readiness shewn by all descriptions of people left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent.

Captain *Sterling*, of the *Jason* frigate, wrote to the Admiralty, that he had captured *Le Suffrein*, armée en flûte, with 250 troops on board, belonging to the French fleet.

4.] A letter of convocation was addressed to the Plenipotentiary Envoy of the associated States of Northern Germany, by *Von Dohm*, the Prussian Envoy.

5.] Government received advice that General *Wurmser* had made a successful sortie from *Mantua*.

The papers announced that the *Séduisante* French ship, laden with flour, and having a great number of troops on board belonging to the *Brest* armament, went to pieces in coming out of that harbour; and that several lives were lost.

6.] Government received advice of the capture of a French frigate, by his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, of 36 guns, Captain *Beauchlerk*.

The French Minister to the United States of America declared to the Secretary of State at *Philadelphia*, that his

R fung-

functions had ceased, in consequence of the commercial regulations which had taken place between that country and *Great Britain*.

7.] The Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, announced that a part of the French fleet had returned to *Bantry-bay*, and that another part had been seen off the mouth of the *Shannon*, but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea on the second instant, without attempting a landing. It was further stated that every demonstration had been given of the zeal and ardour of the nation to oppose the enemy, when it could be supposed a descent might be attempted.

An alarming riot took place at *Carlisle*, where the populace seized and burned the lists and balloting books of the supplementary militia.

8.] The *San Pio* Spanish corvette, of 18 guns, was captured by the *Regulus* frigate; and the *Coup d'Essai* French privateer by the *Star* sloop of war.

The Austrian army in *Italy* commenced its hostile operations by attacking the advanced guard of the French General *Angereau*, who was posted at *Bavelagna*, before *Porto Lenagno*. In consequence of this, the French adjutant general *Dufaux* was obliged to retreat to *St. Zeno*.

9.] Intelligence was received of *L'Espérance*, French privateer, being taken by the *Ancé de Vauville*; *L'Hiron-delle*, by the *Cleopatra*; and of the *Impatient*, French frigate, with 320 men and 250 soldiers, being totally lost near *Crookhaven*; seven of the men escaped upon the rocks.

10.] Advice was received by Government, that his Majesty's ship *Polyphemus* had captured and sent into *Cork La Tortue* French frigate of 44 guns, belonging to the *Brest* fleet; and that another frigate, *La Scævola*, and a transport, full of troops, had foundered at sea.

11.] A melancholy accident happened in *Liverpool* harbour. As Mr. *Slacke*, deputy constable, was conveying a party of volunteers, raised in *Manchester*, for the navy, the boat in which they were proceeding to the tender overset, by which accident 25 persons lost their lives.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of *London* presented an address to his Majesty, stating, that relying on the justice of his Majesty's cause, the resources of the country, the wisdom of his Majesty's councils, and the bravery of his Majesty's fleets and armies, they doubted

not that his Majesty would be able to repel the unprovoked aggression of the court of Spain, who had abruptly declared war against Great Britain.—His Majesty, in reply, lamented the failure of his endeavours to preserve peace with Spain, but trusted, from the justice of his cause, the experienced valour of his fleets and armies, and the spirited exertions of the nation at large, this aggression would be effectually repelled.

12.] Advice was received that the Prince of Wurtemberg had determined to come to England to solicit in person the hand of the Princess Royal.

The Austro-Italian army attacked the advanced guard of the French, under the command of General Massena before Verona, and were completely defeated with the loss of 600 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.—General Joubert was also attacked at Corona, who, after a slight repulse, forced the Austrians to retire to their former position, and took upwards of 300 prisoners.—On the following day, however, the Austrians renewed the attack, and compelled the French to evacuate Corona, and take a position before Rivoli.

13.] The Hamburg mail brought intelligence of General Wurmser having made another successful sortie from the fortress of Mantua.

A Paris paper of the 7th announced the return to Brest of one of the divisions of the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Bourvette.

The *Indefatigable* and *Amazon* attacked *Le Droit l'Homme*, of 74 guns, which, after fighting for more than ten hours in a heavy gale, they were obliged to quit from being driven among the rocks, and the next morning the *Indefatigable* saw her lying on her broadside, with a tremendous surf beating over her; the most of her crew, however, were saved, as were those of the *Amazon*, which, in the same gale, was driven on shore near Brest.—The Queen *Dowager of Prussia* died at Berlin.

14.] Intelligence was received of two French frigates, with 400 troops, having attacked the Island of *Anguilla*, on the 24th of November, and destroyed the town; of one of the ships (*La Valliante*) being sunk, and the other, (*Le Détisus*), with all the troops, being taken by a British division under the command of Captain Barlow, of the *Lapwing*, but which they were afterwards obliged to burn, to prevent her again falling into the hands of the enemy.

*Grand Operations of the French and Austrian Armies in Italy.*

As a chain of very important operations commenced at this date, and continued until the end of the month, the reader may not be displeased with a brief recital of them, *seriatim*.—Preparations and the necessary dispositions for attack and defence being made by the Austrians under General *Alvinzi*, and by the French under General *Buonaparte*, at day break, on this day, the French General *Joubert*, with one part of his division, attacked the Austrians on the hill of St. Marco. The Austrian General was ignorant of the presence of *Buonaparte*, and of some reinforcement which had arrived to the French. His plans were therefore disconcerted, and he acted in the dark. The battle, notwithstanding, was long and obstinate, and in its commencement the French were driven from some of their posts; while a fresh body of the Austrians advanced to the eminences between the *Adige* and the Lake of *Gunda*, turned the flank of the French, and completely cut off their communication with *Verona* and *Peschiera*. In this embarrassing situation, the General detached two battalions to face this new column, and caused four pieces of light artillery to be planted so as to cannonade the right of their line. In the mean time, a reinforcement, under General *Key*, arrived, and took a position in the rear of the column which turned the French. General *Buonaparte* now urged the attack with the utmost vigour; and, in less than a quarter of an hour, the whole column, consisting of 4000 men, laid down their arms. The Austrians were now every where put to the rout, and pursued by the conquerors the whole of the night.

The Austrians still remained masters of *Corona*, but were now disabled from acting on the offensive. *Buonaparte*, therefore, ordered General *Joubert* to them the next day, should they still retain that place, whilst he himself hastened to encounter new difficulties. A column of 10,000 men, under General *Provera*, had passed the *Adige* during the night of the 14th, and obliged the French General *Guyeux*, who guarded the *Adige*, to fall back to *Ronco*. He, therefore, detached General *Victor* with a strong reinforcement to *Roverbella*, and ordered *Maffena* also to take the same route, to stop, if possible, the march of the Austrians. General *Joubert*, in the mean time, faithfully adhered to the instructions of the commander in chief. General *Murat* had marched the whole of the night of the 14th with a party of light infantry, and appeared on the morning on the heights of

of Montebello, which commanded Corona, while the Austrians, who were posted there, were vigorously attacked by General Joubert. Perceiving, therefore, their retreat cut off, they were thrown into the utmost confusion, and almost the whole party were either drowned in the *Adige*, or made prisoners. In these engagements (denominated the battle of *Rivoli*) the French took 13,000 prisoners and nine pieces of cannon.

The column of General Provera, 10,000 strong, in the mean time continued its march, and forced the passage of *Anguari*. General Guyeux had united all the forces in his vicinity, which did not exceed 1,500 men; with this small force he could only harass their march for some time. Mantua was the object of General Provera, and his march was, therefore, rapid. General Angereau at length came up with the Austrian rear guard, consisting of 2000 men, and after a warm conflict cut it off with 16 pieces of cannon.

#### *Attempt to relieve Mantua frustrated.*

Notwithstanding the above impediments, General Provera arrived on the 15th of January with 6000 men, at *St. George*, one of the ports where *Mantua* was blockaded. The force here, under the French General Atiolis, was inferior to that of the assailants, but was well entrenched. He therefore received the summons of Provera with no other reply than that "he would fight, but not surrender." Provera then attacked, but found it impossible to carry the post by force. Thus baffled in his main design, the Austrian General then turned his attention to the post *La Favorita*, which he expected to force, (aided by a sortie from *Mantua*,) and thus to relieve this garrison. *Buonaparte* however perceived the design, and, in order to prevent a junction, he saw no other means than to surround the column of Provera, and force it to surrender. He had previously detached General Serrurier to *La Favorita* with all the forces that he could hastily withdraw from the other posts of blockade; and he now ordered re-inforcements from the different divisions of his army, who, by the most rapid movements recorded in history, arrived in time to effect their purpose. Before day-break on the 16th, the Austrians attacked *La Favorita*, and General Wurmser, at the same moment, ordered a sortie, to support the assailants. The detachment of the garrison, however, was repulsed by the column under General Victor, and the field was left covered with the dead and prisoners of the Austrians. At the same moment Serrurier advanced in order to block up Provera, between this post and *St. George's*. Disorder and terror now pervaded the column of Provera, and he solicited

a capi-

a capitulation. The prisoners who surrendered amounted to 6000 infantry and 700 cavalry, with 22 pieces of cannon. Thus perished the fifth great army, detached by the Emperor, for the support of the Italian territories, whilst the respective divisions of the French army continued to harass the defeated dispersed remnants of the Imperial troops.

15.] Paris papers were received which announced the total failure of the expedition against Ireland; the frigate on board of which General Hoche took his voyage was separated from the fleet in the storm, and not heard of for some days after the other ships had returned to Brest.—By these papers it also appeared that Mantua was so reduced that the soldiers were obliged to eat their horses.

16.] The extract of a letter in the London gazette, from General Graham, dated Martinico, November 13, 1796, announced the entire reduction of the Brigands and Charibs in St. Vincent's by the troops under the command of General Hunter. It was further stated that all the Charib-Chiefs had surrendered, together with about 3,500 of their followers; nearly all the Brigands, with their leaders, also surrendered.

The London gazette of this day also announced, that, on the 19th November, 1796, a most desolating conflagration had taken place at Savannah, in America. The number of houses burned, (exclusive of other buildings,) was said to be near 300, and that two-thirds of the city was actually destroyed. Upwards of 400 families were left destitute of any place of residence.

The same gazette also announced, that a dreadful conflagration happened at New York, on December 9th, 1796. The number of warehouses and property destroyed by this fatal accident was stated to be immense. On this occasion it was asserted, that a combination of incendiaries existed in New York, for the purpose of destroying it.

17.] The extract of a letter in the London gazette from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Duke of Portland, dated January 10th, announced that the French had entirely left Bantry-bay, and that there had been no appearance of them on the coasts.

The Insurgents in the Islands of Grenada, and St. Vincent were subdued, and tranquillity effectually restored in those settlements.

The Admiralty received advice of the loss of the Hussar frigate, on the French coast; and the capture of a French schooner, by the Fury sloop of war, off the Leeward Islands.

18.] Her

18.] Her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at St. James's with much splendour.

19.] Advice was received at the Admiralty of the capture of a French ship, armed en flute, carrying 36 guns, with 600 troops, and a large quantity of ordnance on board, off the coast of Ireland, by the *Druid* frigate.

21.] The anniversary of the execution of *Louis XVI.* was celebrated at Paris with great pomp and exultation.

This night, a cottage at *Newtown-Ferrers*, England, in which slept a widow and her two children, was overwhelmed by the bursting of a field and orchard on a hill, above the cottage. It totally destroyed the cottage and a barn, and suffocated the widow and her two children, who were found dead under a heap of earth, &c. A large chasm in the field above the cottage was found, out of which issued a rivulet of water. The bodies were afterwards dug out.

22. Intelligence was received of the capture of *Le Suffren*, French transport, by the *Majestic*, of 74 guns; and of the *Éclair* privateer by the *Unicorn* frigate; also that *L'Atalante* French corvette, *La Favorite* privateer, and *L'Allerger* national brig, had been taken by his Majesty's ships *Phœbe*, *Hind*, and *Spitfire*.

Two imperial ukasas or edicts were issued at Petersburgh, respecting the importation of French and Dutch merchandise.

23.] The *Paris* papers announced that several more ships belonging to the *Brest* fleet had returned to that port.

24.] The Marquis of *Cornwallis* was appointed by the Board of Controul to the eminent situation of Governor-General of *Bengal*.

25.] Intelligence received from *France*, that another French ship of the line and a frigate, with General *Hoché* and Admiral *de Galles* on board, had reached *Roche-fort*.

26.] Advice was received of the loss of his Majesty's ships *Amazon* and *Curlew*, the former on the coast of *France*, and the latter in the *North Seas*.

28.] His Majesty issued a proclamation for granting the distribution of prizes taken from the King of *Spain*, or his subjects, subsequent to the 9th of *November*, 1796.

The Right Honourable *William Pitt*, *Richard Earl of Mornington*, *John Thomas Townshend*, and *John Smyth*, Esquires, and the Right Honorable *Sylvester Douglas*, were appointed

appointed Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

29.] Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. was sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council.

30.] Official accounts were this day received from Mr Robert Craufurd, of the surrender of *Kehl* to the Austrians, on the 10th instant, after a siege of 49 days. It appeared that from December 31 to January 7, several attacks had been made by the Austrians upon the enemy's principal out-works, in all which the former were successful.

Dispatches from *Petersburg* announced that the new Emperor had determined to adhere to the terms of the treaties formed by his mother, the late Empress.

31.] Richard Whyte, Esquire, of *Bantry*, in *Cork*, was created a Baron of the kingdom of *Ireland*, by the name, style, and title of Baron *Bantry* of *Bantry*.

The Executive Directory communicated to the Council of Five Hundred, by message, the detection of a royalist conspiracy. The principal of the conspirators appeared to be a man of the name of *Dunan*, the other was *Brotier*, in whose pocket-book were found papers with the signature of Louis XVIII. *Laville Harnois*, formerly Master of Requests to the King, and a Baron *Poly*.—In the pocket-book of the principal, *Dunan*, a letter was found, which was said to be written by Mr. *Windham*; this letter, however, is supposed to be a fabrication of the Directory.

February 1.] The channel fleet returned to *Torbay*, from an unsuccessful cruize in pursuit of the French squadron off the coast of *Ireland*, the latter having escaped the vigilance of Lord *Bridport* through the intervention of a storm.

This night Colonel *Frederic*, son of the late *Theodore*, King of *Corsica*, shot himself in the west porch of *Westminster Abbey*.—The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict, that the deceased had shot himself in a fit of insanity. The remains of this unfortunate gentleman were afterwards interred in the church yard of *St. Ann's, Soho*, near to the body of his father: about an hour before interment, the following character was placed on the church-wall, at the head of his grave. "Here lies the mortal remains of Colonel *Frederic*, son of *Theodore*, King of *Corsica*; in his deportment he was a gentleman; in honor, honesty, and truth, he was princely; he was poor in circumstances, rich in the possession of the most

most liberal heart ; and the greatest distress he laboured under was the want of abilities to relieve the distresses of others.—God be with him !”

The French invaded the Papal dominions. The resistance of the Papal troops was but feeble, and they were overpowered, but with little loss on the part of the French.

2.] *Arthur O'Connor*, Esq. late a member of the Irish House of Commons, was arrested in *Dublin*, on a charge of having published a seditious libel against government.

The surrender of Mantua, the inevitable consequence of the total defeat of the Austrian armies on the 14th, 15th, and 16th ult. took place. The terms were honourable. The garrison were made prisoners, but marched out with military honours ; and the veteran General *Wurmser*, then upwards of 70 years of age, was excepted from the humiliating condition of appearing as prisoner of war. It was asserted that upwards of 5000 horses had been devoured by the garrison in the course of the blockade.

3.] Intelligence was received of the total defeat of the Austrian forces in *Italy*, by General *Bonaparte's* army, between the 19th and 27th of *January*. The loss of the Austrians as certified by the French Generals, consisted of 6000 men killed and wounded, 20,000 taken prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, 24 standards, some of which were worked with the Empress's own hands, and the cattle, grain, and other necessaries, destined for the relief of *Mantua*. Several important posts also fell into the hands of the French.

*Richard Mulman French Chifwell*, M. P. shot himself in consequence, it was said, of some failure in his commercial projects.

4.] A proclamation was issued in England and Scotland for a general fast and humiliaton to take place on the 8th of *March*.

7.] Advice was received of the Spanish troops having retired from the frontiers of *Portugal*, and that Admiral *Jervis* had failed from the *Tagus*, with the fleet under his command.

8.] The President of the Senate informed the two houses, that, from the report which had been made to Congress by the tellers appointed by the two houses to examine, there were votes, for the choice of President, for *John Adams*, 71—*Thomas Jefferson*, 68—*Thomas Pinckney*, 59—*Aaron Burr*, 30—*Samuel Adams*, 15—*Oliver Ellsworth*, 11—*George Clinton*, 7—*John Jay*, 5—*Jeremiah Iredell*, 3—*George Washington*, 2—*John Henry*, 2—*Samuel Johnson*, 2—*C. C. Pinckney*, 1.—In obedience to the laws of the United States, the

President then declared, that *John Adams* was elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th of March next; and that *Thomas Jefferson* was elected Vice-President for four years, to commence at the above time.

9.] Sir Godfrey Webster obtained a divorce against his wife, in Doctors-Commons, for adultery with Lord Holland, who afterwards married her Ladyship.

10.] A dreadful earthquake happened in South-America, by which 40,000 lives were lost.

A treaty of navigation and commerce, consisting of 210 articles, between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh.

11.] In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Law moved the judgment of the court upon *John Smith*, who had been convicted, the 6th of December, 1796, of publishing a libellous pamphlet, entitled, *the Duties of Citizenship*, for the use of the London Corresponding Society. Mr. Justice *Astbury*, having in his address to the prisoner, previously described the pernicious tendency of the pamphlet, which was to undermine and destroy all law, all government, and all religion, next pronounced the following sentence: "The court, having considered the whole of your case, (the prisoner's,) doth therefore adjudge that, for this your offence, you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, in *Clerkenwell*, for two years, and that, at the end of your imprisonment, you do enter into your own recognizance in the sum of £1000 for your good behaviour for five years."

13.] Advices were received from France, that *Mantua* and several other fortresses had surrendered to the French; that the Austrians had possessed themselves of the post of *Huninguen*, on the Rhine; and that Mr. *Pinckney*, the American Minister at *Paris*, had received orders to quit the territories of the French Republic.

14.] A memorable naval engagement took place between the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir *John Jervis*, and the Spanish fleet, under Admiral *Don Josef de Cordova*. The British squadron amounted to no more than 15 sail of the line, 4 frigates, a sloop of war, and a cutter; of these 6 were three-deckers, 8 were of 74 guns, and 1 of 64.—The Spanish fleet consisted of 27 sail of the line, 1 of which was a four-decker, and carried 136 guns; 6 were three-deckers, of 112 guns each; 2 of 84, and 18 of 74. The Spanish Admiral had sailed from *Cordova* on the 4th of February, and passed *Gibraltar* on the following day,

day, having left in that bay three line-of-battle ships. On the night of the 11th the Spanish fleet was discovered by the *Minerva* frigate. On the night of the 13th, they approached so near the British fleet, that their signal guns were heard. The British fleet therefore prepared for battle, and at day-break on the 14th were in complete order, and at half past six prepared for battle : at a little after ten the enemy's fleet were visible to all the British squadron ; some of the Spanish ships were separated from the main body, to cut off which was the British Admiral's intention, before the main body could arrive to their assistance ; but, upon observing the position of their main body, he formed his fleet into a line of battle, a-head and a-stern, as most convenient. About half past eleven, Sir John Jervis signified his intention to pass through the enemy's line, upon which the signal was made to engage. In a few minutes the Admiral accomplished his design, and a part of the Spanish fleet was effectually cut off from the main body. The British Admiral having thus fortunately obtained his object, now directed his attention to the enemy's main body to windward, which was now by the separation of the ships cut off to 18 sail of the line : a little after twelve o'clock the signal was made for again passing the enemy's line, while the Spanish Admiral endeavoured, by wearing round the rear of the British line, to join his ships to leeward : in order to frustrate this design, Commodore Nelson had no sooner passed the Spanish rear, than he ordered his ship, the *Captain*, to wear and stand on the other tack. In executing this bold manœuvre, the Commodore found himself alongside of the Spanish Admiral, the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns. Notwithstanding this immense disparity (the *Captain* being only a 74) this gallant officer did not shrink from the contest, though the Spaniard was supported by her two seconds, three deckers ; the *Culloden* and *Blenheim*, however, had by this time pressed to his assistance, and the approach of Admiral Parker with 4 other ships of the line determined the Spanish Commander to relinquish his design of rejoining his ships to leeward. The advantage was now evidently on the side of the British, and the Admiral meditated with his division a co-operation, to compel some of the enemy to surrender. In the confusion of their retreat, several of the Spanish ships had doubled on each other. Admiral Jervis then bore up in order to take them all in succession, with the 7 ships composing his division ; this, however, he could not effect ; he therefore ordered the leading ship, the *Excellent*, to bear up,

up, while with his own, the *Victory*, he passed to leeward of the rearmost ships of the enemy. Captain Collingwood, of the *Excellent*, in obedience to the Admiral, passed between the two rearmost ships of the enemy, and gave the *San Ysidro* so effectual a broadside, that she was obliged to submit. The *Excellent* then passed to the relief of the *Captain*, which was engaged with a three-decker; but before she could arrive, this vessel became entangled with her second, a two-decker. In this state they were both boarded by the *Captain*, and the smaller of them, the *San Nicholas*, was in a short time in the possession of her opponents; the three-decker, the *San Josef*, followed the fate of her second, and became a prize to Commodore Nelson, *who headed the party which boarded her from the San Nicholas*. In the mean time, Admiral *Ferris* had ordered the *Victory* to be placed on the lee-quarter of the rearmost ship of the enemy, the *Salvador del Mundo*, and threw in so effectual a discharge, that her Commander, seeing the *Barfleur*, carrying Vice-Admiral *Waldegrave's* flag, bearing down to second the *Victory*, thought proper to strike. Thus four of the enemy's ships were in possession of the British, whose loss in this engagement, in killed and wounded, was exactly 300 men: the loss of the Spaniards in the captured ships amounted to 693 men, whilst those which escaped must also have suffered considerably. As so important a victory with so decisive a disparity of forces is, perhaps, unparalleled in our naval records, the Editor has thought proper to transgress the bare chronological record of it.

Ten sail of Victuallers from Cork were taken by two French Privateers.

The Paris papers brought an account of *Buonaparte* having penetrated into the Papal territories, captured several important posts, killed a great number of his Holiness's troops, and that he was proceeding on his march to Rome.

19.] The Pope, reduced to the lowest extremity, addressed a submissive epistle to General *Buonaparte*, then posted at Tolentino, earnestly soliciting an amicable termination of the contest in which they were then engaged. He, at the same time, dispatched two ecclesiastics with full powers to conclude a treaty. By the terms of this treaty, his Holiness renounced all connexion with the famous coalition of crowned heads; engaged to disband the troops which had been raised for the support of the war, and to shut his ports against all the powers at war with the republic. He also ceded Avignon and Venaissin to the French, and consented to pay to the conquerors 30 millions of livres, with 16,000 horses,

20.] Advice

20.] Advice was received of the capture of several French privateers by his Majesty's ships *Eurydice*, *Greyhound*, *Pegasus*, *Triton*, and *Scourge*.

25.] The London Gazette extraordinary announced that 2 French frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, had appeared off the coast of Pembrokeshire, and disembarked some troops on the 22d inst. the number was stated to be about 1200 men, but without field-pieces. Every exertion had been made by the Lord Lieutenant, &c. of the county; and the greatest loyalty was shewn by all ranks of people on the occasion.

26.] The London Gazette extraordinary, in a letter from Lord *Cawdor* to the Duke of *Portland*, announced the surrender of the French troops who had effected a landing in Wales on the 22d inst. under the command of General *Tate*, Chef de Brigade.

An order of council was issued for suspending payment in cash by the Bank of England, in consequence of the great demands lately made upon it. The critical posture of the empire, arising from the apprehensions of invasion, rendered it necessary to take the King's pleasure on this step, most important in its nature.

27.] A message from his Majesty, on the above subject, was presented to both houses of parliament, who approved of the conduct of his Majesty's ministers on the occasion. Meetings of the bankers, merchants, and traders, were this day held, for the purpose of entering into agreements to accept of bank-notes in payment as usual.—The following is the resolution entered into on the occasion: "Resolved unanimously, that the undersigned, being highly sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time, do most readily declare that we will not refuse to receive bank-notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid to us, and we will use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same manner."

For some days preceding the present date, the City of London had been thrown into a state of unusual alarm, by the stoppage of payment in cash at the Bank of England. This critical situation of the country rendering it necessary to take the King's pleasure on a step of the highest and most important nature, and which nothing but desperate alarm could justify, a messenger was dispatched to his Majesty to come the following morning to assist at a Privy Council. The council, on his arrival, was held at St. James's, and the deliberation lasted until three o'clock, when a proclamation was directed to be issued. The plan being agreed upon at the Privy Council, the Ministers were met in Downing-Street

Street by the governor, &c. of the Bank, where a long conference took place. The substance of the measure was, a recommendation to the Bank not to issue any more gold in payment of their notes until the sense of parliament was taken.

March 2.] Lord Bridport sailed from St. Helen's with the Channel Fleet under his command.

3.] Mr. Pelham, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, addressed a letter, conformable to the commands of his Excellency, to General Lake, commander of his Majesty's troops in the province of Ulster. The letter specified, that, as the most enormous excesses were committed by the disaffected in that district, it was his Excellency's commands, that he (General Lake) might take the most immediate and decisive measures for disposing of the military force under his command, aided by the yeomanry corps, for immediately disarming all persons who did not bear his Majesty's commission, or were acting under persons so commissioned, or persons holding commissions under the yeomanry act, or persons acting under officers so commissioned, and after making such dispositions, he (General Lake) was required to carry such disarming into effect.

Public rejoicings took place in London, on account of the victory of Admiral *Jervis* over the Spanish fleet, and a subscription was entered into at *Lloyd's*, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell on that occasion.

Mr. Whitbread brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, respecting the unprotected state of Ireland, at the time the French fleet had anchored in Bantry Bay, and also their escape into the harbour of Brest. A warm debate ensued thereon, when the question was negatived by a majority of 139.

An act to remove doubts respecting promissory notes of the governor and company of the Bank of England, for payment of sums of money under five pounds, obtained the royal assent.

4.] The Bank of England issued small notes of one and two pounds, also Spanish dollars, stamped at 4s. 9d. each.

5.] The two councils, viz. the Council of Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred, drew the important lots which were to deprive a third of their number of their seats in the legislature.

Advice was received that the Archduke Charles had taken the command of the Austrian army in Italy.

6.] The Paris papers brought advice that Bonaparte had made some further conquests in the territories of the Pope; and

and that his Holiness had determined to enter into a negotiation with the Republican Chief.

7.] Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, was created a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style, and title, of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven, marischal: also William Hotbam, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hotbam, of South Dalton.

8.] The report from the Committee of Secrecy, appointed by the House of Lords to examine and state the total amount of outstanding demands of the Bank of England, and likewise of the funds for discharging the same, and to report the result thereof to the House, together with their opinion on the necessity of providing for the confirmation and continuance of measures taken in pursuance of the minute of Council on the 26th of February ult. being presented to the House, stated that the total amount of outstanding demands on the Bank, on the 25th of February last, was £3,770,390*l.* and that the total amount of the funds for discharging those demands, over and above the permanent debt due from government of £1,686,800*l.* was, on the same day of February last, £1,597,280*l.* and that the result is, that there was, on the 25th day of February last, a surplus of effects belonging to the Bank beyond the total of their debts, amounting to the sum of £3,826,890*l.* over and above the before-mentioned permanent debt of £1,686,800*l.* due from government.

9.] Intelligence was received of the capture of several privateers and merchantmen by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, and the Eurydice frigate and Nimble cutter.

The two French frigates which had landed the convicts in Wales were captured by the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphe frigates.

10.] Government received advice that the Archduke Charles had obtained some advantage over the French, on the banks of the Piave.

11.] The Paris papers announced that the Pope had concluded a treaty of peace with Buonaparte.

12-13.] Hostilities commenced between the French and the Austro-Italian army on the Piave, the latter being then under the command of the Archduke Charles. The division under General Massena pursued the Austrians towards Cadore, and took 700 prisoners, among whom was General Lusignan, commander of their centre division.

13.] Advice was received that Admiral Jervis had entered the Tagus, with his fleet and prizes, amidst the cheering shouts of the populace.

General

*General Lake published, at Belfast, the following Proclamation, respecting the Outrages and seditious Practices of the disaffected in the Province of Ulster.*

“ Whereas the daring and horrid outrages in many parts of this province, evidently perpetrated with a view to supersede the laws and the administration of Justice by an organized system of murder and robbery, have increased to such an alarming degree, as from their atrocity and extent to bid defiance to the civil power, and to endanger the lives and properties of his Majesty’s faithful subjects :

“ And whereas the better to effect their traitorous purposes, several persons, who have been enrolled under the authority of his Majesty’s commissions, and others, have been forcibly and traitorously deprived of their arms, it is therefore become indispensably necessary for the safety and protection of the well disposed, to interpose the King’s troops under my command ; and I do hereby give notice that I have received authority and directions to act in such manner as the public safety may require :

“ I do therefore hereby enjoin and require all persons in this district (peace officers and those serving in a military capacity excepted) forthwith to bring in and surrender up all arms and ammunition which they may have in their possession to the officer commanding the King’s troops in their neighbourhood.

“ I trust that an immediate compliance with this order may render any act of mine to enforce it unnecessary.

“ Let the people seriously reflect, before it is too late, on the ruin into which they are rushing ; let them reflect on their present prosperity and the miseries in which they will inevitably be involved by persisting in acts of positive rebellion ; let them instantly, by surrendering up their arms, and by restoring those traitorously taken from the King’s forces, rescue themselves from the severity of military authority.—Let all the loyal and well-intentioned act together with energy and spirit, in enforcing subordination to the laws and restoring tranquillity in their respective neighbourhoods, and they may be assured of protection and support from me.

“ And I do hereby invite all persons, who are enabled to give information touching arms and ammunition which may be concealed, immediately to communicate the same to the several officers commanding his Majesty’s forces in their respective districts ; and for their encouragement and reward I do hereby promise and engage that strict and inviolable secrecy shall be observed with respect to all persons who shall

make

make communication ; and that every person who shall make it shall receive as a reward the full value of all such arms and ammunition as shall be seized in consequence thereof."

This proclamation excited a violent tumult in the province to which it was addressed, and incurred the severe animadversions of opposition-gentlemen in Ireland and England.

14.] Advice was received that the French had obtained several advantages over the Austrians on the Adige.

The county of Down, in Ireland, was declared in a state of insurrection.

15.] Intelligence arrived that the peasants in the north of Ireland had risen in large bodies, and were committing depredations in various parts.

The Executive Directory presented to the Council of Five Hundred a message, intimating that the government was then too weak to contend against the plots of anarchy and royalism, because it was not supported by the public functionaries, of whom many had refused the civic oath. It proceeded to state, that pamphlets, vilifying the government, and justifying the emigrants, were circulated at this crisis (*the eve of the election of the new third*) with uncommon industry. It concluded with recommending an oath of hatred to royalty and anarchy to be taken by the electors, previous to their entering on the discharge of their functions.—A debate ensued, in which some members strenuously combated the proposal made by the Directory. On the succeeding day, however, the Directory triumphed, and the following declaration was voted ; "I promise attachment and fidelity to the Republic, and the constitution of the third year, and I pledge myself to defend them with all my power against the attacks of royalty and anarchy."

16.] The Earl of Albemarle made a motion in the House of Peers, respecting the unprotected state of Ireland at the time the French fleet had anchored in Bantry-Bay, and also their unmolested escape from our coast into Brest-Harbour. Upon a division on Lord Albemarle's motion, there appeared contents 14, non-contents 74.

#### *Further Operations of the French and Austrian Armies in Italy.*

The French Italian army attacked the Austrians posted on the banks of the Tagliamento, and completely routed them. The village of Gradisca was immediately carried by General Guyeux,

*Guyeux*, and the Archduke *Charles* had scarce time to effect his escape. Here the French made 5,000 prisoners, the flower of the Austrian army. Besides the slain, the Austrians lost 6 pieces of cannon. On the 18th, a part of the French army took possession of Palmanova, while General *Massena* took possession of Osoppo and Gemona. In the mean time General *Massena*, at Casasola, drove the Austrians from their entrenchments with the point of the bayonet, and took 600 prisoners.—On the 21st, the French entered Goritz, where all the magazines of the Austrians fell into their hands.—On the 23d, General *Guyeux* defeated the Austrians at Pufero, and on the same day another division of the French army entered Trieste.—On the 25th, the Austrians attacked General *Massena* at Tarvis, and after a severe battle (fought, as the French General stated, above the clouds) the Austrians were defeated with considerable loss. The Emperor's cuirassiers were here almost annihilated. In the mean time, the Austrian column defeated at Pufero, precipitating its march, fell in with the division of General *Massena*, who, after a slight contest, made the whole of them prisoners. Thirty pieces of cannon, 400 baggage-waggons, and 5000 prisoners, fell into the hands of the French. In the mean time, the left wing of the French army, as they were advancing from the Adige, the Lavis, and the Brenta, to form a junction with *Bonaparte*, fell in with, on the banks of the Lavis, a corps of the enemy, and, after an obstinate engagement, took 4,000 prisoners, leaving 2,000 Austrians dead on the field. The Austrians, under General *Laudon*, after this, retired to the right bank of the Adige, where they were again defeated on the 22d by General *Joubert*. The army of the Tyrol then entered Botzam, and General *Joubert* marched direct to Clauzen, where 1,500 Austrians laid down their arms as prisoners of war. General *Joubert* then took possession of Brixen.—On the 29th, General *Massena*, after the battles of Tarvis and la Chinoe, advanced upon Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, which had been the headquarters of Prince *Charles*. An engagement took place, which terminated in favour of the French, and they entered Carinthia the same evening.—Thus the Austrians were already, during the course of a short campaign, driven from the Venetian States, from the higher and the lower Carniola, from Carinthia, and from the whole of the Tyrolese, with the loss of 20,000 as prisoners of war, exclusive of those taken before the Archduke *Charles* assumed the command.

[17.] The Society of St. Patrick met at Freemason's Hall, on which occasion the Prince of Wales made a speech, the neatness

neatness and elegance of which called forth the applause and admiration of every person present.

Admiral *Duncan* sailed from Yarmouth to cruise off the Texel.

18.] Sir *Robert Calder* sailed from Portsmouth, with three sail of the line, to reinforce the fleet of Admiral *Jervis*.

Mr. *Pelham* presented a message from the Lord Lieutenant to the Irish Parliament, on the subject of General *Lake's* proclamation, and the measures of Government were approved of on the 21st.

19.] Lord *Bridport* wrote to the Admiralty, that some of the cruisers had captured two French frigates and a privateer; and advice was received from Admiral *Kingsmill*, that the *Alcème* frigate had taken a French privateer off the coast of Ireland.

21.] Mr. *Grattan* brought the subject of General *Lake's* proclamation before the Irish House of Commons, and moved for an inquiry into the causes which had produced it. This motion, however, was rejected.

Lord *Moir* brought forward a motion in the English House of Peers, respecting the disturbed state of Ireland. A long and spirited debate having ensued thereon, a division took place, when the numbers on Lord *Moir's* motion were, contents 20, non-contents 72.

22.] The remains of Mrs. *Pope*, the Actress, who died a few days before, were interred in Westminster Abbey, attended by a procession of the performers of both theatres.

23.] Mr. *Fox* made a motion in the House of Commons to the following effect, respecting the general state of Ireland; "that his Majesty would be pleased to take into consideration the disturbed state of Ireland, and to adopt such lenient measures, as might appear best calculated to restore tranquillity and conciliate affection." After the question had undergone an able discussion by members on both sides of the house, Mr. *Fox* closed the debate with the following pointed and emphatic quotation from Cicero:—"Carum esse civitas, bene de republica mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, glorijsum est: metui vero & ist odio esse, irvidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum."—The House then divided, when there were for the motion 84, against it 220.

The Livery of London agreed to petition his Majesty to dismiss from his Councils his present Ministers, as a necessary preliminary to peace, which proceeding was immediately followed by similar petitions from almost every part of the country.

24.] The

24.] The Sheriffs of London attended at St. James's to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the petition of the Livery upon the Throne, and were informed that his Majesty would receive no petition from the City of London, except in its corporate capacity; but that he was willing to receive it at the Levee, in the ordinary manner of accepting addresses.

25.] The Earl of *Bellamont* was dismissed from his situation of Post-Master General in Ireland, for having condemned, in the House of Lords, the coercive measures adopted by Government in the northern districts of that country.

26.] Advice was received at *Lloyd's* of the capture of twelve homeward-bound West-India ships by a French squadron.

27.] The following public acts obtained the royal assent; viz. Act to continue the commercial Acts with America.—Act for defraying the Pay of the Militia in England.—Act to explain an Act for raising Men for the Army and Navy in Scotland.—Act to allow the Scotch Banks to issue notes for sums under a certain amount.

The Earl of *Suffolk*, in the House of Peers, brought forward the following motion respecting the dismissal of Mr. *Pitt*; "That an Address might be presented to his Majesty, humbly requesting him to dismiss from his Councils his Minister the First Lord of the Treasury, whose pernicious measures had deprived him of the confidence of the country."—An animated debate ensued on the question, and upon a division there appeared for the motion 16, against it 86.—Majority 70.

Official intelligence was received of the capture of the Spanish island Trinidad, with four ships of war, which were in the bay. The naval and military forces engaged in this enterprize were commanded by Admiral *Harvey* and General *Abercrombie*.

28.] Intelligence was received of the capture of eight French corvettes and privateers in the West Indies, one of which was bound to Trinidad, with 80,355 dollars on board.

29.] The Paris papers announced that the French had obtained several partial victories in Italy.

The channel fleet returned to Spithead.

30.] Advice was received of an embargo having been laid on all vessels in the ports of France.

31.] Intelligence was received that the *Minerva* and *Southampton* frigates had captured two Spanish Men of war in the Mediterranean, one of which was soon after retaken by a squadron

a squadron belonging to the enemy ; and that a French privateer had struck to the Leopard in the North Seas.

In the midst of the career of victory, General *Buonaparte* addressed the following letter to his brave but unfortunate opponent, the Archduke *Charles*. The reader will perhaps not be displeased by its insertion, as it is not less remarkable for elevation of sentiment and excellence of composition, than for the polite and modest terms in which it is couched.

" M. General in Chief,

" Brave soldiers make war and desire peace. Has not the war lasted for six years? Have we not killed men and committed evils enough against suffering humanity? Such are the exclamations used on all sides. Europe, who had taken up arms against the French Republic, has laid them down. Your nation alone remains, and yet blood is about to flow more than ever. The sixth campaign is announced under the most portentous auspices. Whatever may be the result, many thousands of gallant soldiers must still fall a sacrifice in the prosecution of hostilities. At some period we must come to an understanding, since time will bring all things to a conclusion, and extinguish the most inveterate resentments.

" The Executive Directory of the French Republic communicated to his Imperial Majesty their inclination to terminate a conflict which desolates the two countries. Their pacific overtures were defeated by the intervention of the British Cabinet. Is there not hope then of accommodation? Is it essential to the interests, or gratifying to the passions of a nation far removed from the theatre of war, that we should continue to murder each other? Are not you, who are so nearly allied to the throne, and who are above all the despicable passions which generally influence ministers and governments, ambitious to merit the appellation of "the Benefactor of the human Race," and "the Saviour of the German Empire!" Do not imagine, my dear General, that I wish to insinuate that you cannot possibly save your country by force of arms; but, on the supposition that the chances of war were even to become favourable, Germany will not suffer less on that account. With respect to myself, gallant General, if the overture which I have now the honour to make to you could be the means of sparing the life of a single man, I should think myself more proud of the civic crown to which my interference would entitle me, than of the melancholy glory which would result from the most brilliant military exploits. I beg of you to believe me to be, General in Chief, with sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem, &c.

*BUONAPARTE.*

To

To this letter the Prince returned a polite answer, the substance of which was, that he neither conceived it his part to enter into any discussion on the principles upon which the war was carried on, nor was he furnished by the Emperor with any power to conclude a treaty of peace.

*April 1.]* Government received advice that the Emperor of Russia had determined to support the Constitution of the German Empire.

About this time, General *Hoché*, to whom the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse had been entrusted, gave notice of the conclusion of the armistice, and soon after passed the Rhine by the bridge of Neuweid. After an ineffectual attempt by General *Kray* to get the armistice renewed, a battle was fought on the 19th, in which, besides the killed and wounded, the Austrians lost 4000 prisoners. General *Moreau*, at the same time crossed the Rhine, but the farther prosecution of hostilities was prevented by the preliminaries of peace being signed between the Court of Vienna and the French Republic.

*2.]* The Livery of London determined to persist in demanding the due exercise of their privilege, with respect to addressing the King upon the Throne.

The French division, under the command of General *Massena*, attacked the Austrians in the defiles between Freisach and Neumark, when, after a bloody conflict, the latter were completely routed, leaving the field of battle covered with dead, and about 600 prisoners.

*3.]* The inhabitants of Westminster resolved to petition his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers.

*4.]* Intelligence was received from Rear-Admiral *Pringle*, that an establishment of the enemy at *Foul-Point*, upon the Island of *Madagascar*, had been destroyed by some of the ships belonging to his squadron, who captured eight merchantmen at that place.

In the beginning of this month, the fortune of war began to change. The peasantry of the Tyrol rose against the French, and on the 4th they were driven from Botzen, by General *Laudohn*, with some loss, and on the following day from Brixen.

*5.]* The King again refused to receive the petition of the Livery of London upon his Throne.

*6.]* Advice received from the Hamburg Mail, that *Bonaparte* had cut off an Austrian division of 3,000 men, made himself master of several important posts on the frontiers of Austria,

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Austria, and was proceeding with great expedition towards Vienna.

It was announced at *Lloyd's*, that several homeward bound merchantmen from Lisbon had been captured by a French man of war.

7.] Government received advice of the defeat of the Archduke *Charles* by *Buonaparte*, and of the precipitate retreat of his Royal Highness into the heart of Austria. This event created the utmost alarm at Vienna.

8.] An official dispatch from Colonel *Graham*, confirmed all the former accounts of the victories obtained by the French over the Austrians, commanded by the Archduke *Charles*.

Advice was received at the Admiralty of the capture of three privateers, by the Spitfire sloop of war and the Plymouth and Dover cutters; also that his Majesty's ships Canada and Magicienne had taken five French ships of war on the Jamaica station.

9.] General *Buonaparte* addressed a manifesto to the Doge of Venice, complaining of the hostile disposition which that government had always manifested towards the French, and demanded satisfaction for the recent injuries committed against them. The senate immediately replied to the French commander, that they had ever wished to maintain a good understanding with the French Republic. They also assured him, that the assassinations committed on individuals of the French army should be punished. On the first of May however, *Buonaparte* hastened a second proclamation, in which he entered more particularly into the enormities of the Venetians. Under these circumstances, a negociation was commenced, and about the middle of May a treaty was concluded. The terms were the cession of the whole of Terra-firma, the fort of Venice to be occupied by French troops; the state of Venice to furnish 80 millions of livres; and lastly, the government of Venice to be changed. The last article was almost immediately put in execution.

10.] Mr. *Pitt* informed the House of Commons, that a person was immediately to be sent to the continent to treat of peace in conjunction with his Majesty's allies. This determination was entered into by the Ministers, in consequence of advice received that his Imperial Majesty, defeated in all points, was under the necessity of suing for peace, as the only means of saving himself from utter destruction.

The Prince of *Württemberg* landed at Harwich.

Mr. *Pollen*, in the House of Commons, brought forward a motion on the subject of peace; after the question had been ably treated by both sides of the House, a division took place,

when

when there appeared for the motion, 85—against it, 291—majority, 206.

12.] Accounts from Vienna of this date announced that Baron de Laudohn had gained several considerable advantages in the Tyrol over the French. It was stated that the people of the Tyrol were rising in a mass, and that the Venetians threatened the French in the rear.

Mr. Hammond set out for Vienna, empowered to open a pacific negociation with the French.

The Hamburg mail announced, that Buonaparte still continued his march into the heart of Austria.

The Livery of London met to pass a vote of censure upon his Majesty's Ministers, for their conduct respecting their petition to the King; but the Lord Mayor refused to put the resolutions moved by Mr. Waitzman to that effect, and abruptly dissolved the Common Hall.

14.] Colonel Graham informed Government, by letter, of the successive victories obtained by the French over the army of the Archduke Charles.

15.] The Prince of Wurtemberg arrived in town, waited upon the Royal Family at Buckingham House, and paid his respects to the Princess Royal, his intended bride.

16.] The Coronation of Paul I. Emperor of Russia, took place at Moscow.

This month was distinguished by a mutiny among the seamen, of which the following are the particulars. For some days previous to this date, anonymous letters had been sent to the superior officers of the fleet of Spithead, and to the board of Admiralty, stating the hardships that the seamen suffered from the insufficiency of their pay, and other grievances. As the discontent had universally pervaded the fleet, the concurrence of the seamen in the petitions to their superior officers was likewise universal. The language was the most respectful that was possible; their conduct in every respect, except this temporary disobedience to their officers, was strict and exemplary; and it was hinted that an answer was expected before they went to sea again, unless the enemy's fleet should be known to be at sea, or that a convoy were wanted. The greatest loyalty to the king was professed with the greatest attachment to their country. The first symptom of disobedience, it is said, was when Lord Bridport made signal to weigh, on the 16th, at which time a signal was made from the Queen Charlotte for the crews of each ship to give three cheers. From this moment the authority of the officers was at an end, and the seamen were in entire possession of the fleet. Two delegates were next sent from each ship of the squadron, who regu-

regularly met every day on board the Queen Charlotte. Admiral *Pole* arrived at the Admiralty on the night of the 16th, and communicated these proceedings. A council was held the next morning, the result of which was, that Earl *Spencer*, Lord *Arden*, &c. immediately set off for Portsmouth, in order to investigate this alarming business. Two petitions, relative to the augmentation of pay and provisions were drawn up on the 18th by the delegates of the fleet which were forthwith presented to the House of Commons and the Lords of the Admiralty. The prayers of these petitions being severally attended to, the seamen still refused to lift an anchor until his Majesty's pardon was granted; in consequence of which his Majesty issued a proclamation on the 22d of April to that effect. And thus, for the present, ended this alarming affair.

The coronation of Paul I Emperor of Russia, took place with great pomp and solemnity at Moscow.

Advice was received at the Admiralty of the capture of the Voltigeur and Sophia French privateers by the Vestal frigate and Kangaroo sloop of war.

18.] The preliminaries of peace between the Court of Vienna and the French Republic were signed by *Buonaparte*, in the name of the French Republic, and by the Neapolitan minister on the part of the Emperor. Among other articles, the Netherlands and the duchy of Luxembourg were ceded to France, the independence of the new Italian Republics and the navigation of the Rhine were acknowledged. By a secret article, the French, it is said, undertook to indemnify the Emperor by a part of the Venetian territory, and by secularizing some of the ecclesiastical states of Germany.

19.] Intelligence was received from France, that hostilities had recommenced on the Rhine, by the French forcing a passage across that river in several parts, and that *Buonaparte* had made some fresh conquests in the Tyrol.

The Prince of *Württemberg* set out on a tour to Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, and other places, previous to his marriage.

20.] The Paris papers announced, that *Buonaparte*, continuing his victorious career, had taken possession of Clagenfurth, the capital of Carinthia, after defeating the Austrian army, commanded by the Archduke *Charles*; and that the French had made themselves masters of Carniola and Carinthia, the district of Trieste, and the whole of Tyrol.

21.] Advice was received that *Buonaparte*, in a letter addressed to the Archduke *Charles*, had invited his Royal Highness to become the Officer of Peace, and the "Benefactor of the Human Race."

The Lords of the Admiralty agreed to comply with the demands of the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet.

22.] Official intelligence was received that the Emperor, defeated in all points by the enemy, had at length been obliged to open a negotiation with the French Republic.

23.] A general pardon was sent to Portsmouth for the seamen belonging to the Channel fleet, who, in consequence, returned to their duty, and the ships immediately dropped down to St. Helen's.—See date 16.

Mr. Pitt agreed with Mess. *Boyd and Co.* for another loan of 18,000,000l. for the services of the current year, 2,000,000l. of which were intended for the Emperor.

24.] Advices were received at the Admiralty of the capture of five privateers, by his Majesty's ships Aurora, Suffisante, Flora, Racoone, and King-Fisher.

25.] The Paris papers announced that *Buonaparte* had granted a truce of six days to the Archduke *Charles*, in order to arrange the preliminaries of peace.

26.] The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward, in the Committee of Ways and Means, his second budget. The new loan was stated to be 18 millions, and the whole of the resolutions passed uncontested, save that which related to imposing three halfpence upon the stamp of each newspaper. On this head the House divided ;—Ayes 151.—Noes 43.

Lord *Charles Somerset* was appointed comptroller of his Majesty's household.

27.] Intelligence was received that the Executive Directory had invested *Buonaparte* with full powers to treat of peace with the Emperor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House of Commons a message from his Majesty, recommending it to them to enable his Majesty to remit to his service in Ireland 1,500 000l. and also to guarantee a loan for the Emperor, to be applied in making good the advances to the amount of 1,600,000l. which had been made to his Imperial Majesty, and to defray the charge of such advances as might be made to him in the course of the current year, to an amount not exceeding 2,000,000l. On the first of May, the House, in a Committee of Supply, took this message into consideration, and a debate having taken place with respect to the loan to the Emperor, a division took place on the resolution ; there appeared for it 193, against it 50.

30.] The seamen on board the ships at Plymouth, who had some time before declared themselves in a state of mutiny, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the concessions made by the Admiralty to their brethren at Spithead.

About

About this time, a general view of the successes of the war was printed, and distributed at Paris among the two councils. From this statement it appeared, that, from the 8th of September, 1793, to the 19th of February, 1797, the French Republic had gained 261 victories, including 31 pitched battles; killed 152,600 men of the enemy; taken 197,784 prisoners; 238 strong places; 319 forts, camps, or redoubts; 7965 pieces of cannon; 186,762 guns; 4,318,150 pounds of powder; 207 standards; 5,486 horses, &c. &c.

May 1.] Intelligence was received that General *Hoché* had completely defeated the Austrians on the right bank of the Rhine, on the 18th ult. with the loss of several thousand men.

Advice was received at the Admiralty that his Majesty's cruizers in the Leeward Islands had captured and detained several ships of war and merchantmen; and that the Diamond frigate had taken a French privateer in the Channel.

3.] An account was received of the loss of the Albion man of war, of 60 guns.

The following public acts obtained the Royal assent, viz.—An act for confirming and continuing, for a limited Time, the Restriction contained in the Minutes of Council of the 26th of February, 1797, on Payments of Cash by the Bank; also an Act for making certain Annuities created by the Parliament of Ireland transferable, and the Dividends thereon payable at the Bank of England.

4.] Government received an official account of the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria having been signed at Leoben on the 18th of April.—Vid. date 18th.

5.] His Majesty's message, brought down by Mr. Pitt the 3d instant, respecting the grant of a portion with the Princess Royal on her marriage with the hereditary Prince of *Württemberg*, was taken into consideration; when, upon the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the sum of 80,000l. was granted in a committee.

A conspiracy to overthrow the government of Ireland, and to betray the country into the hands of the enemy, was discovered at Belfast.

7.] The Hamburg mail and French papers announced that Generals *Hoché* and *Moreau* had obtained several victories; the former had advanced to Frankfort, and the latter had taken Kehl and some other places on the Upper Rhine, previous to their receiving the intelligence of the peace between France and Austria.

The mutiny among the seamen, which was supposed to be happily terminated, in consequence of the liberal concessions of administration, broke out on this day with greater violence than ever, owing, it has been alledged, to a misrepresentation of parliamentary discussion on the subject, and to an idea that the concessions granted to the seamen would not be adhered to.

The Channel fleet refused to put to sea, and the Delegates re-assembled, and sent a deputation to the London, Admiral Colpoys' ship, at Portsmouth, whom the Admiral refused to admit on board, and enforced his authority by ordering the marines to fire into the boat. This conduct was resented by the crew of the London, who immediately deposed the Admiral, struck his flag, and hoisted the ensign of defiance. In this affair several seamen were wounded, some of whom died soon after of their wounds.

8.] The London man of war joined the mutineers' fleet at Spithead, and several officers were sent on shore by their crews.

9.] An Act for Increase of Pay and Provision to the Seamen and Marines obtained the royal assent.

Mr. Alderman Combe made a motion in the House of Commons for the dismissal of his Majesty's ministers; it was to this effect: "that a humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him to dismiss from his councils his present ministers, as the most likely means of obtaining a permanent and speedy peace." Sir William Milner seconded the motion, upon which a debate ensued, during which several gentlemen on both sides of the house delivered their respective opinions. The question being at length loudly called for, there were for the motion 59, against it 242.—Majority 183.

10.] Mr. Whitbread in the House of Commons moved a vote of censure on his Majesty's ministers, for their delay respecting the claims of the seamen at Portsmouth. The motion was negatived by a majority of 237 against 63.

11.] An Act for raising the Sum of fourteen millions five hundred Pounds, by way of Annuities, obtained the royal assent.

Several strong resolutions declaratory of the rights of the Livery of London passed in Common-hall at Guildhall. The declaration was signed by about 2,000 persons. The livery also voted a censure upon the conduct of their Lord Mayor, Brook Watson, Esq. and also on his Majesty's ministers, for having advised him to refuse receiving their petition on the throne.

Earl

Earl Howe, who, by order of his Majesty, went to Portsmouth, had an interview with the delegates of the fleet, and afterwards went on board Lord Bridport's ship, to make known, in the name of his Majesty, the concessions which had been made by government, relative to the demands of the seamen. This communication satisfied the sailors, and they immediately agreed to put to sea with the fleet.

14.] A squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Curtis, arrived at St. Helen's, from Torbay, and the crews of several of the ships immediately declared themselves in a state of mutiny, and sent several of their officers on shore; but, on being informed by the delegates of the Channel fleet, that government had complied with their demands, they returned to their duty.

15.] Mr. W. Ponsonby moved, in the Irish House of Commons, for a reform in that House, which was negatived by 117 to 30; on which Mr. Grattan and the leaders of opposition seceded from Parliament.

16.] Mr. Adams took his seat as President of the United States of America, in the room of General Washington, who had given in his resignation. Mr. Jefferson also took his seat as Vice-President.

17.] The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland issued the following proclamations respecting the seditious and dangerous conspiracy which then existed in that kingdom :

"Whereas there exists within this kingdom a seditious and traitorous conspiracy, by a number of persons styling themselves United Irishmen, for the subversion of the authority of his Majesty and the Parliament, and the destruction of the established constitution and government: and whereas, for the execution of such their wicked designs, they have planned means of open violence, and formed secret arrangements for raising, arming, and paying, a disciplined force, and, in furtherance of their purposes, have frequently assembled in great and unusual numbers, under the colourable pretence of planting or digging potatoes, attending funerals, and the like, and have frequently assembled in large armed bodies, and plundered of arms the houses of many of his Majesty's loyal subjects in different parts of the kingdom, and cut down and carried away great numbers of trees, wherewith to make handles for pikes, and other offensive weapons, to arm their traitorous associates, and have audaciously attempted to disarm the district or yeomanry corps, enrolled under his Majesty's commission for the defence of the realm, and even fired upon several bodies of his Majesty's forces, when attempting to quell their insurrection; and it is therefore now become necessary to use the utmost powers with which government is by,

by law entrusted for the suppression of such traitorous attempts; and whereas the exertions of the civil power have proved ineffectual for the suppression of the aforesaid traitorous and wicked conspiracy, and for the protection of the lives and properties of his Majesty's faithful subjects:

" Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, having determined, as far as in us lies, to suppress such daring attempts, and, at the same time, desirous to prevent the well-disposed, or misled, from falling into the dangers to which ignorance or incaution may expose them, do, by this our proclamation, forewarn all such to abstain from entering into the said traitorous societies of *United Irishmen*, or any of them, and from resorting to their meetings, or acting under their directions or influence, or taking or adhering to any of their declarations or engagements, and from suffering them to assemble in their houses, or in any manner harbouring them. And we do strictly charge and command, on their allegiance, all persons, having knowledge or information of the meetings of the said societies, or any of them, to give immediate information thereof to some of his Majesty's justices of the peace, or to some of his Majesty's forces in the neighbourhood of the place where such meeting is intended. And we do forewarn all persons from tumultuous or unlawful assemblies, or from meeting in any unusual numbers, under the plausible or colourable pretence aforesaid, or any other, whatsoever.

" And we caution his Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, whenever such assemblies shall happen, or that they receive notice from any magistrates, or from the officers commanding any body of his Majesty's forces, to keep quietly within their dwellings, to the end that the well-disposed may avoid the mischiefs which the guilty may bring upon themselves.

" And as it has become necessary, from the circumstances before mentioned, to employ the military force, with which we are by law entrusted, for the immediate suppression of such rebellious and traitorous attempts now making against the peace and dignity of the crown, and the safety of the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal subjects, We have therefore issued the most direct and effectual orders to all officers commanding his Majesty's troops, by the exertions of their utmost force, to suppress the same, and to oppose with their full power all such as shall resist them in the execution of their duty.

" And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, civil and military, and all other his Majesty's loving

subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to discover all pikes, pike-heads, concealed guns and swords, offensive weapons, or ammunition of any kind whatsoever.

" And we do hereby charge and command all persons, having in their custody pikes, pike-heads, or concealed guns, swords, offensive weapons, or ammunition of any kind whatsoever, to deliver up the same to some magistrate or officer of his Majesty's troops, as they shall answer to the contrary at their peril. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all officers, civil and military, and all other his Majesty's faithful subjects, to be aiding and assisting in suppressing all traitorous, tumultuous and unlawful assemblies, and in bringing to punishment all persons disturbing or attempting to disturb the public peace.

" And whereas we have reason to hope that many of his Majesty's subjects, who have joined the said traitorous societies, have done so from intimidation, and that such may be willing to return to their allegiance, now we, being desirous to extend his Majesty's pardon to all such as are sensible of their errors, and willing to return to their allegiance, do hereby promise his Majesty's gracious pardon to all such persons, so seduced or intimidated, as have taken an engagement to the said societies, or any of them, who shall, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next, surrender themselves to any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, being of the quorum of the counties in which they shall respectively reside, and take the oath of allegiance, and enter into sufficient recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, if sureties shall be required by the magistrate before whom such recognizance shall be acknowledged, (which recognizance every such magistrate is hereby required to return to the next general session of the peace, or assizes, to be holden in and for the county in which such recognizance shall be taken respectively,) to be of the peace and good behaviour for the space of seven years, save and except all such as have been guilty of murder, conspiracy of murder, burglary, burning of houses, corn or hay, stacks of straw or turf, maliciously digging up, or injuring, or destroying any potatoes, flax, or hemp, rape or corn of any kind, planted or sowed, or destroying meadows or hay, maiming or houghing of cattle, administering or causing to be administered any unlawful oath or engagement to any of his Majesty's forces of any description, or inciting or encouraging any person to commit any of the aforesaid offences respectively, and save and except all persons now in custody."

A revolution was effected in the Venetian territories.

Intelli-

Intelligence was received that a dreadful conflict had taken place in the north of Ireland between the military and the insurgents, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of several men.

18.] The solemnity of the marriage of his Serene Highness *Frederick William*, Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg-Stuttgart, with *Charlotte Augusta Matilda*, Princess Royal of Great Britain, Lady of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Catharine, and eldest daughter of King *George the Third*, was performed in the Chapel Royal, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

20.] The mutiny among the seamen, which it was hoped had been finally quelled, broke out with more alarming circumstances at this time. The spirit of insubordination appeared chiefly at Sheerness and the Nore.—Delegates were appointed from all the ships, and sat on board the Sandwich of 98 guns; these not only superseded all the captains in their command, but the president (*Richard Parker*) acted as admiral of the fleet, and was implicitly obeyed as such.

After several remonstrances of the delegates, and an attempt to negotiate through the medium of Lord *Northesk*, the mutineers were given to understand that nothing but unconditional submission would be accepted. At length the dread of the vigorous measures about to be taken by government produced the desired effect. The moderate and well-affected part of the crews were encouraged to make exertions to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of their mutinous brethren, and the violent and rebellious were confounded and dismayed, and several of the mutineers, with their president, *Parker*, were afterwards tried and executed.

Advice was received from Ireland that several actions had taken place between the King's troops and the military.—In consequence of the fatal disturbances that kingdom was a few days after put under martial law.

The newly-elected third of the French Legislature were introduced to the councils. When the name of General *Pichegru* was announced in the Council of Five Hundred, the whole assembly rose with instantaneous respect, and chose him for their president.

21.] The London Gazette contained an extract of a letter from Colonel *Crauford*, dated Frankfort, announcing that General *Hoché* had, on the 11th of April, attacked and defeated an Austrian corps commanded by General *Kray*.

This gazette also contained accounts from Vienna, dated April 16th, announcing that preparations for the defence of that city were continuing with the utmost vigour, and that

an entrenched camp had been forming on the Wienerberb, on the Italian road, at a little distance from the lines, and the works were continuing quite round the town.

*David M'Lean* was hanged at Quebec for high treason.

22.] *William Brabazon*, the ninth Earl of Meath, was killed in a duel.

The Paris papers announced that *Buonaparte* had reduced the government of Venice to the most humiliating submission, in consequence of their treacherous conduct towards his army during the last campaign.

25.] The following acts obtained the royal assent, viz: Act for guaranteeing the Payment of the Dividends on a Loan of one million six hundred and twenty thousand Pounds to the Emperor of Germany;—Act to revive and amend the Act to suspend, for a limited Time, the Operation of the two Acts of the 15th and 17th of his present Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange;—Act to revive and continue the Scotch Banking Bill.—Vid. March 27.

26.] Mr. Gray, in the House of Commons, moved “a reform in the representation of the people.” Mr. *Eskine*, with all the powers of eloquence, combined with all the knowledge and perspicuity the subject required, pointed out the advantages it was calculated to produce, and its consistency with the principles of the constitution. In his celebrated speech on this occasion he introduced the following bold and energetic observations. “*The virtue*,” said he, “and essence of a House of Commons consist in its being the express image of the nation. It was not instituted to be a controul upon the people, as of late it had been taught, but for them. A vigilant and jealous eye over executors and judicial magistracy—an anxious care of public money—an ear open to public complaint—these are the true characteristics of a House of Commons.—But an addressing House of Commons and a petitioning nation; a House of Commons full of confidence, when the nation is plunged in despair; in the utmost harmony with ministers, whom the people regard with abhorrence, who vote thanks when the public opinion call upon them for impeachment; who in all disputes between the people and the administration decide against the people; who punish their disorders, but refuse to inquire into their provocations, this is an unnatural, a monstrous state of things in this constitution. And this” continued Mr. E. “is the degraded and disgraceful state of THIS ASSEMBLY at this moment.” Upon a division there appeared for the motion 63, against it 258.—Majority 195.

27.] Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, was created Baron Jervis, of Medford, county of Staffordshire, and Earl of St. Vincent.

29.] The commander of the first battalion of guards, in general orders, read to them the proceedings of parliament respecting the addition to their pay. The address on this occasion concluded with these emphatic words:—  
 “ His Royal Highness (meaning the Duke of York) is convinced that the love and attachment of the soldier to his king and country are firm and unshaken; and that holding in abhorrence all base and scandalous attempts to shake his loyalty and true affection, every good soldier will repel, with indignation, the instigators of such wickedness, and glory of the opportunity of exposing them to the exemplary justice of their insulted country.”

The Duke of Bedford made a motion in the House of Peers for their Lordships taking into consideration the state of the nation; the motion was to the following effect: “ that a humble address be presented to his Majesty, earnestly soliciting him, by dismissing his present ministers, to give to the people of Ireland the strongest proof of his disapprobation of that system of treachery by which their discontents have been fostered, and of his Majesty’s intention of securing the connexion between the kingdoms, by extending to men of all descriptions in that oppressed country the blessings of the constitution under which they were born; and, finally, to dismiss those ministers from his presence, for ever, whose measures had impaired the liberties, and whose extravagance had injured the property, of his subjects; to restore the spirit of the British Constitution, and to adopt such a system of retrenchment as was alone consistent with the prosperity of his exhausted people.”—Upon a division there were, contents 12, non-contents 65.

Note.—In the course of the spring several popular meetings were held agreeably to the restrictions of the new act respecting seditious assemblies. The avowed object of these meetings was to petition his Majesty for the dismissal of ministers. In most of them the petitions were carried unanimously, particularly in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the county of Middlesex. The petitions contained heavy charges against the ministry, but that of the city of Westminster was fuller than most, and equally strong with any. It commenced with charging ministers with having “ wantonly involved the nation in a ruinous war, in consequence of which they had squandered upwards of one hundred and thirty millions of money;

money; and laid on taxes to the amount of *six millions and a half* annually. The lives which they had sacrificed, and the sum they had added to human misery, were incalculable."

*June 1.]* Lord Grenville and Mr. Dundas presented messages from his Majesty to the two Houses of Parliament respecting the mutiny at the Nore.

*2.]* This morning at eight o'clock, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg left England for Germany.

*3.]* The Paris papers announced that M. Barthelemy had been elected a member of the Executive Directory, in the room of M. Latourneur, who went out by lot.

*4.]* His Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at St. James's with much splendor.

*6.]* An Act for the better Prevention and Punishment of Attempts to seduce Persons serving in the Army or Navy from their Duty and Allegiance obtained the royal assent.

Intelligence was received of an ineffectual attempt having been made on Porto Rico, by General Abercrombie, from the 17th to the 31st of April ult.

*7.]* The expenditure of the public money seemed to set at variance the Councils and the Directory. Buonaventure proposed several retrenchments of expence among the civil and military agents. The sale of the national property of Belgium he called a scandalous dilapidation. Several other necessary reforms were also moved by Berger.—On the 14th of this month another debate on finance took place, in the expenditure of which the conduct of the Directory, and their clerks and agents, was severely censured.

Lord Northesk arrived in London from the Nore, with some resolutions, adopted by the mutinous delegates at that place, to be presented to the King.

A proclamation was published, declaring the crews of the ships at the Nore in a state of rebellion, and prohibiting all intercourse between them and his Majesty's faithful subjects.

*14.]* The mutiny at the Nore terminated, and Richard Parker, the principal of the mutineers, and his fellow delegates, were all put under arrest.

*15.]* La Pompée, of 84 guns, arrived at Spithead, from the Channel fleet, with some of her crew in irons, who had conspired to carry the ship into Brest.

*17.]* Camille Fourdan made an enlightened and philosophical report on the freedom of religious worship, which was ordered to be printed by the unanimous vote of the Council of Five Hundred.

*18.]* In the Council of Five Hundred, Gilbert Desmolières, who, on the 14th, had made a report in the name of the Com-

Committee of Finance, proposed a plan founded thereon, the object of which was to take the whole power of the purse out of the hands of the Directory. The majority of the council agreed with the committee, and resolutions were entered into accordingly.—On the 20th, the manner in which the Directory treated the United States of America was inculpated by *Pastoret*.—On the 21st, sacredness of private correspondence was vindicated, the Directory having attempted to open private letters.—On the 23d, *Buonaparte's* proclamation against Venice was complained of, and also the disturbance given by the sanction of the Directory to the Genoese and the Helvetic republics.

20.] Admiral *Paisley* hoisted his flag on board the *Neptune*, at Greenhithe, preparatory to the trial of *Richard Parker*, and the rest of the mutinous delegates at the Nore, by a court martial, of which the Admiral was appointed President.

21.] Count *Bernstoff*, first minister of Denmark, died at Copenhagen. His talents as a statesman stood in the highest degree of estimation.

22.] *The following is a Proclamation, issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, for enlarging the Time for the Surrender of the Irish Insurgents.*

"Whereas we did, by our proclamation bearing date the 17th day of May last, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, promise his Majesty's pardon to all such offenders thereby described, who, being sensible of their errors, and willing to return to their allegiance, should, on or before the 24th day of June instant, surrender themselves to any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, being of the quorum, of the counties in which they shall respectively reside, and take the oath of allegiance, and enter into sufficient recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, if sureties shall be required by the magistrate before whom such recognizance shall be acknowledged, to be of the peace and good behaviour for the space of seven years, (save and except such persons as have been guilty of the offences in our said proclamation specified.) And whereas many of his Majesty's subjects have surrendered themselves, and entered into recognizances, and taken the oath of allegiance, pursuant to the said proclamation, and there is reason to believe that many others are desirous to return to their duty, if the time for receiving surrenders, and extending such promise of pardon, were enlarged:

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, being desirous to extend his Majesty's pardon to such as are willing to return to their duty, do, by this our proclamation, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, enlarge the time limited by

the said proclamation for accepting such surrenders, and taking such recognizances, to the 24th day of July next ensuing the date hereof, and do promise his Majesty's gracious pardon to all such persons as shall surrender themselves to any of his Majesty's justices of the peace (being of the quorum) of the county where they shall respectively reside, and conform in all respects to the terms required by our said proclamation, on or before the said 24th day of June, with like exceptions as contained in our said proclamation.

" And whereas many of his Majesty's subjects did, at the session of oyer and terminer, holden on the 7th day of June instant, in and for the county of Antrim at Carrickfergus, and by adjournment at the town of Belfast, on the 10th day of June instant, before *Barry Lord Yelverton*, chief baron of the court of Exchequer, and *Tankerville Chamberlaine*, Esq. one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, surrender themselves, and take an oath of allegiance to his Majesty, before the said judges, or one of them, or before certain justices of the peace for the said county, assigned by the said judges to administer the same, but omitted to enter into recognizance pursuant to our said proclamation.

" Now we do, by and with the advice aforesaid, promise his Majesty's pardon, pursuant to the terms of the said proclamation, to all persons who took an oath of allegiance before the said judges or either of them, or before any justice of the peace by the said judges appointed to administer such oath, provided such persons shall, on or before the 24th day of July next, enter into such recognizances, and procure such sureties as by the said proclamation are directed to be entered into by persons surrendering themselves pursuant to the said proclamation."

An Act for continuing the Act of Restriction on Payments in Cash by the Bank obtained the royal assent.—See May 3.

22, 23, 24, 26.] *Richard Parker*, president of the delegates during the mutiny at the Nore, was tried by a court martial on board the Neptune, found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

23.] An alarming conspiracy was discovered in the camp, near Bandon, in Ireland.

The Prince and Princess of Württemberg arrived at Stuttgart from England.

26.] The Earl of Lauderdale was proposed at Guildhall, to serve the office of Sheriff for the city of London.

28.] *Thomas Ashley* and *Robert Johnson* were executed on board La Pompée, at Portsmouth, for mutiny in that ship.

The trial of nine mutineers belonging to the Leopard man of war commenced at Greenhithe.

30.] Lord

30.] Lord Malmesbury and the Hon. H. Wesley, as his Secretary, set out for Lille, to negotiate a peace with the Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic.

*Richard Parker* was executed on board the Sandwich, at Sheerness, for mutiny.

July 1.] Accounts were received of the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships Margaritta, Telemachus, Viper, Romulus and Trent.

2.] His Majesty's ship Saturn returned from the Channel fleet in a state of mutiny; the ringleaders were soon apprehended, and placed in close confinement.

3.] Captain Eaton, of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, shot himself in a room at the Admiralty, in a fit of insanity.

The parliament of Ireland was prorogued till the 10th of August next.

4.] The mutinous delegates of the Leopard received sentence of death at Greenhithe.

Lord Malmesbury arrived at Lille, and immediately proceeded to the business of his mission.

The body of *Parker*, the mutineer, was removed by his wife from the burying-ground at Sheerness, and re-interred in Whitechapel church-yard.

The Act for carrying into Execution the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America obtained the royal assent.

The Right Hon. Edmund Burke, whose talents as an orator, statesman, and writer, were transcendently conspicuous, died at his villa at Beaconsfield.

6.] The trial of the delegates of the Sandwich commenced at Greenhithe.

One of the mutineers of the Beaulieu, in the Downs, received sentence of death.

7.] The British House of Commons resolved to grant a subsidy of 200,000l. to the Queen of Portugal.

Three marines were shot at Plymouth, for a treasonable conspiracy.

8.] Advice was received of the capture of three French privateers by his Majesty's ship l'Engageant, and the Repulse and Viper revenue-cutters.

The Paris papers announced that some discontents, occasioned by the Emigrants, had arisen in the departments.

10.] Advices were received that the Austrian troops had forcibly possessed themselves of a considerable part of the Venetian territories.

11.] Macklin, the comedian, died, aged 97.  
The parliament of Ireland was dissolved.

An account was received of the capture of a French corvette, two Spanish privateers, and two other vessels, by the cruisers belonging to Lord St. Vincent's fleet.

12.] The Hamburg mail announced that a spirit of revolution was rapidly spreading itself over the Venetian and Papal states.

13.] Advice was received that the British forces in St. Domingo had gained several advantages over the enemy, at the posts of St. Laurent, Grenier, and Fézard.

14.] The anniversary of the French revolution was celebrated at Paris.

15.] The Admiralty received an account of the capture of a privateer and thirteen merchantmen by his Majesty's cruisers on the Leeward Island station, commanded by Admiral Harvey.

The following resolutions respecting the distressed and persecuted state of the banished French clergy were adopted by the Council of Five Hundred.

1st. The laws which pronounce the punishment of transportation or confinement against ecclesiastics, who were subject to oaths or declarations, or who have been denounced under the name of *refractory*, or on account of *incivism*, and against those who have afforded shelter to priests unsworn, are, and continue repealed.

2d. The laws which assimilate exported priests to emigrants are also repealed.

3d. The individuals affected by said laws are restored to all the rights of French citizens, by suffering the conditions prescribed by the constitution.—A resolution, however, requiring of the clergy a declaration of fidelity to the constitution was carried the following day by 210 votes to 204.

16.] Accounts were received of some serious differences having arisen between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia; that a serious popular commotion had broken out at Turin, which, however, was soon suppressed; and that the Bank of Venice had stopped payment.

17.] Eight of the mutineers belonging to the Beaulieu frigate received sentence of death.

A tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, happened, which did considerable damage in several parts of England, and by which many lives were lost.

18.] *Davis, Macurthy, Gregory*, and fourteen other delegates belonging to the Sandwich, received sentence of death, at Greenwich.

19.] The

20.] The British parliament was prorogued ;—the following is his Majesty's speech on the occasion.

" My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

" I cannot put an end to this session of parliament without returning you my most sincere and cordial thanks for the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the important objects which have required your attention, and for the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in the new and difficult emergencies for which you have had to provide.—I must particularly express the just sense I entertain of the salutary and effectual provisions which you made for strengthening the means of national defence, and the measure adopted for obviating the inconveniences which were to be apprehended to credit from the temporary suspension of payments in cash by the Bank, as well as of the promptitude, vigour, and effect, with which you afforded me your assistance and support in suppressing the daring and treasonable mutiny which broke out in a part of my fleet, and in counteracting so dangerous and pernicious an example —I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, since the accession of the present Emperor of Russia, the commercial engagements between the two countries have been renewed in such a manner as will, I doubt not, materially conduce to their mutual interests."

*Having then thanked the Commons for their provision for the exigencies of public service, his Majesty thus proceeded :*

" The issue of the important negotiation in which I am engaged is yet uncertain ; but, whatever may be the event, nothing would have been wanting, on my part, to bring it to a successful termination, on such conditions as may be consistent with the security, honour, and essential interests, of my dominions. In the mean time, nothing can so much tend to forward the attainment of peace as the continuance of that zeal, exertion, and public spirit, of which my subjects have given such conspicuous and honourable proofs, and of which the perseverance and firmness of parliament has afforded them so striking an example."

General Pichegru presented to the Council of Five Hundred a plan for re-organizing the national guard. The leading feature of it was to deprive the Directory of the right of nominating the officers.

21.] McCann, a delegate belonging to the Sandwich, received sentence of death, but was recommended to mercy.

22.] The Paris papers announced that the Directory had made several changes in their ministers.

Advice

Advice was received of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's cruisers on the Jamaica station; and that a similar number had been taken by the Margaritta, Pallas, Boston, and l'Aigle.

23.] His Excellency *Ismael Faraugh, Effendi*, the new Turkish Ambassador to our court, arrived in London.

25.] The capture of four French privateers, by his Majesty's ships Indefatigable, Tiphooke, Magnanime, and Dolphin revenue cutter, was announced at the Admiralty.

26.] Nine of the mutineers belonging to the Montague received sentence of death at Portsmouth.

27.] The Paris papers announced that Lord St. Vincent had bombarded the port of Cadiz on the 14th of June, and done considerable damage to the place; and that the approach of General Horre's army towards the capital of France had caused some warm discussions to take place in the Legislative Councils.

29.] The Admiralty received advice that Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron had captured and destroyed several ships of war and merchantmen on the French coast; and that three privateers had been taken by his Majesty's ships Temerarius, Trial, and Hind revenue cutter.

30.] The Paris papers stated, that the political Societies had been suppressed, and that the cause of royalty began to make some head in the Council of Five Hundred.

31.] Mr. Wesley, Secretary to Lord Malmesbury, arrived in London from Lille, on account of a temporary suspension of the negotiation.

Their Majesties and the Princesses arrived at Weymouth.

The London Corresponding Society assembled in a field near St. Pancras to vote a petition to the King, and to enter into resolutions relative to the present state of the country; but their proceedings were interrupted by the magistrates, who arrested the principal speakers, and kept them in custody until they procured bail.

*August 1.]* Intelligence was received that the Brigands at St. Lucie had surrendered themselves to General Drummond.

Five of the Delegates belonging to the Sandwich were executed at Blackstakes;—the remainder were reprieved.

The Admiralty received an official account of the bombardment of Cadiz by Lord St. Vincent, and of the capture of two Spanish gun-boats and an armed launch; also that some privateers and other vessels had been taken by his Majesty's ships Kangaroo and Hamadryad.

2.] Henry

- 2.] *Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton*, was appointed master-general of his Majesty's ordnance in Ireland.
- 3.] The capture of the *Dolphin* packet bound from Yarmouth to Cuxhaven was announced at Lloyd's and at the Admiralty.
- 4.] The negotiations at Lille were renewed.
- 5.] Advices were received at the Admiralty of the capture of four French privateers by Admiral *Harvey*'s squadron on the Leeward Island station; and of his Majesty's ships *Doris*, *Seagull*, and the *Mary* revenue cutter, having taken three privateers.
- 6.] Eleven of the mutineers belonging to the *Monmouth* received sentence of death, two of whom were recommended to mercy.
- 8.] Upon the motion of General *Jourdan*, a resolution was passed by the Council of Five Hundred, that the power of putting any place in a state of siege be exercised only by the Legislative Body.
- Orders issued by the Directory that Lyons be put in a state of siege gave origin to the above resolution.
- Lord Granville Leveson Gower* arrived in London from Lille.
- 10.] Advices were received at the Admiralty that a daring mutiny had broke out on board the *St. George* man of war, belonging to Lord *St. Vincent*'s fleet, which was quelled by the spirit and activity of her Commander, Captain *Peard*. The execution of three mutineers belonging to the *Blenheim*, was the ostensible cause of this mutiny.
- A treaty of peace was concluded between the Queen of Portugal and the French Republic at Paris.—N. B. This treaty has never been carried into execution.
- 11.] The Paris papers announced, that *Buonaparte*'s army had made some further conquests in the Adriatic, and taken possession of several Venetian ships of war.
- 12.] Mr. *Wesley* returned to Lille.
- 13.] The Admiralty received an account of the loss of the *Artois* frigate near the Isle de Rhé, on the coast of France.
- The Paris papers announced that an insurrection had taken place in Piedmont, which was not quelled without bloodshed.
- 14.] It was officially announced that the enemy's troops at St. Domingo had made an attack upon Grande Anse, in which they were repulsed with considerable loss.
- Four of the mutineers belonging to the *Monmouth* were executed on board that ship at the Nore; the remaining seven received his Majesty's pardon.

16.] *Binns.*

16.] *Binns*, a Member of the London Corresponding Society was tried at Warwick under Mr. Pitt's Sedition Bill, and acquitted.

18.] Lord *Mountmorres*, in a fit of insanity, shot himself through the head, at his apartments in York-street, St. James's, and immediately expired.

19.] Accounts were received at the Admiralty of the capture of four privateers by his Majesty's ships Margaritta, Nautilus, Proserpine, and Stork.

21.] Intelligence was received from Bombay in the East Indies, that an engagement had taken place between the Rajah of the Cotiote, and a detachment of the British troops, commanded by Major *Cameron*, in which the Major and 300 men were killed.

The French troops, who landed in the spring on the Welch coast, were embarked at Milford, to be conducted to their own country.

22.] *Tibadeau*, in the Council of Five Hundred, brought up the report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the message of the Directory, respecting the troops transgressing the constitutional limits, the late unconstitutional addresses of the army of Italy, &c.—The Reporter concluded by presenting to the Council the plan of two resolutions:—The first declared, that all conspiracies or crimes against the Constitution, the Legislative Body, and the Directory, came under the jurisdiction of the criminal tribunal of the place where the Legislature sits; that all persons accused should be announced at the office of the public accuser; but that they should have the power of appealing from the tribunal, and in this case they should be carried before a court pointed out by the tribunal of cassation.—The second declared, that every assemblage of soldiers, for the purpose of deliberating in other circumstances than those determined by law, was a crime; that any communication under the title of addresses from one armed body to another, or to the civil authorities, should be punished as a seditious act; and determined the punishments to be inflicted upon the promoters of such assemblies, and the subscribers of addresses, according to the nature of the case.

Accounts were received of a terrible earthquake having happened between Santa-fé and Panama, by which upwards of 30,000 persons were computed to have perished.

24.] Intelligence was received of disturbances having taken place in different parts of Scotland, to oppose the balloting for persons to serve in the militia, it being its first introduction into that country.

Advice

Advice was received of the safe arrival of Lord *Macartney* at the Cape of Good Hope, as Governor of that settlement.

28.] Dreadful riots took place at Tranent, in Scotland.—The military were called in, and several people of both sexes were killed.

30.] Advice was received from America that Mr. *William Blount*, a senator, had been removed from his seat, previous to his trial, for having endeavoured to induce the British and Indians to attack the Spaniards. He, however, made his escape before the arrival of the time appointed for his trial.

*September 1.*] *La Fayette* and his fellow-sufferers were liberated from the Austrian dungeon.

4.] A dangerous violation of the French constitution was resorted to by the Executive Directory. For a considerable time previous to this, the greatest disorder subsisted between the Council of Five Hundred and the Executive Directory; nay, even among the members of the Directory themselves; desperate measures were to be resorted to; therefore the majority of the Directory, at the early hour of three o'clock in the morning of this date, ordered the alarm-guns to be fired, and the halls of the councils to be surrounded by a military force. General *Angereau*, who had come to Paris from Italy, under the pretext of carrying dispatches from *Buonaparte*, was charged with the execution of this daring measure.—He repaired to their barracks, and addressed the guard of the Legislative Body; he assured them that he came only to preserve the constitution, and to save the republic from a conspiracy of Royalists; he was answered by the soldiers with shouts of *Vive la République!* They assured him that he had only to command, and they were ready to obey, and instantly degraded their former commandant from his office, by tearing off his epaulets. Thus reinforced by the very men from whom resistance was expected, *Angereau* entered the hall, when he found *Rovère*, *Picbegru*, *Willot*, *Boudon de l'Oise*, and several others. He seized *Picbegru* (it is said) with his own hands, and ordered the most conspicuous characters to be arrested. The conspirators (as they were styled) were then committed to the temple, and the halls were shut up.

The minority of the Directory were implicated in the fate of their friends in the Councils; *Carnot* fled, but *Barthélémi* was arrested; the Directory announced their victory by a proclamation exhorting the citizens to peace and harmony; promising that persons and property should be protected; and that every act of plunder or outrage should meet with exemplary

exemplary punishment. The following is the substance of the proclamation, published to palliate an act which broke own the barriers of a constitution which the Directory were chosen to preserve inviolate.—As the reader may wish to have it inserted at full length, we give it :

" Royalty," said they, " has just threatened the constitution by a new attack. After having, for a whole year, shaken, by their dark manœuvres, all the foundations of the Republic, they thought that they were sufficiently powerful to consummate its destruction ; they thought themselves sufficiently protected to venture to aim its first attacks against the supreme depositaries of the executive authority. Arms were daily distributed among the conspirators, and all Paris knows that one of the distributors was arrested with a great number of bonds, upon which he had already delivered a great number of firelocks. Cards stamped *Legislative Body*, and marked with an R. were circulated, in order to serve as rallying signs to the conspirators, charged with the office of massacring the Directory, and the deputies faithful to the cause of the people. A great number of emigrants, assassins of Lyons, and Brigands of La Vendée, attracted hither by the intrigues of royalism and the tender interest publicly lavished upon them, without fear attacked the posts which surrounded the Executive Directory ; but the vigilance of the government and the chiefs of the armed force frustrated their criminal efforts. The Executive Directory is about to lay before the nation the authentic documents which it has collected concerning the manœuvres of the royalists.— You will shudder with horror, citizens, at the plots entered into against the safety of every one of you ; against your property, against your dearest rights, against your most sacred possessions ; and you may calculate the extent of the calamities from which in future you can alone be preserved by the maintenance of the constitution ; your generals and your intrepid defenders had surrounded it with their immortal trophies. At the same of their victories, agriculture and commerce resumed their activity ; public credit by degrees recovered, confidence and security began to spring up in every heart ; and this is the moment which has been chosen to re-kindle your animosities, to propagate superstition, to re-organize the power of fanaticism, to sow doubts and alarms in every breast by opening new avenues for the return of the emigrants, to shake the guarantee of public contracts, to give the signal of civil war, and to retard, by the hopes with which foreign nations were inspired, the so-much-wished-for conclusion of peace with our external foes ; honourable and solid,

**Solid, worthy of the triumph of the French people, and of their generosity ! You will not lose the fruits of your long sacrifices ! You will rise indignantly against those base emigrants, the authors of all our calamities, of all our agitations, of all our sufferings ; you will arm yourselves to stop their designs, and to defend against their attacks your persons, your property, and your rights. But beware of agitations ; do not disgrace the most glorious of causes by the excesses of an anarchy justly abhorred ; respect property ; let not an ill-directed patriotic impulse throw you into a fatal confusion ; obey no voice but that of the avowed chiefs appointed by the government ; reply upon the vigilance of your magistrates, and upon the exertions of your legislators, who have remained faithful to the cause of the people. Patriotism will resume all its energy, the constitution all its force, the nation all its glory, and every citizen will enjoy, in their fullest extent, liberty, happiness, and tranquillity."**

A message from the Directory was, on the same day, presented to each conseil respectively, relative to the step they had taken in causing the conspirators to be arrested, and also desiring immediate measures to be taken for the public safety.—On the 5th the operations of the primary, commercial, and electoral, assemblies in forty-eight departments were declared null and void in the Council of Five Hundred, respecting the last election of a new third to the Legislative Body. Many resolutions also passed against the emigrants in the same sitting, and the transportation of several deputies was voted, among whom was the Ex-general *Picbegru, Boissy d'Anglois, and Desmolieres.*—On the 6th, the Council of Five Hundred proceeded to the nomination of proper persons to succeed the Directors *Carnot and Barbeleimi.* *François de Neufchateau, Merlin, Garat, the Generals Massena, Angereau and Erneuf, le Charlier, Charles de la Croix, Monge, and Gotier,* were returned ; out of these the Council of Ancients made choice of *François de Neufchateau* as the successor of *Carnot* ; and a similar list being afterwards presented, with only the insertion of *Tallyrand* instead of *François de Neufchateau, Merlin,* the Minister of Justice, was chosen as the successor of *Barbeleimi.*—Such is the outline of this extraordinary transaction.

5.] Intelligence was received from Admiral *Harvey* of five French privateers having been captured by the vessels under his command in the West Indies.

Tracy and twenty-seven other persons were found guilty at the assizes of Trim, in Ireland.

8.] Mr. *Boddington* was convicted of *crim. con.* with his cousin's wife, and ordered to pay 10,000*l.*

13.] Mr.

13.] Mr. *Brookes* and Mr. *Magistra*, King's messengers, were drowned as they were landing from the Diana packet, at Calais, in their way to Lille, with dispatches.

La Découverte, French brig, was taken by the Unité; and the Telemachus, by the Speedwell; also the Palma, Spanish schooner, by the Speedy.

Captain *Goodall*, of the Grace gun-vessel, and seven of his crew, were drowned in going from Feversham to Sheerness, in an open boat.

16.] The negotiations at Lille were unfortunately stopped; the French plenipotentiaries *Treilbard* and *Bonnier* having peremptorily asked whether Lord *Malmesbury*'s powers were sufficient to restore every possession taken from the French or her allies? his Lordship answered in the negative; upon which he received a note requiring him to return in twenty-four hours.—See the King's proclamation, dated October 25th,

1797.

Intelligence was received from Sir *J. B. Warren*, that the squadron under his command had taken one French frigate and sixteen trading vessels, and destroyed five armed ships and six trading vessels, between the 17th of July and the 6th of September.

Four soldiers were shot at Cork for treasonable practices.

18.] The Prince of Saxe Cobourg died at Cobourg, in Germany.

19.] The French General *Hoché* died at Wetzlaer, in the thirtieth year of his age.

20.] Lord *Malmesbury* returned from Lille, after a fruitless negotiation for peace.

22.] Intelligence was received at *Lloyd's* of twenty-four Lisbon ships, homeward bound from the Brazils, having been captured by some French cruisers.

24.] Advices were received from Ireland, that 102 persons had been found guilty at the assizes of Armagh, in the north of Ireland, twenty of whom received sentence of death, and that eight of them had been executed.

27.] Sir *Horatio Nelson* was invested with the order of Knight of the Bath.

October 4.] General Sir *Charles Gray*, K. B. was sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council; and also as Governor of the Island of Guernsey.

The Earl of *Mornington* was appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

5.] The British Government sent their final answer to the French Government, that they would not treat upon the basis proposed by the Commissioners at Lille.

7.] A

7.] A general mutiny broke out on board the British fleet at the Cape of Good Hope, which terminated on the 12th, in consequence of a communication that the demands of the seamen at Spithead had been complied with.

Admiral *Duncan's* fleet sailed from Yarmouth in quest of the Dutch fleet.

10.] Advice was received that a formidable rebellion had broken out in the Turkish empire.

The London Gazette announced the following promotions to the peerage, viz. *James Earl of Lonsdale*, Baron and Viscount *Lowther*, of Whitehaven, county of Cumberland, with remainder to the heirs male of Sir *William Lowther*, late of *Swellington*, county of York, bart. deceased.—*Richard Earl of Mornington*, in the kingdom of Ireland, an English Peer, Baron *Wellesley*, of *Wellesley*, county of Somerset; and *Robert Baron Carrington*, in the kingdom of Ireland, Baron *Carrington*, of Upton, county of Nottingham—Right Hon. *Charles Townshend*, Baron *Bayning*, of Foxley, Bucks.—Right Hon. *James Grenville*, Baron *Glastonbury*, of Butleigh, county of Somerset.—Right Hon. *Thomas Orde Powlett*, Baron *Lolton*, of Bolton Castle, county of York—Right Hon. Sir *Gilbert Elliott*, of Minto, Baron *Minto*, county of Roxburg.—Sir *John Wodehouse*, Bart. Baron *Wodehouse*, of *Kimberly*, county of Norfolk.—Sir *John Rusbout*, Bart. Baron *Northwick*, of Northwick Park, county of Worcester. *Thomas Powis*, Esq. Baron *Lilford*, county of Northampton. *Thomas Lister*, Esq. Baron *Ribblesdale*, of Gunburne Park. *James Drummond*, Esq. Lord *Perth*, Baron *Drummond*, of Stob-hall, county of Perth, and *Francis Humberstone Mackenzie*, Esq. Lord *Seaforth*, Baron *Mackenzie*, of Kintail, county of Ross.

16.] The London gazette extraordinary announced the glorious intelligence of a signal victory having been obtained on the 11th instant by Admiral *Duncan*, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships, &c. employed in the North Sea.—The following is the purport of Admiral *Duncan's* dispatches on the occasion. On the night of the 10th instant, he placed his squadron in such a situation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th, he saw Captain *Trollop's* squadron, with signal for an enemy to leeward. Admiral *Duncan* then bore up and made the signal for a general chace, and soon saw them forming in a line on the larboard tack, to receive the British fleet. Upon seeing the land between Camperdown and Egmont, he made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ship her opponent. By this

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manceuvre the British Admiral got between the enemy and the land. Vice Admiral *Onslow* then bore down on the enemy in the most gallant manner, and the action commenced about forty minutes past twelve o'clock. The *Venerable* soon got through the enemy's line, and the British Admiral soon began a close action with his division on their van, which lasted near two hours and a half, when he observed all the masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by the board. At length her colours were struck, and Admiral *De Winter* was soon brought on board the *Venerable*. The ship bearing the Vice-Admiral's flag was also dismasted, and surrendered to Vice-Admiral *Onslow*. Many more of the Dutch ships about this time had also struck. Nine sail of the line were taken on this memorable day of action. The Dutch fleet consisted of four ships of 74 guns, five of 68, two of 64, four of 56, and two of 44, in all fifteen ships of above 50 guns, and 17 ships of force, besides a few smaller frigates.—The British fleet consisted of seven ships of 74 guns, seven of 64, and two of 50, in all 16, besides frigates. Admiral *De Winter*, in his official account of the engagement to the Batavian government, attributed his bad success to the following causes.—1st. The English force, although equal in number, exceeded that of the Batavians, as to ships of the line.—2d. The English having been together at sea for 19 weeks, the particular capacity of all the ships was known to them, with relation to each other.—This was not the case with the Dutch.—3d. The advantage of the attack.—4th. The early retreat of six Patavian ships from the action, and among those that remained were four very indifferent sailors.

17.] The final adjustment of the definitive treaty with the Emperor and the French Republic was concluded at Udina. Venice, and the whole of its territories, were found to be the sacrifice to peace, as that ancient state was to be ceded by the French to the despotic yoke of Austria.

The republic of Genoa felt about the same time the predominant influence of the French, as its government was also changed into a representative one, under the protection of France, and under the title of the Ligurian republic.

*Adam Duncan*, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, was created Baron *Duncan*, of Lundie, in the shire of Perth, and Viscount *Duncan* of Camperdown.—*Richard Onslow*, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, was also created a Baronet, in consequence of the glorious victory they obtained over the Dutch fleet on the 11th.

The London Gazette announced the capture of *La Découverte*, French brig, of 14 guns, by the *Unité*; and of the *Télémaчus*, of 12 guns, by the *Speedwell*.

18.] The principal part of Lord *Duncan's* fleet reached port with their prizes.

20.] The Paris papers announced, that the Executive Directory had resolved to prosecute the war against England with increased vigour.

21, 24.] A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia, consisting of 12 articles, was ratified by the Council of Five Hundred on the former date, and by the Council of Ancients on the latter.—By the 4th article it was stipulated, that “the contingent of troops which his Majesty the King of Sardinia shall furnish immediately in consequence of the present treaty shall be 8,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of cannon. In case the two powers shall think it necessary to augment this contingent, such augmentation shall be concerted and regulated by commissioners invested with full powers to that effect by the Executive Directory and his Majesty the King of Sardinia.”

23.] The Paris papers announced that the finances of the King of Sardinia had been reduced to the greatest degree of distress.

24.] Advice was received that the Queen of Portugal had been induced, through the influence of the British court, to refuse her assent to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded by her minister with the Executive Directory of France.

25.] His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, addressed the following proclamation to the nation, on the failure of the pacific negotiations at Lille.

“ His Majesty’s benevolent endeavours to restore to his people the blessings of secure and honourable peace, again repeated without success, have again demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, the determined and persevering hostility of the government of France, in whose unprovoked aggression the war originated, and by whose boundless and destructive ambition it is still prolonged. And while, by the course of these transactions, continued proofs have been afforded to his Majesty’s faithful subjects, of his anxious and unremitting solicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the same time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the spirit by which the Councils of France are still actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

“ His Majesty could not but feel how much the means of peace had been obstructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had so repeatedly thrown in the way of every negotiation. Nevertheless, on the very first appearance of circumstances in some degree more favourable to the interests

terests of humanity, the same ardent desire for the ease and happiness of his subjects induced his Majesty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of war : thus availing himself of every opening which could in any manner lead to secure an honourable peace, and consulting equally the wishes of his own heart, and the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

" New obstacles were immediately interposed, by those who still directed the Councils of France, and who, amidst the general desire for peace, which they could not at that time openly disclaim, still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his Majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of form were studiously created ; modes of negotiation were insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance ; the same spirit appeared in every step which was taken by them, and, while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simplest acts which were to be done on their parts for the renewal of the negotiations. All these things his Majesty determined to disregard, not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points, in the public intercourse of great and independent nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests, on which the termination of the war must necessarily depend.

" He directed his minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and instructed to communicate, at once, an explicit and detailed proposal and plan of peace, reduced into the shape of a regular treaty, just and moderate in its principle, embracing all the interests concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquillity. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied by such explanations as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his Majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

" To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his Majesty's enemies opposes the most striking

contrast. From them no counter-project has ever yet been obtained : no statement of the extent or nature of the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these kingdoms. Their pretensions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of negotiation, and accompanied, in every instance, with an express reserve of farther and unexplained demands.

" The points which, in pursuance of this system, the plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion, in their first conferences with his Majesty's minister, were at once frivolous and offensive ; none of them productive of any solid advantage to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of peace. And to these demands was soon after added another, in its form unprecedented, in its substance extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility. The principle of mutual compensation, before expressly admitted, by common consent, as the just and equitable basis of negotiation, was now disclaimed ; every idea of moderation or reason, every appearance of justice, was disregarded ; and a concession was required from his Majesty's plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of negotiation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a portion of her conquests, and affecting to have deprived herself, by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his Majesty that absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people and the valour of his fleets and armies have conquered in the present war, either from France or from her allies. She required that the power of Great Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in history. She insisted, that, in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished ; and that his Majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions and the future safeguards of his empire. Nor even was this demand brought forward as constituting the terms of peace, but the price of negotiation ; as the condition on which alone his Majesty was to be allowed to learn what farther unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sacrifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

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" Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the King abruptly to preclude the means of negotiation. In rejecting, without a moment's hesitation, a demand which could have been made for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, his Majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, directed that an opening should be left for treating on reasonable and equal ground, such as might become the dignity of his crown, and the rank and station in Europe, in which it has pleased the Divine Providence to place the British nation.

" This temperate and conciliatory conduct was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his Majesty's intentions; and it appeared, for some time, to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed, after his Majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable and extravagant preliminaries which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the negotiation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand, thus explicitly rejected by one party, was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned, it was openly disclaimed; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promises were continually repeated, that his Majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered, by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negotiate with sincerity, by the delivery of a counter-project, of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and the long delays of the French government in executing these promises were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her allies for those sacrifices on their part which might afford the means of proceeding in the negotiation. Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his Majesty's enemies. His desire for peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect, that his minister should at length be informed, what was the extent and nature of the conditions on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the war.

" It was in this stage of the business, that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France, under a formal promise, that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of peace.

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" To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these new messengers of peace. And such was now the undisguised impatience of the King's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that, even the continuance of the King's plenipotentiary at the appointed place of negotiation was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his court had, two months before, explicitly refused, and concerning which no farther discussion had since occurred. His reply was such as the occasion required, and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

" The subsequent conduct of his Majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage. The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific dispositions. In cutting off the means of negotiation, they still pretended to retain the strongest desire to negotiate; in ordering the King's minister to quit their country, they professed the hope of his immediate return to it: and, in renewing their former inadmissible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and favourable answer. Yet, before any answer could arrive, they published a declaration, announcing to their country the departure of the King's minister, and attempting, as in every former instance, to ascribe to the conduct of Great Britain the disappointment of the general wish for peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of war. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory, by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for peace, while they have studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any negotiation; have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation, either of the particulars of the proposals of peace so long since delivered by his Majesty's minister, or on any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude: and this in the vain hope, that it could be possible, by any artifice, to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

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" To France, to Europe, and to the world, it must be manifest, that the French government (while they persist in their present sentiments) leave his Majesty without an alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies, the honour of his crown, and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest, that, instead of shewing, on their part, any inclination to meet his Majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they have never brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude peace. They have asked as a preliminary (and in the form the most arrogant and offensive) concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any state of negotiation ; which was directly contrary to their own repeated professions, and which, nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset ; reserving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating, from time to time, fresh demands, increasing in proportion to every new concession.

" On the other hand, the terms proposed by his Majesty have been stated in the most clear, open, and unequivocal, manner. The discussion of all the points to which they relate, or of any others which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of peace, has been, on his Majesty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promised by the French plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the negotiation is not therefore to be ascribed to any pretensions (however inadmissible) urged as the price of peace ; nor to any ultimate difference on terms, however exorbitant ; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

" While this determination continues to prevail, his Majesty's earnest wishes and endeavours to restore peace to his subjects must be fruitless. But his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France may shew a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims had been strengthened and confirmed by that fresh success which, by the blessing of Providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of war can now be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has

has before proposed : the rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolongation of the war be ascribed.

" If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his Majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them ; and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, but a sacred and indispensable, duty to fulfil : he will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a war so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interests and honour are entrusted to him. These it is the first object of his life to maintain : and he is convinced that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdom will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts that the favour of Providence, by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will be still extended to them ; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their country, and to resist, with just indignation, the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with the courage, and success, and glory, of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy, at once, whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British empire ; all the channels of its industry, and all the sources of its power ; its security from abroad, its tranquillity at home, and, above all, that constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties."

26.] The city of London presented a loyal address to his Majesty, on the signal victory obtained by Admiral *Duncan* on the 11th instant.

An express arrived at the India House with an account of an expedition having been fitted out from our settlements in the East against the Spanish Island of Manilla.

30.] His Majesty set out from town with an intention of reviewing the North-Sea fleet and the Dutch prizes at the Nore. He embarked at Greenwich on board the Royal Charlotte yacht, attended by several Noblemen ; but, from the unfavorable

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favorable state of the wind, was not able to accomplish his voyage.

31.] Advice was received of a most desperate battle having been fought at Umrootser, in the East-Indies, between Zenaun *Shab* and the Chief of the Seicks, in which the former was defeated with the loss of 30,000 men ; the loss of the Seicks was 15,000 men killed.

Admiral *De Winter*, and the two Vice-Admirals who were taken with him on the 11th, arrived in London.

*November 1.*] Government received official intelligence of the peace between France and Austria.

2.] The British Parliament met for the dispatch of business ; the following is his Majesty's speech on the occasion :

" My Lords and Gentlemen, it is a matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ, since I last met you in Parliament, to restore to my subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honorable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual ; the declaration (*vide Oct. 25th*) which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace, and that the long delay and final rupture of the negotiation are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, the unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition, of those with whom we have to contend, and above all to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.—I have the fullest reliance, under the blessings of Providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your counsels, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage, of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve ; compelled as we are by the most evident necessity to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake. During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits. The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed, my troops of every description have acquired fresh claims of esteem and

admiration of their country, and the repeated successes of my navy, over all our different enemies, have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victories with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan; no event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits, which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch hitherto unequalled the naval glory of the country."

His Majesty having then addressed the Commons as usual, respecting the supplies of the year, proceeded as follows :

" As the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.—The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe.—These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquillity, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution, which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend."

*Frederic William II.* King of Prussia, died at Berlin, and was succeeded by his son, *Frederic William.*

3.] The whole of the correspondence which took place during the late negotiation was published by Government.

4.] Orders were issued from the War-Office for the reduction in the military establishment of Great Britain to take place immediately.

5.] The Paris Journals announced, that the Executive Directory had ordered that the army should forthwith be assembled on the French coasts, to be called the " Army of England," and to be commanded by *Bonaparte*, for the purpose of invading that country. Also that the Directory had resolved to march an army of 30,000 men against Portugal.

7.] Seventeen new Irish Peers were created.

9.] Vice-Admiral *Reynsjes*, one of the Dutch Officers taken by Lord *Duncan*, died in London.

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Two men were executed in Dublin for a conspiracy to assassinate the Earl of *Carhampton*.

10.] Dispatches from Lord *St. Vincent* stated his arrival in the Tagus with the greater part of his fleet.

11.] Advices received at the Admiralty of the capture of eight French and Spanish privateers by his Majesty's ships *Diana*, *Triton*, *Thalia*, *Aurora*, *Aigle*, *Speedy*, and *King-Fisher*.

The Barbadoes Mercury announced that Lord *Camelford* was accused of the murder of a man in that Island, and that the inhabitants had sent a memorial to Admiral *Harvey*, requesting that his Lordship, who belonged to the Favorite Sloop of war, might be delivered up to the Civil Power.

13.] The circulation of foreign newspapers was prohibited in France.

15.] A body of insurgents committed several depredations in the county of Carlow, in Ireland.

17.] The London Gazette announced the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's ships *Indefatigable*, *Albatross*, *Boadicea*, *Anson*, and *Fairy*.

18.] At a Court of Proprietors held at the Bank, the following statement of its affairs was presented by the Chairman.

The Bank had in cash, bullion, and other securities, seventeen millions sterling and a fraction ; due to the Bank from government four millions and a fraction ; the debts of the Bank were eleven millions of outstanding notes, besides six millions of other demands on it ; the net balance in favour of the Bank, independent of the government stock which it held, was three millions eight hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

21.] Accounts were received from Ireland of the most shocking outrages having been committed by the military in the northern counties.

The Executive Directory published a violent address against this country, calling upon the people of France to hurl the whole of their vengeance against the only remaining enemy of the French Republic.

22.] Lord *Moir*a brought the subject of the distresses of Ireland before the English House of Lords, and gave a most heart-rending description of the cruelties exercised by the military against the people of that unhappy country.

23.] Advice received that a severe shock of an earthquake had lately been felt in the island of Jamaica.

The American Congress opened with a speech by Mr. President *Adams*.

24.] Mr.

24.] Mr. Pitt submitted to the House of Commons the outlines of his financial plan, proposing an alarming increase of the Assessed Taxes, and a Loan of 12,000,000l. for the service of the ensuing year.

25.] An account was received at the Admiralty of several privateers and other vessels belonging to the enemy having been taken and destroyed by his Majesty's cruisers on the Jamaica station.

26.] The Hamburg mail brought intelligence of the Emperor of Russia having undertaken to guarantee the integrity of the German Empire.

A dispatch from the Cape of Good Hope announced, that that settlement was in great want of provisions, occasioned by the disaffection of the farmers.

28.] Admiral *Nelson* received at the office of Mr. *Wilkes*, Chamberlain of the city of London, a gold box, value 100 guineas, voted him for his bravery and conduct in the British service. The following was the Chamberlain's address on the occasion :

" Rear-Admiral Sir *Horatio Nelson*, I give you joy, and with true satisfaction I return you thanks, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, assembled, who have unanimously voted you the freedom of the Capital, for your distinguished valour and conduct in the favourite service of the navy, and particularly against a very superior force of the enemy off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February last.

" Many of our naval commanders have merited highly of their country by their exertions; but in your case there is a rare heroic modesty which cannot be sufficiently admired: you have given the warmest applause to your brother-officers and the seamen under your command, but your own merit you have not mentioned even in the slightest manner; and the relation of the severe and cruel wounds you suffered in the service of your country is transmitted by your noble commander in chief.

" May you long live to enjoy the grateful benedictions of the country which you honour and protect!

Sir *Horatio Nelson*'s answer.

" Sir, Nothing could be more gratifying to me (as it must be to every sea-officer) than receiving the high honour this day conferred upon me, in becoming a freeman of the great city of London; and I beg you to believe and to assure my fellow-citizens, that my hand and head shall ever be exerted, with

with all my heart, in defence of my king, the laws, and the just liberties of my country; in which are included every thing which can be beneficial to the capital of the Empire. I beg leave, Sir, to return you my sincere thanks for the very flattering expressions you have honoured me with on this occasion."

29.] The Paris papers announced, that *Buonaparte* had accepted the command of the army intended to invade England.

December 1.] The Batavian Convention resolved to repair the recent naval losses of that country by a general levy upon the inhabitants of the United States.

A violent storm arose in Newfoundland, in which three ships were lost.

2.] Gold seven-shilling pieces were ordered to be received as the current coin of the kingdom.

5.] The London Gazette announced the capture of l'Aimable Sylvie, three Spanish coasters, two Spanish brigs, and l'Avanture French privateer of 8 guns and 45 men, by Captain Digby of the Aurora.

8.] Maria Theresa Phipoe, otherwise Mary Benson, was convicted at the Old Bailey of the wilful murder of Mary Cox on the 25th of October last; she was executed on the Monday following.

9.] Intelligence was received of two French privateers, two Spanish brigs, a tartan, and eight merchantmen, being taken by La Bonne Citoyenne, during a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Colonel Fitzgerald was shot by Lord Kingston, at Kilworth, in Ireland; the Colonel, some months back, had prevailed on his Lordship's daughter, at that time resident in England, to elope with him; on being recovered she was sent to Ireland, whither the Colonel, after fighting a duel with her brother, followed, for the purpose, as was suspected, of carrying her away a second time.

12.] James Dixon and John Evans were executed on board the Cambridge, at Plymouth, for mutiny on board the Saturn.

The Common Council of London, and several parishes of the metropolis, entered into several resolutions against Mr. Pitt's new plan of finance, viz. the tripling the assedded taxes, as being oppressive and ruinous.

Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. was appointed commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

13.] Intelligence

13.] Intelligence was received of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the French Republic and the Queen of Portugal.

Lord Clive was appointed Governor of Fort St. George.

14.] Mr. Fox, in conformity to the wishes of his constituents, the inhabitants of Westminster, attended the House of Commons to oppose Mr. Pitt's new system of finance, by means of the assessed taxes; but after a very long debate the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 125, there being, on a division, 175 for it, and 50 against it.

15.] The joint address of both Houses of Parliament to his Britannic Majesty, on the subject of the failure of the negotiation at Lille, was presented.

Accounts were received that the crew of the Hermione frigate had mutinied against their officers, all of whom, except the Surgeon and Master's mate, they had killed, as well as most of the marines, and taken the ship to Laguana, where they delivered her up to the Governor upon condition of being admitted subjects of Spain.

La Dorade, a French privateer, was taken by the Clyde; on the 20th, by carrying too great a press of sail, she upset, and the Master, a Midshipman, and seventeen men belonging to the Clyde, which had been put on board her, were drowned.—Intelligence was received, that, by the heeling of the ship, Captain Parker, of the Intrepid, was thrown through the cabin-window and drowned, in his way from the Cape of Good Hope.

The New York papers brought advice of the contagious malady at Philadelphia having entirely subsided.

16.] Intelligence was received from Rear-Admiral Harvey, of eight French privateers having been taken, together with thirteen trading vessels, by the ships under his command, upon the Leeward-Island station.

19.] The national thanksgiving for the three great naval victories of Lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, took place. Never perhaps was there a finer spectacle exhibited; and the recollection of the ever-memorable events which gave rise to it added in no small degree to the gaiety of the scene. The remarkable beauty and cleanliness of the day (the finest which had taken place for many weeks) greatly increased the splendour and brilliancy of the spectacle. His Majesty and his attendants, on their entry into the city, were received with every mark of attention, respect, and applause, and the whole conduct of the procession and business of the day were highly decorous, and such as reflected great credit on those who superintended its arrangement.

20.] Mr.

20.] Mr. Dundas introduced his first India Budget into the British House of Commons.

21.] Le Néréide, French frigate, was taken by the Phœbe. Intelligence was received that the new King of Prussia had determined to adhere to his late father's engagements with the French Republic.

22.] A general meeting took place of the inhabitants of Westminster, at which they expressed their abhorrence of Mr. Pitt's new plan of finance, and instructed Sir Alan Gardner to oppose the measure, he having said he did not consider the parochial Committees conveyed the sense of his Constituents; he afterwards supported the Bill.

25.] A letter from Semlin of this date contained the following intelligence:

"The report of the defeat of the rebellious Pacha of Widdin, *Paswan Oglou*, is now fully confirmed. In the night of the 23d, after a violent bombardment, which greatly alarmed Semlin and the neighbouring country, he took the town of Belgrade, but the Citadel still held out. This the rebels attacked with the most violent impetuosity, when the Pacha of Trawnik arrived with 1500 men, and the battle was renewed with the greatest fury. The rebels were attacked in front and rear, and, after an obstinate resistance, totally defeated. The cavalry saved itself by flight, but the infantry was almost entirely cut to pieces.

"We are assured that the spirit of insurrection pervades all the provinces of the Turkish empire. It has already begun to break out in Bulgaria, Bosnia, Macedonia, and Albania. The same spirit has also made its appearance at Constantinople, and in such a manner, that many persons firmly believe the Turkish Government must soon be overthrown."

The following account of this transaction was given, as below, in a letter from Constantinople, dated the 27th ult.

"We are assured that the rebel *Paswan Oglou* has already been beaten in three different engagements by our troops, and that he has lost in these actions 4000 men; but, notwithstanding this success, our Court has thought proper to send a minister to *Paswan Oglou*, to commence a negotiation with him. This plenipotentiary will be accompanied by six secretaries. He is ordered to enter with a white flag into the Pacha's camp. It is remarkable that the Grand Seignior and his Council did not decide upon this measure until they had received certain information that *Paswan Oglou* meant to render himself independent, and to form a state of considerable extent on the right side of the Danube. We understand that the Captain Pacha will not depart until our Court receives a

cate-

categorical answer from this rebel. Meanwhile our troops continue to desile towards the Danube."

*Hugh Wheatley*, one of the persons brought forward by the crown against Mr. Orr, who was executed on the 14th of October, had confessed that, in his evidence, he had been guilty of perjury and murder.

26.] *The following is the Answer of the Helvetic Body on this Day to the Note which Mr. Wickham, the English Minister, presented at his Departure:*

" SIR,

" Your obliging letter of the 22d ult. has communicated to us his Britannic Majesty's resolution to recall the whole of his mission to the Helvetic Body: we are informed, at the same time, of the particular motives which have induced his Majesty to take this step. While we lament that the circumstances are such as not to allow his Majesty to continue his mission amongst us, and much as we feel the loss of a minister from whom we have received so many convincing proofs of the interest which he has taken in the welfare of our Federal Republic, during his residence in this country, it affords us the greatest satisfaction to find from your letter that his Majesty's generous solicitude for the tranquillity and welfare of the Helvetic Body at large, and of our State in particular, has been the sole motive that has actuated his Majesty in forming this determination. We are gratefully sensible of the assurances which you have given us, in his Majesty's name, of his friendly sentiments and good-will towards us; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to recommend our Republic to the further continuance of his Majesty's favour. We beg you, Sir, to be assured, that we shall profit of every opportunity, with pleasure, to convince you of the warm esteem to which your conduct, during your residence in this town, has given you the strongest claims, and with which we have the pleasure to remain, Sir, your most devoted

" Advoyer and Council of the Town  
and Republic of Berne."

*John Wilkes*, Esq. Alderman and Chamberlain of the city of London, died in the 73d year of his age.

27th.] Advices were received that the merchants of Paris had voluntarily offered to subscribe to a loan for the purpose of carrying into effect the preparations that were making to invade England.

The wife of *William Southerland*, of Shetland, was delivered of three sons and a daughter.

28.] In

30.] Intelligence was received of the insurrection in the Cotiate country, in the East Indies, being entirely quelled by the interference of General *Duncan*.

31.] Official information was received of the accession of *Frederic III.* to the throne of Prussia.

## JANUARY 1, 1798.

The president of the naval court-martial, appointed to try, at Sheerness, Captain *John Williamson*, of his Majesty's ship *Agincourt*, for not having done every thing in his power to bring his ship into action on the 11th of October, 1797, when the British fleet, under the command of Admiral *Duncan*, attacked and defeated the Dutch squadron, commanded by Admiral *De Winter*, announced to the court the minutes of the sentence, premising that "the charges of cowardice and disaffection had not been proved against the said Captain *Williamson*, but that the other charges had been proved in part." The court therefore pronounced the following sentence :

"That the said Captain *John Williamson* be put at the bottom of the list of Post-Captains, and be rendered incapable of ever serving on board any of his Majesty's ships."

Captain *Williamson*, during the whole of his trial, conducted himself with much firmness; he heard the sentence with fortitude, and, on retiring, bowed to the court.

A Spanish ship of 26 guns was sunk by his Majesty's ship *La Pomone* in an action; the crew were saved by the British sailors.

Ministers had, for some days previous to this, been in possession of a copy of the important State-paper, containing the basis of the treaty of peace to be concluded at Rastadt. Of its authenticity very little doubt was entertained. Copies of it were first transmitted from Paris to Hamburg, and from thence to Mr. *Pitt*. The envelope from Paris contained the following note :

"Herewith you receive a copy of the basis, containing the articles of peace, fixed on at Udina and Campo Formio. You may hasten the publication, in order to let the Germans know what they are to expect. The first news from the Congress at Rastadt will convince you of the authenticity of this State-Paper."

3.] The Paris papers announced that *M. D'Arango*, late Ambassador from Portugal, had been arrested, and confined in the Temple. He was said to have been the dupe of an *intriguant*, who had defrauded him of immense sums, making him

him believe that they were paid to certain members of the Directory, for the purpose of procuring more advantageous terms of peace for the Court of Lisbon.

5.] The Assessed Tax-Bill, with several riders, passed the House of Commons, and was ordered to be carried to the Lords for their concurrence.

6.] Great preparations began to be made for the Swiss to oppose the French. The Cantons of Zurich, Lucerne, Freybourg, and Soleure, were calling out their militia to support the Canton of Berne. Besides 10,000 men on the confines of Brundrutt, six other regiments, with 40 pieces of cannon, had received orders to be in readiness to march at the first notice. Two Adjutants from the French General St. Cyr had arrived with dispatches at Berne. The government of that city had likewise applied to the government of Neufchâtel for the payment of their contingent, and the aid they were bound to furnish by treaty. The animosity of the two parties in Switzerland was daily increasing.

The French Generals, alarmed at the military appearance and enthusiasm of the troops of the Canton of Berne, apprehensive also of a general insurrection in the Protestant part of the Bishopric of Basle, had withdrawn their forces from the territory of Bienne, and from the whole of the plain country, and retired into the Jura.

The French Directory decreed the seizure of all British manufactures in the warehouses of the merchants of France.

7.] The Assembly of the Representatives of the Pays-de-Vaud, who had been occupied in the verification of their powers on the two preceding days, ordered a deputation to Paris. It was to consist of Citizen *Laflechere*, *Monod*, and *Berger-Jouters*. The last citizen was Secretary to the Legation. They were charged to express to the Executive Directory the gratitude of the Vaudois people, and were furnished with various instructions from the Assembly.—Addresses were received from all quarters, stating the planting of the tree of liberty, and the hoisting of the green cockade.

8.] Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the capture of the Countess of Leicester New-York packet by a French frigate.

9.] An account was received from Newcastle of Major *Torrane*, of the East-Middlesex militia, having some time before been found guilty by a court-martial in that town of several charges exhibited against him, and sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

The Parliament of Ireland met for the first time since their election by the people.—The speech said, that his Majesty was

was determined to stand or fall in the defence of their religion, and in the preservation of *independence*, the *laws*, and the *liberties*, of Ireland, and recommended a continuance of the same measures adopted the preceding year. On the address being moved in the House of Commons by Lord *Corry*, and seconded by Mr. *Fitzgerald*, Mr. *Knox* said, that he would not be supposed, even by implication, to countenance the tortures, conflagrations, and murders which had been committed by some of the military in different parts of that distracted country,—“*atrocious excesses that would not have been committed by a hostile and victorious army.*” Such were the words of Mr. *Knox*, a gentleman of the highest respectability and consequence.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of *Bective* pointed out conciliation as the only possible means of restoring order and tranquillity.

The situation of Switzerland became more critical. The patriots of the Pays-de-Vaud, and those which had emigrated from Basle, Zurich, Berne, and Soleure, were in motion on every side, and demanded the abolition of the oligarchy, absolute equality of rights for all the inhabitants of Helvetia, the formation of a better constitution, full toleration, and religious liberty, and that Helvetia be formed into one political body, in order that the nation acquire greater confiance and importance.

A Hamburg mail announced that the French troops had, on the 30th of December, taken possession of the fortress of Mentz, and of almost the whole of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

*George Mealmaker* was sentenced by the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland to fourteen years transportation, for being an United Scotchman.

A boat belonging to his Majesty’s frigate Cerberus upset in Hamoaze, near Plymouth, and Captains *Drew* and *Pullen*, and several others, unfortunately lost their lives.

13.] Lieutenant *Paterson*, of the Perdrix frigate, was shot by Lord *Camelford*, on board that ship, at Antigua; for which his Lordship was afterwards tried by a court martial, and acquitted, on the ground that the deceased had refused to obey the orders of a superior officer.

Lords *Holland* and *Oxford* entered a protest against the Assessed Tax-Bill.

15.] Great excesses were committed, both by the military and the peasants, in various parts of Ireland.

14.] Accounts from Brest of this date stated, “Every thing here announces, on the part of government, a firm resolution to effectuate the descent on England. The works in the

the port are going on with great vigour. Every thing is preparing for an immense armament. All transports belonging to other ports are to be immediately collected at Brest. Vice-Admiral *Lelarge*, formerly Captain of the port, is employed by the Minister of Marine to superintend these armaments, and also to manage them, conjointly with the director of these preparations.—On the other hand, the seventh demi-brigade of the marine-artillery is arrived from Toulon, and is to furnish four other demi-brigades with a part of its forces, which is to be supplied by a detachment from those at L'Orient. These troops are intended to furnish gunners and garrisons on board the ships of war. Finally, they announce a great number of battalions, which are to compose the army of England, and which are going into cantonments along the coasts of the ocean, conformable to the dispositions of government.

17.] French papers arrived with intelligence of an alarming insurrection having broken out at Rome on the 26th ult. in which the French General *Duphoz* was killed, and the Republican Ambassador, *Buonaparte*, (brother to the General of that name,) attempted to be assassinated by the populace of that city.

The American merchants held a meeting, for the purpose of making an application to government to grant a convoy for the outward-bound American ships, in consequence of the depredations that had for some time been committed upon their trade by the French cruisers.

18.] The Queen's birth-day was celebrated at St. James's with great splendor.

20.] Advice was received of several villages in Ireland having been nearly desolated by the military.

The anniversary of the murder of *Louis XVI.* was celebrated at Paris with much savage triumph.

21.] *Paswan Oglou*, the rebel Pacha of Widdin, possessed himself of the important posts of Giorgavo, Ruschuk, Silistra, Sistovi, and Varna, the whole of Little Wallachia, and Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria. After a desperate battle, in which *Oglou* was victorious, near Nissa, he advanced in considerable force against Philippoli, and compelled the Pacha of Romelia, who had collected all the troops of his government to oppose him, to seek shelter in the woods. The greater part of Albania and Mandonia had joined in the revolt, and furnished considerable reinforcements to the insurgent army, which, confident by victory, menaced the capital. The government had assembled a large army in the neighbourhood of Adrianople.

24.] The

24.] The following is an abstract of the report made to the Council of Five Hundred, by *Riou*, on the subject of the cruelties which the French prisoners in England were stated to experience in this country; the principal passages of the report are inserted, as tending to shew that the enmity of the French towards this country is not restrained by the laws of candour or the dictates of truth.

*Riou*.—“Your Committee has executed a most painful task. They are now to place before your eyes a series of crimes at which they have already shuddered,—to demand vengeance, in the name of outraged humanity, against the English government,—to interest, while they wound, your feelings,—and, in fine, to offer those means which they regard as effectual for saving the nearly-exhausted lives of 22,000 Republicans, entombed in the dungeons of England.

“The English government has heaped the measure of oppression, and the cries of death are raised against it from the four quarters of the globe. It has every where sustained, by guilty means, a power, first established by corruption or by treason. It seems to wish that rivers should not flow but for the use of England,—that the seas should bear its vessels only, and that all the productions of the new world, and of the distant regions of Hindostan, should become the prey and the aliment of its universal commerce.”—After a long string of vague invective, the Reporter proceeded thus:—“From the commencement of the war, our prisoners were insulted. In despite of those proper regulations agreed to by all nations, they placed indiscriminately in the same prison officers and privates,—a circumstance productive of unpleasant consequences, and injurious to discipline. When objections were made to this abuse, the Agents of the court replied with a Sardonic smile, “You are Republicans,—you wish for equality, and you must therefore be treated equally.” They were fearful, however, of reprisals, and soon after accepted the parole of our officers. Their hatred, however, still manifests itself with respect to our privateers; and certainly not without reason; for, if the national marine has been hitherto in a state of nullity, the auxiliary marine of our cruisers has inflicted some fatal blows on the British commerce.—That government has, in consequence, made a distinction between the officers commanding in national vessels and those of privateers. The latter have still the melancholy privilege of being most ill-treated, and are confined in the same dungeons with their sailors. We might make a volume of the acts of cruelty which have been inflicted on our fellow-citizens, in the unhealthy prisons in which they are crowded.

Some

Some are confined in old ships, others in ill-constructed huts, where they are exposed to damp and cold. Even straw is refused to them, and they are compelled to lie in mire and ordure. They are called by the most insulting appellations, and, on their appearance before a licentious populace, dirt is flung in their faces. They are beaten, and even shot, on the smallest pretext. These facts are proved: they are stated in a great number of the papers referred to your Committee. Judge of them by that I am about to read, and which is not of the most afflicting tenor. There are some of them, the reading of which you could not possibly endure."

The Reporter then proceeded to read a long letter from the owners of privateers, captains, and officers, at Nantz, containing a detail of those enormities to which in his speech he had alluded. Amongst other instances, this letter mentioned, that an English soldier, for his amusement, had fired at a French prisoner, and shot him dead: an English commissary was sent for, but instantly retired, after coolly saying, *it is only a Frenchman!*—Again, that a female, who had laid in, was suffered to remain forty-eight hours without being able to procure a glass of water!—“*Vengeance!*” cries the Reporter, “*Vengeance against this cruel Government!*” The members immediately arose, waved their hats, and in concert with the galleries, repeated the cry of “*Vengeance!*”

*Riou* then moved the following resolutions:

“That the Executive Directory shall instantly take the necessary measures to insure the provisement, maintenance, and consolation, in their illness, of the French Citizens now prisoners in England.

“That they are authorized, for this purpose, to take the necessary sums from the most disposable part of those funds which are assigned to unforeseen expences; and, if this resource should not be sufficient, to make it up from the amount of the patriotic donations.”

Another resolution, tending to impose a tax of humanity for this purpose, on those who are already liable to the sumptuary contribution, was referred to a Committee.

The Council then resolved, that *Riou*’s speech should be printed, and authorized him to insert therein two traits of barbarity, which he had omitted. The first was, that an English surgeon, being called in to examine the wound of a French prisoner, would not touch it but with the end of his cane! The second was, that, whenever an English surgeon cuts off the limb of a French prisoner, he receives a guinea by the way of a gratification.—Adjourned.

N. B. The

N. B. The subject of this report became a serious object of discussion in the English House of Commons, wherein it was proved to the general satisfaction of the House and the country at large, that the charge made in the report against the humanity of the British Government was totally groundless.

24.] Mr. Fox's birth-day was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on which occasion the Duke of Norfolk, on making a comparison between the patriotic exertions of General Washington, when he had only 2000 persons to rally round him, and those of Mr. Fox, at the present time, uttered some expressions which were deemed seditious, and afterwards gave as a toast, "*The Majesty of the People!*." — This conduct, on the part of his Grace, gave such offence to his Majesty's Ministers, that he was soon after deprived of the Lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding of York, and Colonelcy of the 1st Regiment of West York Militia.

25.] The Paris papers announced that an insurrection had broken out at Corsica.

Accounts received at this time from Germany stated, that great dissensions prevailed in Switzerland, between the aristocrats and the supporters of the French interest, and that formidable preparations were making in many parts to resist the aggressions of the Republican Legions.—Some of the principal places, however, declared for an union with France, and a change in the Helvetic Government would probably be the consequence.

26.] In order to show upon what trifles an Emperor may sometimes exercise his grand Imperial edict, the reader is presented with the following extract of a letter from Petersburg, of this date, to a merchant in Newcastle :— " It may be proper to mention to any of your friends coming into this country, and even, for the benefit of all masters of ships, to make it public at Newcastle, Shields, &c. that an *Ukasa* (an Imperial Edict) has lately been published, confirming the order for wearing cocked hats, and directing that all persons appear in buckles both in their shoes and at their knees, in waistcoats with flaps, coats without capes, and stocks instead of neckcloths or handkerchiefs, without any kind of stuffing, commonly, we believe, with you called puddings, which the Emperor thinks unbecoming. Some persons have been already imprisoned for having strings to their shoes, and wearing neck-handkerchiefs !! !—P. S. We have received another order—No person is to wear boots with tops, or half-boots!"

37.] Advice was received that the Spanish Government had imposed a temporary embargo on all neutral ships in the ports of South America.

General

General *Wemyss* was sentenced by a Court-Martial at Plymouth to be placed at the bottom of the list of Colonels.

28.] The Paris papers announced that the affairs of Switzerland were hastening to a crisis, and that a revolution in some parts of that country might be considered as already effected.—The arsenal of Basle had been seized, and the inhabitants of the Pays-de-Vaud had hoisted the standard of revolt, and shaken off the authority of the Magistrates of Berne. In these proceedings the people were evidently encouraged by the French, whose influence would, no doubt, dictate the future laws of those States.

30.] Some infamous reports, relative to the treatment of the French prisoners in this country, were officially contradicted by the agents of the British Government.

February 1.] Count de Tarentzien, sent from his Majesty the King of Prussia to notify his accession to the throne of that kingdom, had an audience of leave of her Majesty.

The Duke of Norfolk was dismissed from his situation of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of York, for the sentiments delivered by him at the Crown and Anchor meeting on the celebration of Mr. Fox's birth-day.

2.] Accounts from Berne of this date announced that every thing in Switzerland wore a military aspect ; the militia of the different states had been reviewed ; several of them were on foot, and all of them were made to perform their exercise daily. A numerous corps of citizens had been formed there, who did the duty of the capital, and held themselves in readiness to be employed, whenever it might be necessary.

On the 31st ult. the Sovereign-Council published the following declaration :

" We being assembled this day under oath, for the purpose of deliberating on the measures to be adopted for the safety of our country, have personally bound ourselves by a solemn oath, and have firmly resolved to defend our country with our property and our blood to the last extremity, against every enemy whatsoever, and to employ, for that purpose, every means in our power, in concert with our dear and faithful burghesies and residents."

Farther accounts from Switzerland, of this date announced that, at the opening of the Swiss Diet at Arau, the deputies from the Cantons of Glaris, Appenzel, Uri, Unterwald, Schwitz, Zug, Schaffhausen, and Basle, expressed themselves against any violent measures, under the present circumstances of the country, in opposition to the capital Cantons of Fribourg, Berne, Soleure, Zurich, and Lucerne.

2.] Intelligence

Intelligence was received that the influence of the French Agents in Switzerland had gained such head, that a revolution had commenced in that country, the arsenal of Basle having been seized, and the standard of revolt having been hoisted in the Pays-de-Vaud.

Intelligence was received of the loss of his Majesty's ship Tribune, of 44 guns, off the harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the month of November, 1797. Every soul on board, except twelve, unfortunately perished.

3.] The following anonymous letter was sent to several members of the National Representation of France.

"Citizen Representatives, the pretended division between Barras and the other members of the Directory is but a feint to ruin the Legislative Body. They are really all agreed in their project. The descent on England is nothing but a stratagem to conceal the real motives of the stay of *Bonaparte* in France. When the Legislative Body shall be surrounded with a sufficient body of troops, they will demand, with an armed force, the dissolution of the two Councils, and the establishment of a government more firm and more agreeable to the habits of the French. The National Representation will be dissolved, and the elections will be postponed. Be on your guard, Representatives of the People; the plan is to bury you foremost under the ruins of liberty. So clumsy an artifice as this will deceive nobody, and the actors of this infamous supposition betray their hopes when they imagine that the government can partake their views."

The young King of Prussia, in order to shew the officers of his army that he did not think that the privileges of the soldier elevated them above civil life, issued the following order respecting the military, which, as arising from a despotic monarch, is not altogether unworthy of notice even in this chronological series.

"I learn, with much displeasure, that officers of the army, particularly young gentlemen, affect to value themselves on their privileges, which they imagine elevate them above civil life. I shall endeavour to maintain due respect for the army in every thing that may relate to its essential advantage; that is to say, in every thing connected with the business of war, during which it is his duty to defend his fellow-citizens at the risk of his life. But no soldier whatever, be his rank what it may, shall be permitted to ill-treat the people. It is they, and not I, who support the army. The military are paid by them. The troops are merely entrusted to my command. Imprisonment, cashiering and death, are the punishments which await those who shall be guilty of so criminal an excess."

5.] Advice was received of a second mutiny having broken out on board his Majesty's ships Tremendous and Sceptre, at the Cape of Good Hope : which, however, was soon quelled, by the determination and spirit of the officers.

An English packet with a flag of truce, having a Prussian minister on board, and bound from Dover to Calais, was captured by a French privateer.

His Majesty's sloop of war Raven was lost in the river Elbe ; the officers and crew were happily saved.

A formidable English naval force arrived off Cork, for the protection of the Irish coasts, and the trade of that country.

6.] Letters from Lord St. Vincent announced the capture of seven of the enemy's privateers by the cruisers under his command.

The Bank-proprietors subscribed 200,000l. towards the defence of the country.

Mr. Fox vindicated, in the Whig Club, the conduct of the Duke of Norfolk at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and adopted all the sentiments and toasts of his Grace on that occasion.

7.] Advice was received of a French squadron, on the coast of Africa, having captured thirteen English merchantmen.

The Duke of Norfolk went to St. James's, and resigned into the hands of his Majesty his appointment of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of York, and his commission as Colonel of the first regiment of West York Militia.—The Noble Duke made no remonstrance to his Majesty on the subject of his dismissal. His Grace bore, on the occasion, the Staff of his Office as Earl Marshal of England.

8.] Advices from Paris stated that a French force had possessed itself of the fortress of Mentz, after a short resistance on the part of a detachment of the Imperial army ; and that 15,000 troops had entered the territories of Switzerland.

The House of Commons met pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. Dundas brought in a bill, empowering his Majesty to embody the supplementary militia.

9.] A message from the King was presented to the House of Commons, informing them that he had granted a pension of 2000l. per annum to Lord Duncan, and his next succeeding heirs male, and recommending them to make good the same.

The merchants and bankers of London met at the Royal Exchange, and opened a subscription for the defence of the country.

10.] The

10.] The French, under General *Berthier*, from 12 to 15,000 strong, entered the ancient capital of the Roman world. The Cisalpine troops took no part in the expedition, and those which were in the Mark and Duchy of Ancona retired when the French arrived. The Holy Father was so ill that his life was in great danger. Several of the Cardinals fled; some to Naples, and others to Tuscany.

The following are some of the circumstances of the entry of the French into Rome. On the 3d instant there was a new commotion. The people collected in great numbers in the Piazza-di-Spagna, and threatened to plunder several houses; but the troops at last restored tranquillity. To prevent a repetition of such disturbances, a congregation of three Cardinals was appointed, who ordered 2000 soldiers, with artillery, to take post in the public squares. Five of the gates were shut, and Cardinal *Doria*, in the name of the Pope, issued the following proclamation to the people:

"Romans, wise and virtuous Romans, your dear Father, your Sovereign, speaks to you by me. He informs you that he has received notice of the approach of a French army against this capital, and he is assured that it does not come to act hostilely against you. Fear not, therefore, but take courage from the presence of his Holiness. Full of confidence, inspired by the public conduct and magnanimity of the French Republic, your Sovereign feels no alarm. Animated with the greatest tenderness towards you, he will not forsake you at any time when you may be exposed to danger."

On the 8th, an express arrived at Rome, with intelligence that the Neapolitan Envoy, the Prince di *Belmonti*, who on the 6th had set out to meet General *Berthier*, had, at Foligno, a conference with him, relative to the fate of Rome; when General *Berthier* declared that he could not receive the papal deputation which was on its way, and consisted of Cardinal *Sinigaglia*, and two other persons, in consequence of the instructions he had received from the Directory at Paris. The deputation was therefore sent back to Rome, under an escort of French dragoons.

On the 9th, the Spanish minister at Rome, the Chevalier *Azzara*, likewise set out for the French camp: and the Princes *Giustiniani* and *Gabrielli* went to meet General *Berthier*, as chiefs of the armed Roman citizens. On the same day a great quantity of bread and forage was collected at Rome for the French troops; 4000 men were appointed for the garrison of the Castle of St. Angelo, and General *Berthier* was accompanied by his whole general staff, and a strong body of dragoons.

The unfortunate *Stanislaus, ci-devant King of Poland*, died at Petersburgh, of an apoplectic fit, on the 12th ult. in the 67th year of his age. He was elected King in the year 1764, and deposed by the Empress of *Russia* in the year 1794. During the whole of his reign, he proved himself to be a patriotic monarch and an honest man. The revolution effected by him in the year 1791, by which he incurred the displeasure of the ambitious *Czarina*, improved the condition of every man in Poland, from the Peer down to the Peasant, and called forth the most sublime eulogium from the immortal *Burke*, who so ably discriminated between a necessary reform of abuses, and a wanton overthrow of established customs.

The recognizance of Mr. *Arthur O'Connor* was presented in the Court of King's Bench, in Ireland. Lord *Edward Fitzgerald* and Counsellor *Emmett* were his bail.

13.] A message was sent from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of a pension granted by him to Lord *St. Vincent*, and his next succeeding heirs male.

14.] Earl *Fitzwilliam* was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of York, and Colonel of the Militia of the same Riding, in the room of the Duke of *Norfolk*, dismissed for his political sentiments.

17.] The most brutal outrages were committed by a Lieutenant of the 89th regiment, and an Ensign of the Clare militia, in the south of Ireland, on the body of a woman committed to their care.

A motion for an Absentee-Tax of 10l. per cent. was rejected by the Irish House of Commons.

19.] Lord *Moirs*, after a very able speech, made a motion in the Irish House of Lords for an address to the Lord Lieutenant, recommending the adoption of conciliatory measures in the government of that country, as the surest means of allaying the apprehensions and extinguishing the discontents of the people. The following is a copy of the motion:

" That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, representing, that as Parliament hath confided to his Excellency extraordinary power for supporting the laws and for defeating any traitorous combinations which may exist in this kingdom, this House feels it, at the same time, a duty to recommend the adoption of such conciliatory measures as may allay the apprehensions and extinguish the discontents unhappily prevalent in this country."

A long debate ensued; for the motion, contents 9; non-contents 44.

The

The deputation of the German Empire, at the Congress of Rastadt, agreed to cede to France all the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

The Executive Directory presented the following message to the Council of Five Hundred, in justification of the seizure of Rome by the French troops.

**"CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,**

"The theocratical government of Rome, forgetting the benefit which it had received from the treaty of Tolentino, ungrateful to the French Republic, which had condescended to spare it after the assassination of *Basseville*; that government, always faithless to the laws of nations, upon the 8th Nivose last, insulted the majesty of the Great Nation in the person of its Ambassador, by violating his palace, and causing to be murdered before his eyes a French General, the brave *Duperre*, who till then had escaped the dangers of war, but fell a sacrifice to base perfidy. For a considerable time the papal government had secretly renewed hostilities, and caused preparations for war to be made against the French Republic. It invited foreign Generals into its service. It corresponded secretly with the conspirators who were overthrown by the 18th Fructidor. It opposed to the laws of the French Republic the decisions of its theologians, in order to excite new troubles in the bosom of France. At last it organized against itself a pretended insurrection, of which it wished to make a pretext to calumniate France, to outrage her Ambassador, and to signalize that spirit of frenzy and delirium which burst forth in the proceedings of the 8th Nivose. Since that period it continued its manœuvres and hostilities. The Executive Directory was bound, in these circumstances, to employ for the defence of the state the means which the Constitution places in its power. It gave orders to the Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy to march to Rome. A courier, who has just arrived, brings the intelligence, that, since the 22d Pluviose, (February 11), the troops of the French Republic have been in possession of the Castle of St. Angelo and the Capitol. The Executive Directory, agreeably to the 328th article of the Constitution, takes the first opportunity to apprise the Legislative Body of the first measures which it has thought proper to adopt against a government incorrigible in its perversity, and its frantic hatred against the revolution and the French Republic."

21.] Paris papers announced that the Pays-de-Vaud had accepted the new constitution dictated by France.

An alarm along the coast of Weymouth was caused by the appearance of a homeward-bound Lisbon fleet, which had been mistaken for an enemy's squadron. The Prince of Wales displayed the utmost activity on this occasion, by collecting a number of troops to march against the supposed foe.

The Irish House of Commons appointed a committee to enquire into the nature and tendency of the publication called the *Press*, and several other newspapers. That publication, which was conducted by Mr. *A. O'Connor*, was soon after suppressed by the military force.

[23.] Mr. *O'Donnell*, in the Irish House of Commons, reported from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the nature and tendency of certain seditious prints.—The resolutions of committee were,

"That it is their opinion that various publications, of an inflammatory, treasonable, and seditious nature had been for some time past printed and distributed in various parts of this kingdom, and especially Dublin, with a direct design and tendency to promote insurrection.

"That it is their opinion that it is necessary a Bill should be brought into Parliament for the purpose of explaining and amending the Act of the 23d and 24th of the King, for securing the liberty of the press, by preventing the abuses arising from the publication of traitorous, seditious, false, and scandalous libels, by persons unknown."—A Bill, founded on the resolutions, was then presented to the House.

On this day also, in the Irish House of Peers, the Earl of *Westmeath* moved their Lordships, that the Proprietor, Printer, and Publisher, of the *Press* newspaper should be taken in custody, and brought to the bar of that House.—Ordered.

A letter from Hamburg, of this date, said, "The citizens of Hamburg came yesterday to the resolution of granting to the French Republic the sum of four millions of livres; and immediately after a person belonging to the Chancery set out for Paris with dispatches, acquainting the Directory with this resolution. Bremen, which is likewise to give four millions, carries on separate negotiations on this head. It will probably not refuse this sum, but it hopes to obtain peculiar advantages."

"The city of Lubec, one of the Hans-towns, on hearing of the declaration of the cities of Hamburg and Bremen to submit to another French contribution, has also agreed to pay two millions of livres."

Accounts from Semlin at this time stated that *Paswan Oglou* had declared himself the protector of the Greeks in European Turkey, and that he every where announced it to be the

the object of his mission to re-establish liberty on the ruins of despotism. He was said to have dismissed the pacific minister of the Grand Signior without a hearing, and to have declared that he would enter into no treaty with him but on the ruins of the seraglio of Constantinople. Several Bashaws and persons in power at that city were favourable to his designs. He was now master of the course of the Danube from Semendria to Selestria, and also of some fortresses of Wallachia, from whence he menaced Bucharest, in the absence of the new Hospodar.

Another account stated that *Paswan Oglou* continued to make the most alarming progress in Turkey ; and that, if the Grand Signior refused to grant the terms he demanded, he threatened to dictate peace on the ruins of Constantinople.

24.] Advice was received of a formidable French army having received orders to possess themselves of the territories of Switzerland ; and that the Regency of Hanover had issued a Proclamation, ordering all French emigrants to quit that country without delay.

25.] In consequence of an information being laid before the magistrates of Bow-street, that a meeting of a seditious tendency was held every Sunday evening at a public-house in Cecil-court, St. Martin's Lane, a search warrant was issued, when upwards of fifty persons were found assembled together in a room, to whom one was haranguing. They were all taken into custody, and examined by Sir William Addington, who ordered them to find bail for their good behaviour, and to answer what might be objected against them at the sessions. The landlord of the house was also brought up, and obliged to give bail to answer the complaint. The prisoners were principally journeymen tailors and shoemakers, who said they were assembled for the purpose of hearing a lecture on religious topics.

26.] Accounts were received of a number of assassinations having been committed in the county of Cork.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie addressed a letter to the several military commanders in Ireland, in reprobation of the irregularities which had for some time previous been committed by the troops in that kingdom.

March 1.] His Majesty's Attorney-general presented two Bills in the Irish House of Commons, one for restraining the licentiousness of the press ; the other for indemnifying such persons as had been guilty of a violation of law in preserving the public peace.—*Note.* Both afterwards passed into laws.

Accounts from Germany of this date stated that the Turkish rebel, *Paswan Oglou*, at the head of 100,000 men, had possessed

possessed himself of Lesser Wallachia, and a great part of Bulgaria. He was also stated to have entered Romania, and to be in full march for Philippoli and Adrianople. In Bosnia he was in possession of several fortresses, and it was added that he meant to take Belgrade by famine. The utmost preparations, however, were making to repel this rebellious chief, of the success of which very sanguine hopes were entertained.

The Empress of Germany was delivered of an Arch-Duchess. Her Royal Highness was publicly christened the same evening, and named *Mary Clementina*. There was, on this occasion, a grand gala at court.

Messrs. *Arthur O'Connor*, *Binns*, *O'Coigley*, *Allen*, and *Leary*, were arrested at Margate, and brought to London, on a suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the French Government, and of having an intention to obtain a passage from Margate to the nearest port in France.

3.] A letter from Lausanne, of this date, announced that on the 1st instant General *Brune* had taken possession of Fribourg after a warm skirmish, in which the volunteers of the *Pays-de-Vaud* deserved great praise.

The Vienna Court-gazette announced, that, according to accounts from Rome, the French, immediately after their entrance into that city, published a proclamation, requiring the Cardinals who had fled to Naples to return; and took possession of and confiscated all the property appertaining to the crowns of Russia, England, and Portugal, or their subjects, in the Ecclesiastical State.

*M. Gallois*, the French agent for prisoners, set out on his return for France, in consequence of our Government having refused him permission to reside in London.

5.] Sir *Lawrence Parsons* made the following motion in the Irish House of Commons: "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the country, and to suggest such measures as are likely to conciliate the popular mind, and restore tranquillity." A long debate ensued, and, on the question being put, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 19, against it 156.

The Hamburg mail announced that that city had published a proclamation, renewing the ordinances of the 13th of March and 23d of October, 1793, against clubs and secret meetings for the propagation of political opinions, and suggestions of changes in the present constitution and government of the city.

6.] The Directory sent a message to the Councils on the subject of the late events in Rome. This message expatiated upon

upon the Popes, Cardinals, and Priests, who had for 1,400 years formed the theocratic government of Rome, which, in prosperity and adversity, was unanimously perfidious.

6.] The examination of the persons apprehended on suspicion of treasonable practices finished before the Privy Council, when Messrs. *O'Connor*, *Favey*, *Binns*, and *Allen*, were committed, by warrant, to the Tower, and *Leary*, *O'Connor's* servant, was sent to the House of Correction in Cold-Bath Fields.

The Dublin newspaper called the *Press* was suppressed by military force.

Several persons were arrested on charges of high treason, who, however, were afterwards liberated without being brought to trial.

7.] A general fast and humiliation took place throughout England.

8.] Advice was received of the loss of his Majesty's frigate Hamadryad on the coast of Barbary.

10.] The Paris papers announced that a complete revolution had been effected at Rome; and that five consuls, under a French dictator, had been appointed to govern the ecclesiastical states.

11.] Advice was received of several privates of a militia regiment having been arrested in Ireland, on a charge of disaffection.

12.] Mr. *Oliver Bond*, Counsellor *Emmett*, and the whole of the provincial committee of United Irishmen of Leinster, were arrested at the house of the former, in Bridge-street, Dublin, on a charge of high treason.

13.] Several French merchant-ships, laden with brandy and wine, were captured off the coast of France by the squadron under the command of Sir *John Borlase Warren*; some of them were soon after lost in a gale of wind.

15.] Several more persons were arrested on charges of high treason, who were afterwards liberated upon giving bail.

16.] Accounts received from Switzerland, of this date, announced that the war in that country might now be considered as terminated. The great cantons, Berne, Zurich, Balle, Fribourg, and Soleure, having been forced to yield, the lesser were following their example. Uri, Lucerne, Schaffhausen, Unterwalden, Glarus, and the town of Winterthur, had now declared in favour of the system of liberty and equality. Lucerne, which seemed the most resolved on opposition, seeing itself deserted by the other cantons, would make no further attempts to resist the French, but merely guard its own frontiers. The loss of the Swiss, in the different

ferent engagements since the 1st instant, was estimated at 3000, among whom were about 400 women. The Swiss fought with a bravery worthy of their ancestors: many of them refused to accept quarter, and others rushed to the cannons' mouths to prevent their advancing. In fine, the whole of the Swiss cantons had now declared, that they are willing to accept the plan of a Constitution prepared for them at Paris.

A letter from Sir John Berlase Warren announced the capture of several French ships, laden with provisions and stores, off the coast of France.

A messenger arrived at the Duke of Portland's office with dispatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, containing the important intelligence, that, through the vigilance of the Irish Government, the Provincial Committee of United Irishmen of Leinster, consisting of fourteen members, had been taken into custody by a military guard, and all their papers seized, at the house of Mr. Oliver Bond, in Bridge-street, in Dublin. Several others were arrested at the same time, among whom were Dr. M'Newin, Counsellor Emmett, Mr. Sweetman, Mr. Henry Jackson, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. M'Cormick: the whole of whom were immediately conveyed to the Castle, and examined by the Privy Council. The Castle gates were shut, the volunteer corps were called out, and strong military detachments continued to parade the streets of the city both night and day. Warrants had also been issued for the apprehension of Counsellor Sampson and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster.

19.] Letters from Germany announced, that the French Government had enjoined the merchants of Mentz, and other places on the left bank of the Rhine, not to pay any debts due by them to English traders.

Two seamen of the Amelia frigate were executed at Plymouth, for mutiny on board that ship.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as Grand Master of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, held a Chapter of the Order this day, when the Right Hon. Earl of Ormond and Offory, and the Right Hon. Viscount Dillon, were elected Knights Companions of that Most Illustrious Order, (having previously received the honour of Knighthood), and were accordingly invested, by the Grand Master, with the ribband and badge of the Order, with the usual ceremonies appointed by the Statutes.

22.] The Duke of Bedford made a motion in the House of Lords for the dismissal of his Majesty's present Ministers, which was negatived by a great majority.

24.] This

24.] This evening the Sheriffs of the city of Cork, accompanied by a military guard, went to the printing-office of the newspaper entitled the Harp of Erin, and carried away all the printing materials, and a great quantity of the papers which had been printed and were ready for publication.

The whole of the county of Cork, and a part of the county of Wexford, were declared in a state of insurrection.

25.] Intelligence was received of a dreadful earthquake having taken place at Sumatra, by which great damage was done to the country, and upwards of 300 persons lost their lives.

27.] The London Gazette announced, that, on the 9th, her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Wurtemberg died at Stutgard after a few days illness.

A bill was presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Dundas, for the protection of our coasts against the threatened invasion of the French.

28.] Lord Somerville was elected President of the Board of Agriculture, in opposition to Sir John Sinclair, by a majority of one vote.

29.] The Dublin newspapers announced the arrestation of several respectable gentlemen in the counties of Waterford and Cork, on charges of high treason.

An action was fought near Cashel, in Ireland, between a party of the military and a numerous body of peasants, in which the latter were beaten with some loss.

30.] The whole kingdom of Ireland was put under martial law, and officially declared to be in a state of rebellion.

Orders were issued to the army, agreeable to a proclamation published for the suppression of the rebellion, and General Abercrombie proceeded to the South, the principal parts of which, particularly the counties of Cork and Limerick, had been declared in a state of open insurrection. The insurgents had become so daring, that they, in some instances, ventured to encounter the military force. On the 28th, a regular action took place near Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, between a body of those deluded people and a detachment of the Louth militia, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of three men killed, and 21 taken prisoners.

Lord Castlereagh was appointed to fill the situation of Mr. Pelham during his indisposition.

The Hamburg mail announced, that, according to several accounts from Switzerland, the French had been every where triumphant, and all opposition to their progress appeared

appeared to be completely at an end. Zurich received a Provisional Government, and Berne was garrisoned by a French army of 4000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry : in the latter place, the enemy found 200 pieces of cannon, and several millions of gold and silver coin ; a Provisional National Assembly had been chosen, and the new Convention was already accepted. Most of the other cantons had withdrawn their contingents, some of whom General Schauenberg had dismissed with their arms and baggage. The Bernese soldiers, who retreated to the mountains, finding all resistance fruitless against the impetuosity and perseverance of the French, were stated to have taken the desperate resolution of massacring their officers, and the general staff, whom they accused of misconduct ; and some accounts went so far as to say, that General Erlach had been murdered, and that his troops had completely dispersed.

April 1.] Mr. Pitt submitted to the House of Commons a plan for the redemption of the Land-tax, which afterwards passed into a law.

2.] Advice was received from Lisbon of a desperate affray having taken place in that city between the English and Portuguese troops, in consequence of a violent dispute which had arisen at the assembly between Sir James Erskine and some of the native officers.

Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of his Majesty's ships Magicienne, Regulus, and Diligence, having captured, in Guadilla bay, in the island of Porto Rico, on the 27th of December, a privateer of nine guns, one ship, three brigs, and one schooner. In this expedition the Magicienne and Diligence had six men wounded by the fire of the enemy from the forts.

A party of insurgents was routed by a military detachment near Cork.

3.] Mr. Wilberforce, in the British House of Commons, made his annual motion respecting the abolition of the slave trade. The following is a copy of the motion :—" That leave be given to bring in a bill to abolish the Slave Trade at a period to be specified ; and that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the same."—As usual, it was opposed by members chiefly interested in that horrid traffic, and, upon a division, there appeared for the abolition 83, against it 87,—majority 4.

The whole of the official papers relative to the late conference at Paris between the American Plenipotentiaries and the Agents of the French Directory were laid before Congress,

gress, accompanied by a message from the President, requesting that they might not be published until their contents were minutely considered.

His Majesty's ship *Pallas*, of 32 guns, was lost in Plymouth-Sound, in a heavy gale of wind; all the crew were saved, except one man.

The Dublin newspapers announced that the spirit of disaffection had spread itself throughout the whole of the southern province of Ireland; and that no less than thirteen capital convictions had taken place at the Longford assizes.

The Duke of York was appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain.

5.] Pursuant to the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of the 30th ult. which directed the military to use the most summary method of repressing disturbances, &c. notice was ordered by the Commander in Chief to be given to the inhabitants of the King's county, Queen's county, and county of Kildare, signifying, that, unless all persons concerned in taking or concealing arms delivered them up in ten days from the period of publication, large bodies of troops would be quartered upon them, and live at free quarters, and other severities exercised to enforce acquiescence. Exemption from violence, either personal or in property, was promised on a timely obedience. Should a continuance of outrage and insubordination render it inevitable, the Commander in Chief intimated his determination to have recourse to those powers with which he was invested to inflict immediate punishment. Rewards were proposed, and secrecy promised for information in cases of concealed arms.

The Irish newspapers announced, that several privates of militia regiments had been shot for disaffection, and that great numbers of persons had been apprehended in different parts of the country on charges of a treasonable nature.

Mr. *Traynor*, an eminent merchant in Dublin, effected his escape from the Castle, where he was confined on a charge of high treason.

6.] Advice was received that several American ships had been captured by the French cruisers in the West-Indian seas.

8.] Martial law was proclaimed, and domiciliary visits ordered to be made in several of the disaffected districts in Ireland.

The squadron under the command of Sir *Richard Stratton* attacked a numerous flotilla of gun-boats off Havre, one of which

which was sunk, several much damaged, and the remainder forced to take shelter under the batteries of the harbour.

9.] Advice was received of an alarming insurrection of the Blacks having taken place in the French island of Guadalupe, which, however, terminated in the defeat of the insurgents.

10.] An officer of the Fermanagh militia murdered a man in Dame-street, Dublin, and immediately absconded.

Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the capture of two privateers by his Majesty's ship Cambrian; two by the Tamer; three by the Alfred; one by the Babet; two by the Matilda and Zephyr; two by the Concord; one by the Lapwing; one by the Amphitrite; four small row-boats by several cruisers, and the re-capture of fourteen merchantmen on the Leeward Island station.

The Judges and their officers proceeded to the court at Maidstone, where the seals were broken, and the special commission for the trial of *O'Connor, Favey, Biuns, and Allen*, opened in the usual form. On the succeeding day, the court assembled again, when Sir *Francis Buller* delivered his charge to the grand jury, who then proceeded to find bills of indictment against the prisoners, which were found on the 12th; after which the court adjourned to the 30th.

15.] Mr. Secretary *Dundas* sent circular letters to all parts of the country, authorising the people to form themselves into armed associations, and recommending other measures to be taken for the defence of the country.

Several persons were arrested at Manchester, and brought to town, on charges of high treason.

One hundred and twenty houses, and a great number of stables and stores were destroyed by fire at Clonmel, in the South of Ireland.

The French Ambassador at Vienna was insulted by the populace, in consequence of his having displayed the tricoloured flag from the window of his hotel, and obliged to quit that city, to escape the vengeance of the mob.

13.] A mail from Waterford announced, that the United Irishmen in the South continued their outrageous proceedings, and that the military were indefatigable in their endeavours to suppress the daring insurrection.

16.] A numerous fleet of fishing-boats was captured by his Majesty's cruisers in the north sea, and sent into Yarmouth roads.

Three men were executed in the county of Cork, for the murder of Colonel *St. George* and *Jasper Uniacke*, Esq.

17.] Copies.

17.] Copies of the indictment found against the state-prisoners confined in Maidstone gaol, were delivered to them; three treasons were laid in the indictment, and seven overt-acts.

18.] Advice was received from the continent, that the deputation of the empire, at the congress of Rastadt, had agreed to the principle of secularization proposed by the French ministers.

19.] The defeat of a party of insurgents in the neighbourhood of Killala was announced by the Irish mail.

Some more arrests of suspected persons took place in different parts of London.

20.] His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament on the state of the country; in consequence of which, a bill for suspending the habeas-corpus act was brought in, passed, and received the royal assent on the following day.

Several persons, calling themselves the Executive Committee of the London Corresponding Society, were arrested in an old house in Wyche-street.

21.] Mr. Roger O'Connor, who had come to England, on obtaining a release from his imprisonment in Ireland, to see his brother at Maidstone, was arrested at his apartments in Craven-street.

Nineteen young gentlemen were expelled from Trinity-College, Dublin, on suspicion of being United Irishmen.

The Earl of Bristol, who is Bishop of Derry in Ireland, was stated in the Paris papers of this date to have been lately arrested at Tedo, in Italy, a town between Ferrara and Bologna, on suspicion of being a spy.

A desperate action was fought, off the coast of France, between his Majesty's ship Mars, of 74 guns, Captain Alexander Hood, and L'Hercule of the same force, which lasted near three hours, when British bravery at length prevailed, and the enemy struck her colours. Captain Hood fell early in the action, as did also Captain White, of the Marines, and Mr. Bligh, a Midshipman. The Mars lost 32 men killed, eight missing, and had about 30 wounded: L'Hercule suffered very considerably.—The latter was a new ship, lately launched at L'Orient, and pierced for 80 guns. She formed part of a squadron of three ships of the line, destined to reinforce an armament fitting out at Brest, one of which escaped, and the third was only coming out of L'Orient when the Mars came up with the captured ship.

Colonel Despard was arrested at his lodgings, in Mead's Court, Soho, by Fugion and Rivett, under authority of a warrant from the Secretary of State, and committed to the prison

prison in Cold-bath fields ; and several more persons, accused of treasonable practices about this time, were taken into custody at Manchester.

23.] The minister closed a bargain with *Boyd, Benfield, and Co.* for a loan of 17,000,000l.

24.] Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir *Hyde Parker* announced the capture of nine privateers and several other vessels by his Majesty's cruisers on the Jamaica station.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from the King, "requiring the sum of 2,000,000l. for such services in Ireland as his Majesty might think necessary; the expences, incidental charges, and interest of the Loan theron, to be defrayed by the Irish parliament."

25.] The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his second budget in the House of Commons, and proposed a series of taxes on salt, teas, armorial bearings, and ship-insurances.

A committee of United Irishmen were arrested in Dublin.

26.] A strong detachment of the Guards marched to Kent, for the purpose of embarking at Margate on a secret expedition.

The Paris papers announced that the French had levied heavy contributions on the several Cantons of Switzerland, some of which had consented to accept the constitution prescribed for them by France.

28.] Accounts from the East Indies announced that a very gallant action had taken place in those seas, between his Majesty's ships *Arrogant* and *Victorious* and the squadron under the command of Admiral *Serizy*, in which the latter sustained much injury, and was forced to sheer off with a very superior force.

The whole of the county of Wexford was proclaimed in a state of insurrection.

29.] Mr. *Williams*, the bookseller, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and hard labour, for publishing *Paine's Age of Reason*.

General Sir *Ralph Abercrombie* resigned the command of the army in Ireland, and General *Lake* was appointed his successor *pro tempore*.

30.] The Court met at Maidstone for the trial of the state-prisoners, but adjourned to the 21st, to allow the accused persons further time to collect their witnesses.

May 1.] The Helvetic Directory was installed at Arau, and commenced its fittings.—Each Director was allowed forty thousand livres a year salary.

31.] The

3.] The Hamburg mail announced that some popular tumults, attended with bloodshed, had taken place in Switzerland.

Henry Hastings, accused of high treason, was apprehended as he was about to set out for Yarmouth, on his way to Germany. He afterwards made his escape.

4.] *Buonaparte* set out from Paris for Toulon, to take the command of a formidable armament fitting out at that place for the invasion of Egypt.

Accounts from France of this date stated that the Emperor had held an extraordinary Council of State on the departure of *Bernadotte*. All the ministers of the Foreign Powers were invited to this conference. The *procès-verbal*, signed by *Bernadotte* himself, was produced, and all the other proofs which could tend to justify the Austrian Government. Those ministers were of opinion that *Bernadotte* had been guilty of innovation by hoisting the national colours from the window of his hotel, and that the Emperor and his ministers had conducted themselves with all due wisdom and prudence. This statement was ordered to be sent to all foreign Courts, and a Proclamation of the same import was issued by the Emperor.

6.] Sir Sidney Smith arrived in London from Paris, after a confinement of upwards of two years, from which place he made his escape by the assistance of some emigrant gentlemen.

A French flotilla of fifty gun-boats from La Hogue attacked the island of Marcou, and were repulsed by a small party of British troops, chiefly invalids, with the loss of six or seven of the boats and several men.

7.] Port-au-Prince and St. Marc, in the island of St. Domingo, were evacuated by the British troops under the command of General *Maitland*.

9.] The name of Mr. *Fox* was erased by the King from the list of privy counsellors, in consequence of some language, thought obnoxious by Government, made use of by that Gentleman at a meeting of the Whig Club.

10.] Advice was received by the Hamburg mail of an attempt having been made to murder the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Florence, and that several of the conspirators had been arrested.

The following is a faithful report of the address of *Buonaparte* to the troops at Toulon, previous to their embarkation for Egypt :

" Soldiers ! you form one of the wings of the Army of England ; you have braved the perils of war on mountains,

on plains, and in sieges. There now only remains a naval war, in which you are equally to signalize yourselves.

"The Roman legions, whom you have sometimes imitated, but whom you have not as yet equalled, alternately fought Carthage on this same sea, and on the plains of Zama. Victory never deserted them, because they uniformly evinced themselves courageous, patient of fatigue, disciplined, and united among themselves.

" Soldiers ! Europe has its eyes fixed on you. You have a high destiny to fulfil, battles to engage in, dangers to brave, fatigues to encounter. You will perform more than you have hitherto done for the prosperity of the country, for the happiness of mankind, and for your own glory.

" Soldiers, sailors, infantry, cavalry, artillery ! be firm and united, and do not forget that in the day of battle you will stand in need of each others help.

" Military Seamen ! (*Soldats matelots,*) you have hitherto been neglected ; but at present the Republic has nothing more anxiously at heart than your welfare. You will, no doubt, shew yourselves worthy of the army of which you form a part.

" The Genius of Liberty, which rendered the Republic from its very birth the arbitress of Europe, intends also to make it the arbitress of the Seas and of the most distant countries. (Signed) BUONAPARTE."

11.] Several more gentlemen were arrested in Dublin, on charges of high treason.

13.] Authentic letters from America announced that the President of the United States had recommended to the Congress to adopt the most vigorous measures of defence against France, the Envoys whom he had sent to Paris being unable, on account of the extravagant demands of the Executive Directory, to accommodate the differences which existed between the two countries. Ships of war were immediately ordered to be fitted out, and an increase of the military establishment was voted.

14.] The House of Representatives of the United States passed a Bill which had originated in the Senate, authorising the President to direct the commanders of the American armed vessels to take and bring into the ports of this country any French cruisers which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coast of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredations on the citizens thereof ; and also to retake any American merchantmen that may have been captured by such cruisers. This Bill afterwards received the President's assent.

Accounts

Accounts were received of the loss of his Majesty's frigate Lively, on the Spanish coast, in a violent gale of wind. To prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, she was blown up by the Seahorse frigate, which had been in company with her. Only one of the crew lost his life on the occasion.

15.] The Paris Journals announced that the new constitution had been accepted by the people of the United Provinces.

Accounts were received of the crew and some of the convicts on board the Lady Shore transport, bound to Botany Bay, having risen on the officers, and, after murdering the captain and mate, possessed themselves of the ship. The noted Major Semple was on board, but took no part in the horrid mutiny.

The Lord Lieutenant and Council proclaimed the entire of the county of Dublin in a state of Rebellion.

16.] A flotilla, with troops on board, sailed from Margate Roads on an expedition to the Flemish coast. (See date 19th instant.)

17.] The Paris papers announced the loss of a French ship of the line, called Quatorze Juillet, of 74 guns, by fire, in the port of L'Orient.

18.] The Earl of Kingston was tried by the Irish House of Peers for the murder of Colonel Fitzgerald, the seducer of his Lordship's daughter, and honourably acquitted.

19.] A formidable armament, under the command of Buonaparte and Admiral Brueyes, sailed from Toulon for Egypt. Its place of destination, at the time of sailing, was not actually known, but the following abstract of a report made by Eschafferiaux, in the Council of Five Hundred, which at the time was deemed delusive, fully points out the object of this daring expedition.

" This colony," said Eschafferiaux " will not cost a drop of blood ; it will not only enrich the Republic, but, by fertilizing a new part of the earth, will open a new mart for the arts, for the activity and speculations of all the trading part of Europe. It will assure to us a greater advantage, it will give new strength to the French Adriatic isles, of which it will become the bulwark. By rendering the Republic mistress of the commerce of the Mediterranean, and of the ports of the Red Sea, it will oppose a barrier to the avidity of our enemies in the trade of the Levant ; by becoming the entrepot of all the merchandize of India, which comes by the Persian Gulph, and by the Arabian Desert, it will unite the commerce of the East with that of the West, it will give to the small islands, and to the ports of the Mediterranean, that activity

activity which they enjoyed when Egypt was the centre of the commerce and of the navigation of the earth. The close of this century, so vast in hardy conceptions, and in events favourable to humanity, will see also a colony rear itself, not founded upon principles of slavery and tyranny, but on those of liberty and benevolence; upon ties truly social; upon wants and comforts that are reciprocal. It is not only under the view of commercial interests that it will be glorious for France to found a colony in Egypt. These two great projects wait, perhaps, for the genius of Frenchmen to be realized. One is, the junction of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, by the Isthmus of Suez, one of the most vast ideas formed by the ancients, but which they did not dare to execute. The other is, the re-confection of the canal, which in the time of Sesostris carried to the mouths of the Nile the merchandize of the Indies, transported by the Arabian Gulph. The birth of the greater part of modern establishments has been marked by depopulation and ravage; it is by beneficence that the French will have the glory to signalize the foundation of her new colony." The Reporter concluded by saying, that "the time is favourable, and that they must seize on this country to prevent other nations from doing it instead of them."

Lord *Edward Fitzgerald* was taken into custody at a house in Thomas-street, Dublin. A scuffle ensued between his Lordship and Captain *Ryan* and Justice *Swan*, in which the latter were very severely wounded with a dagger: Captain *Ryan* soon after died. Major *Sirr* coming into the room to the assistance of the two wounded men, shot Lord *Edward*, and lodged him in Newgate, where, after lingering for some time, he expired in a state of insanity.

The basin, gates, and sluices of the Bruges Canal, which communicates with Ostend, were destroyed by a flotilla under the command of Captain *Popham*. This advantage, however, was not obtained without considerable loss on our side. About 1,300 of the guards and troops belonging to the 11th, 23d, and 49th regiments, not being able to reimbark, were taken prisoners, after a gallant resistance, in which we lost near 60 rank and file, and some brave officers killed and wounded. Among the former was Colonel *Hely* of the 11th; and in the list of the latter were General *Coote*, the Military Commander of the expedition; Capt. *Campbell* of the 3d Guards, Major *Dunkin* of the 49th, and Capt. *Walker* of the artillery.

Citizen *Treilhard* was chosen a member of the French Directory, in the room of *François Neufchateau*, who went out of office by lot.

21.] The trial of Messrs. *O'Connor, O'Coigley, Binns, Allen, and Leary*, commenced at Maidstone.—On the 22d the prisoners concluded their defence, when Sir *Francis Buller*, the presiding Judge, proceeded to charge the Jury, who, after a consultation of forty minutes, returned the following verdict: *James O'Coigley*, guilty; *Arthur O'Connor, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary*, not guilty. Silence then being proclaimed in Court, Mr. Justice *Buller* observed, that there was no circumstance favourable to the prisoner on which he should conceive he could expect mercy. He then discoursed on the blessings we enjoyed in this country, and concluded by passing the usual sentence for high treason on *Mr. O'Coigley*.

*Mr. O'Connor*, on his acquittal, attempted to make his way out of Court, but was arrested in the dock, under a warrant from the Duke of *Portland*, and sent back to Ireland with his brother *Roger O'Connor*.

22.] The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, informing them of the existence of a plot to seize upon the capital and the seat of government, in the course of the present month. Resolutions were immediately entered into to support his Excellency in his exertions to defeat the intentions of the disaffected.

The following picture of the Irish metropolis on the eve of the rebellion, was given in the newspapers:—

" This city has all this day been in extreme agitation, unexampled in the annals of this country. A letter has been addressed to the Lord Mayor by the Secretary, Lord *Castle-reagh*, asserting that government had received positive information of an intended rising of the people, for the purpose of subverting the government and overturning the present rulers; desiring him to use his best exertions to obtain all concealed arms, and assuring him of arrangements made by Government in the military department for frustrating the intentions of the disaffected. This communication has created great anxiety amongst the citizens, but their apprehensions of any rising have been done away by a very large quantity of arms, of every description, being seized by the magistrates; yet it is not doubted but such a rising was to have taken place. In fact, the information previously received, and what has been this day obtained, has alarmed the Government much. Many persons, on whom suspected arms, such as pikes, daggers, &c. were found, have undergone severe flagellation, &c. This discipline has led to many discoveries; the Royal Exchange has been the place where these punishments have been inflicted: in short, since the proclamation of the city, we have been

been in continual alarm, and the parade of yeomanry and regulars leads us to believe things are very desperate indeed."

23.] An open rebellion broke out in several parts of Ireland bordering on the metropolis, and several skirmishes took place between the military and the insurgents, in which the latter were uniformly defeated ; but not before they had done considerable mischief, and captured the baggage of two companies of the Royal Fencibles.—The northern mail-coach was attacked and burnt by a body of insurgents near Dublin ; the Galway coach was also attacked, and nearly destroyed.

Lady *Edward Fitzgerald* received an order to quit the British dominions.

Eighteen Dutch doggers, and some other prizes, were sent into Yarmouth by Vice-Admiral *Onslow's* squadron.

A warm debate took place in the British House of Lords on the subject of *Arthur O'Connor's* detention after his acquittal at Maidstone.

24.] A party of more than 1000 rebels, armed with muskets and pikes, and commanded by Captain *Michael Reynolds*, attacked the town of Naas, in the county of Kildare, but were defeated by a military detachment under the command of Lord Gosford, with the loss of 200 men. The loss of his Majesty's troops was very trifling. Military parties in the villages of Prosperous and Kilcullen were surprised by the rebels, and nearly cut to pieces. In the afternoon General *Dundas* came up with a considerable body of the enemy near the hills of Kilcullen, which he entirely routed with the loss of 200 men ; no quarter was given to the rebels. In the evening of this day, numerous detachments of the rebels remained undispersed in the vicinity of the capital.

The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland issued the following proclamation, putting the whole of that kingdom under martial law :—

" His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, has issued orders to ALL the general officers commanding his Majesty's forces to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting, in the rebellion which now exists in this kingdom, and has broken out in the most daring and violent attacks upon his Majesty's forces, according to martial law, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in their several districts ; of which all his Majesty's subjects are required to take notice."

25.] Advices were received that Sir *Richard Strachan*, with his squadron, had vigorously bombarded the town of Havre, on the French coast.

A dreadful

A dreadful earthquake took place at Sienna, which did considerable damage to the town, and caused the death of a great number of persons.

The Irish rebels were defeated at Hacketstown, in the county of Carlow; and at Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, with great loss; and also at Clare, Baltimore, Barretstown, Lucan, and Lusk. The rebels burnt the principal part of the town of Kilcullen, and some houses in the city of Carlow, at which place a dreadful conflict took place, in which the enemy lost so many men, that the travellers from Dublin to the southward were obliged to pass over the mangled carcases of the slain. On this day the rebels possessed themselves of several important posts in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and destroyed the bridge of Kilcullen, to cut off the communication of the South.

26.] Several gentlemen of respectability were arrested in Dublin, and two members of the Rathfarnham volunteers. Messrs. *Ledwich* and *Wade*, with eighteen others, were executed, for having headed and aided a party of rebels, on the preceding Saturday, in an action fought near Dublin.

27.] A numerous body of the rebels were defeated on the Hill of Taragh, 16 miles north of Dublin, by a detachment of the Reay Fencibles, commanded by Capt. *Scobie*, and the yeomanry commanded by Earl *Fingall*. 350 of the enemy were left dead on the field. The loss, on the part of the King's troops, was only 9 rank and file killed, and 16 wounded.

The insurrection broke out in great force in the county of Wexford, and the rebels cut off a detachment of the North Cork militia, under the command of Lieut. Col. *Foote*, consisting of upwards of 100 men. The insurgents were under the orders of *E. Roche*, and *John Murphy of Boulevogue*.

Intelligence was received of an action having taken place at Jeremie, in the island of St. Domingo, between a party of British troops and a numerous body of brigands, in which several lives were lost on both sides, without any advantage being gained.

A duel was fought between Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Tierney* on Putney-Heath, in consequence of some insulting language made use of by the former in the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding Friday. After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent fighting, the parties took their ground at the distance of twelve paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment without effect, a second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. *Pitt* firing his pistols into the air. The seconds then jointly interfered, and insisted that the matter should go no further, it being their decided

decided opinion that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties.

28.] A numerous body of rebels attacked the town of Enniscorthy in every assailable point, but were repulsed in three repeated attacks, by a company of the North Cork Militia, commanded by Capt. Snowe, assisted by the yeomanry and loyal inhabitants.—The town being set on fire in every direction, the garrison evacuated it, and retreated to Wexford.

The Hamburg mail announced, that the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of a decree of the French Directory, "that if any ship should be suffered to pass through the Sound with English commodities, it should be considered as a formal declaration of war against the French republic," had determined to defend the North of Europe against the pretensions of the enemy.

The Hamburg mail announced, that his Imperial Majesty had expressed his sorrow at the late violence offered to the person of the French ambassador at Vienna, which concession was accepted by the French rulers as a sufficient apology.

Four thousand rebels laid down their arms on the Curragh of Kildare to General *Dundas*, and delivered up some of their leaders, on being promised his Majesty's pardon; and the town of Kildare, which had for some days been in the possession of the enemy, was retaken by General *Duff*, who had marched from Limerick for the purpose of opening the communication between the capital and the south.

29.] A party of rebels were defeated at Rathangan, in the county of Kildare, by a detachment of the Cork militia.

A body of the military was cut off by the insurgents in the county of Wexford.

The insurgents obtained some advantages in the neighbourhood of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow.

30.] The town of Wexford was evacuated by the troops, and taken possession of by a numerous body of rebels from Vinegar-Hill; and a military detachment, under the command of General *Fawcett*, was defeated by the rebels, and the General forced to retreat to Duncannon-Fort.

31.] An attempt was made, in the Irish House of Commons, to censure General *Dundas*, for having granted an amnesty to the repentant insurgents in the Curragh of Kildare.

June 1.] Colonel *L'Estrange*, with a detachment of his Majesty's forces, was compelled to retreat from Newtown Barry, in the county of Wexford; but, receiving a reinforcement, he returned, defeated the enemy, and re-took the town. The loss of the rebels, on this occasion, amounted to near 500 men. Same day a party of the insurgents was defeated in the county of Carlow.

Sir

Sir *Edward Crosbie*, Bart. was executed at Carlow for high treason, and several persons were hanged in Dublin for offences of a similar nature.

A detachment of the Cork militia was cut off by the Wexford rebels.

A body of rebels was defeated by the King's troops at Ballycanew, in the county of Wexford.

4.] Accounts from Philadelphia, of this date, announced that the vigorous measure adopted by the Congress of the United States, in authorizing American vessels of war to capture French cruisers, had been followed up by another, not less important, which (like that) originated in the Senate, and passed the House of Representatives; viz. a bill to prohibit all commercial intercourse between America and any part of the French dominions during the present differences between her and France.

The Irish rebels retreated from Newtown Mount Kennedy, in the county of Wicklow, of which they had possessed themselves a few days before.

Lieutenant *Cinch* of the Rathcool cavalry, was executed in Dublin for rebellion.

The St. Sepulchre corps of Dublin yeomen were disarmed for supposed disaffection.

4.] Official accounts of this date, announced that the rebels in the counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow, so far from being subdued, were more formidable than ever. They had been defeated in many actions, but they unfortunately appeared to have derived military instruction from their frequent disasters, and every day seemed to add fresh vigour to their proceedings. In the North, too, affairs began to assume so dreadful an aspect, that it was deemed expedient to extend the operation of military law to that quarter, which was publicly proclaimed at Belfast, on the 27th ult.

His Majesty's birth day was celebrated at St. James's with great splendor.

Lord *Edward Fitzgerald* died in the New Prison, Dublin, of the wounds he received in resisting the officers who took him into custody.

Mr. *Thomas Bacon*, merchant-tailor, of Dublin, was executed at Carlisle-bridge, for having accepted the rank of Major-general in the rebel army.

A military detachment, under the command of Colonel *Walpole*, was defeated, with considerable loss, by a body of the Wexford rebels. In this unfortunate affair the gallant colonel lost his life, and two pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the enemy.

5.] The Wexford rebels attacked the army commanded by General Johnson, at New Ross, with great impetuosity. For several hours, the action continued with various success, the insurgents at one time having so far the advantage, that they gained considerable head, captured three pieces of cannon, and pressed so close upon the town as to be enabled to set fire to it in different places. At length, however, the valour and discipline of his Majesty's forces prevailed over the impetuous desperation of the enemy, and towards the close of the day the enemy were completely repulsed with the loss of near 3000 men killed on the spot. The cannon were retaken from the rebels; and several unmounted ship guns, which the enemy had brought into the field, also fell into our hands. The loss of the King's troops was also considerable. Among the officers killed was Lord Mountjoy, Colonel of the County of Dublin militia.

The Insurgents in the South of Ireland experienced several partial defeats.

7.] Quigley, alias O'Coigley, was executed near Maidstone, pursuant to his sentence, for high treason.

An insurrection broke out in the North of Ireland. The rebels, in the first instance, possessed themselves of the town of Armagh, and repelled the military force that was sent against them with some loss. A strong reinforcement, however, soon arriving to the troops, the enemy were driven from the town, and some pieces of cannon, which they had captured, were retaken. Several other actions took place at the same time in that quarter with various success,

A party of rebels were attacked by the military in the neighbourhood of Edenderry, in the King's county, and dispersed.

This day an express arrived at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, with an account of the Hydra frigate, of 38 guns, Captain Sir John Laforey, having, after a smart action, driven a French frigate and two corvettes on shore near Havre, the former of which, a fine new ship, was destroyed by fire, but the corvettes were soon got off. A great concourse of people were collected on the shore to witness the engagement.

8.] The insurrection extended its influence to the counties of Armagh and Down, and the insurgents possessed themselves of several important posts, near the sea, in the county of Antrim.

The French government published a defence of their conduct towards the United States of America.

9.] The

9.] The newspapers announced that several gentlemen of respectability and property had been executed at Cork for rebellious practices.

The rebels in the county of Wicklow made a formidable attack upon the position of General *Neeham* at Arklow, but, after a long and severe action, were repulsed with considerable loss.

The rebels in the county of Armagh were dispersed in several directions, and many of them laid down their arms. From the influence of a Mr. *M'Clavery*, whom they had taken prisoner, 1500 of them broke their pikes, and returned to their allegiance.

The military were defeated in various directions in the North of Ireland by the rebels. The York Fencibles suffered severely in one of these actions.

10.] A numerous detachment of the Guards were sent off in carriages, from St. James's Park, for Ireland.

The Northern Insurgents obtained some farther advantages over the King's troops.

11.] The rebels attacked the town of Portaferry, near Carrickfergus, but were repulsed with the loss of 40 men.

The Island of Malta was captured by the French force under the command of General *Buonaparte*, after a short resistance.

The French found at Malta two vessels, one frigate, four gallies, 1200 pieces of cannon, 40,000 musquets, 1,500,000 rounds of powder, and other ammunition, of which the Directory had not received the particular details.

12.] A numerous army, under the command of General *Nugent*, attacked the principal body of the Northern Insurgents, commanded by a person of the name of *Munro*, near Ballinahinch, and, after a desperate conflict, succeeded in dispersing them all over the country, with the loss of 400 men killed. Part of the town of Saintfield, near Ballinahinch, from the former of which the enemy had previously retreated, was immediately burned by the military.

A party of the Wexford rebels attacked the town of Boris, on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and had succeeded in destroying several houses, when Sir *Charles Aggill*, with his army, came to its relief, and obliged the enemy to retreat into the county of Wexford with some loss.

Dr. *Esmond* was executed in Dublin for having assisted the rebels in their attack upon the town of Prosperous.

13.] Marquis *Cornwallis* was appointed Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in the room of Earl *Gardiner*.

Several small vessels, collected by the Wexford rebels, at Fethard, were destroyed by some armed boats under the command of Lieutenant *Hill*.

14.] Mr. *Sheridan* moved an address in the English House of Commons to his Majesty, which, after stating the impolicy of the measures pursued by his Majesty's ministers in Ireland, expressed an opinion that nothing but a total change of men and measures could prevent the otherwise certain alienation, if not the total separation, of that country from Great Britain. The question, after a long debate, was negatived without a division.

*Buonaparte* sailed from Malta for Egypt, with the Toulon fleet.

15.] The Duke of *Leinster* made a motion in the English House of Lords, recommending lenient measures to be adopted in Ireland, as the only means of rendering that country secure or tranquil.

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*Munro*, one of the Chiefs of the Northern Insurgents, was taken by General *Nugent*, and executed.—Several troops from England landed in Dublin.

The remaining part of the Northern Insurgents were defeated and dispersed in various directions; many hundreds of them came in and delivered up their arms and their leaders. Several villages were destroyed by the Military.

Several more gentlemen were arrested in Dublin on charges of high treason.

17.] The Insurgents in the county of Westmeath, attacked the town of Kilbeggan, but were repulsed with some loss.

Official advice was received in Dublin, that the Northern Insurgents had not re-assembled, and that they were daily delivering up their arms.

Lord *O'Neil* died at Shane's Castle, in the North of Ireland, in consequence of the wound of a pike, which he received in the action between the King's troops and the Rebels at Antrim, on the 7th.

Several members of the merchants' corps of yeomen, at Waterford, were expelled, on suspicion of being United Irishmen.

18.] Another change of men and measures took place at the Hague, and several members of the old government and legislature were arrested by a military force, on a charge of wishing to effect a counter-revolution.

The rebels re-assembled in great force in the county of Kildare and on the bog of Allen.

An insurrection broke out in the neighbourhood of Clonakilty, in the county of Cork. The Military attacked the Insurgents with great spirit, and, after a sharp contest, succeeded in routing them with some loss. Symptoms of rebellion also manifested themselves in different parts of the same county.

19.] A party of the Insurgents were attacked and defeated at Carnew, near Carlow; also in various parts of the county of Kildare; and the town of Gorey was re-taken from the enemy. The Rebels had previously injured several villages in the county of Wexford.

20] The English House of Commons was cleared of strangers, in consequence of a strong expression made use of by Mr. Jekyll, relative to the principle of the Irish insurrection.

The Marquis Cornwallis arrived in Dublin, and was sworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Camden, who shortly after took his departure for England.

A numerous detachment of the Wexford Rebels were defeated by General Moore, (son of the learned and ingenious Dr. Moore, a distinguished writer) at Horetown, in the neighbourhood of Taghmon.

A party of Rebels were defeated by Sir Charles Asgill on the confines of the county of Kilkenny.

The Rebels were again defeated in the counties of Kildare and Cork.

21.] The Rebel camp at Vinegar Hill, in the county of Wexford, was attacked in all directions by a formidable army under the command of General Lake, and carried after an obstinate resistance of an hour and a half. The loss of the enemy on this occasion was very great, and they left behind them, on the field of battle, thirteen pieces of cannon, including three which they had taken sometime before from his Majesty's forces.

22.] Lord George Cavendish made a motion in the House of Commons, recommending to his Majesty the adoption of conciliatory measures in Ireland, as the only means of saving that country to the British crown; which, after a long debate, in which Mr. Fox took a part, was negatived by a great majority.

The Rebels evacuated the Town of Wexford, of which place the King's troops immediately re-possessed themselves. Roach, Keogh, and some other Insurgent-Chiefs, were taken prisoners, and soon after hanged. The Endymion, Phoenix, Glenmore, Melampus, and Unicorn, frigates found in the harbour about 50 vessels which the enemy had possessed themselves of, and destroyed all the boats on the coast to prevent the escape of the Rebels.

23.] A numerous body of Rebels assembled in the county of Wicklow, for the purpose, as was supposed, of marching towards the capital ; and a considerable number of the Rebels, who had been driven from Wexford, rallied under the command of a Priest of the name of *Murphy*, in the county of Kilkenny.

A detachment of Sir *Charles Aggill's* army was defeated by a party of the rebels who had escaped from Wexford to the county of Kilkenny. The enemy, however, after having destroyed a village, were attacked by a large military force, and compelled to fly with the loss of 400 men killed.

The Archduchess *Maria Christina* of Austria died at Vienna on the 24th, in the 57th year of her age.

25.] The Paris papers announced that several of the ports of France had been shut against American ships.

Capt. *F. Arthur*, a gentleman of considerable fortune, found guilty of treasonable practices at Limerick, was sentenced to be transported for life, and to pay a fine of 5000l.

A numerous body of rebels attacked the village of Hackett's-town, in the county of Carlow, which was gallantly defended by the military. The enemy, after a desperate conflict of nine hours, in the midst of flames, the town having been set fire to, were forced to retire with great loss. In this action, Capt. *Hardy*, of the Hackett's-town volunteers, lost his life ; about 30 of the King's troops were killed and wounded.

*Bagenal Harvey*, Esq. the General of the Wexford rebels, and some other gentlemen of fortune, were apprehended in a cave in one of the Saltee Islands, and brought to Wexford, where, with Mr. *Cornelius Grogan*, a gentleman of 6000l. a year estate, who had also been guilty of acts of rebellion, they were executed on the 27th, and their heads exposed to public view.

26.] Advice was received at the Admiralty of the capture of nine privateers, and the destruction of a tenth, by his Majesty's cruisers on the Leeward-Island station ; also of the capture of an armed Spanish brig, by one of the cruizers belonging to Lord *St. Vincent's* fleet.

The rebels in the county of Kilkenny were vigorously attacked by the army under the command of Sir *Charles Aggill*, in their position on Kilconnel-hill, and defeated with the loss of 1000 men killed, including their chief, Father *Murphy*; ten pieces of cannon, two swivels, their colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, and cattle. The remainder of the insurgents were pursued into the county of Wexford, where they dispersed in different directions ; and from this time the rebels

rebels in that quarter attempted no farther resistance to the King's troops.

Bills of indictment for high treason were found by the Grand Jury of Dublin against Messrs. *Snearey, McCann, Byrne, Bond, Neilson*, and several other persons.

27.] The Earl of *Bessborough* made a motion in the English House of Lords, deprecating the system of torture in Ireland, and recommending conciliatory measures in that country.

La Sensible French frigate, having on board Gen. *D'Hilliers*, bound from Malta to France, was captured in the Mediterranean by his Majesty's ship Sea-horse, after a short action, in which the latter had one man killed and 16 wounded, and the former 18 killed and 53 wounded.

His Excellency the Marquis *Cornwallis*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, sent the following message to both Houses of Parliament : " I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint the House, that several of his Majesty's regiments of English militia have voluntarily offered their services to be employed in aid of the regular and militia forces in this kingdom, during the present unhappy rebellion, for the purpose of assisting in the suppression thereof ; and that his Majesty having been graciously pleased to recommend it to his Parliament of Great Britain, to enable him to accept this spirited offer, an Act for that purpose has passed accordingly. In consequence thereof, I am farther commanded by his Majesty to recommend it to you to take into immediate consideration the measures that may be necessary, in order that this kingdom may avail itself in the fullest manner of this striking and seasonable proof of ardent zeal and attachment towards his Majesty's Person and Government, and of affectionate concern for the interests and safety of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects of Ireland.

28.] Several hundred of the South Devon and Dorset regiments of militia refused to embark at Portsmouth for Ireland.

*James Dickey*, a Rebel Chief, was executed at Belfast, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial.

Mr. Attorney-General *Wolfe* was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and created a Peer of this country by the title of Lord *Kilwarden*. Mr. *Toler* succeeded to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. *Stewart* to that of Solicitor-General.

29.] His Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, and closed the second session of the present parliament with a speech from the throne.

A proclamation

A proclamation issued in the several districts of Ireland, offering pardon and protection to all rebels who should return to their allegiance, of which thousands of the deluded people immediately availed themselves.

Some skirmishing took place between the King's troops and the wretched remains of the Insurgents of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, in which the latter were defeated and dispersed.

30.] Numerous detachments of the military marched from Dublin to the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, where the Insurgents had again appeared in great force.

July 1.] The Toulon fleet, with *Buonaparte* and his army on board, appeared off Egypt.

The La Seine French frigate, of 42 guns, was captured by the Jason frigate, after a severe action with that ship and La Pique, the latter of which ran on shore on the French coast, and was lost. La Seine suffered considerably in the action : her loss in men amounted to 170 killed, and 100 wounded ; that of his Majesty's ships was nine men killed, including the second Lieutenant of the Jason, and twenty wounded.

Government received accounts from America, that the Congress had passed a bill, authorising the President to give orders to the commanders of armed ships belonging to that country to capture any French cruisers that might be found on the coasts of the United States.

Several partial actions took place between the military and the rebels in the King's county, and in the county of Wicklow, in which the latter were uniformly defeated, although with considerable loss on the part of the King's troops.

2.] A Swedish frigate and several merchant ships, having warlike stores on board, and bound for France, were brought into Margate-Roads by the squadron under the command of Captain *Lawford*.

3.] Advices were received at the Admiralty of the capture of six French privateers by his Majesty's cruisers on the Jamaica station.

4.] The Paris papers announced that hostilities had commenced between the King of Sardinia and the Ligurian Republic, which, however, were soon terminated by the intercession of France ; and, that the British squadron, under the command of Admiral *Nelson*, was in pursuit of the Toulon fleet.

5.] The Wicklow rebels were attacked by the united armies of Generals *Needham* and Sir *James Duff*, on the borders

borders of the county of Wexford, and, after an action of considerable length, defeated with great loss. The enemy were pursued for the greater part of the day by the cavalry, who, at length, succeeded in completely dispersing them. Upwards of 700 of the rebels were killed.

6.] The conferences which had for some time before been held at Selz, in Germany, on the subject of the treaty of Campo Formio, terminated, the parties having agreed to refer the matters in dispute to the Congress at Rastadt.

7.] *Buonaparte*, and the whole of his army, landed at Alexandria, in Egypt, and shortly after proceeded to Rosetta and Grand Cairo.

8.] The rebels, in the county of Kildare, seized a quantity of provisions and stores destined for the use of the military in the Southern districts.

11.] The Paris papers announced, that the French General *Brune* had possessed himself of the citadel of Turin, the capital of his Sardinian Majesty.

12.] The city of Dublin was thrown into the utmost confusion, in consequence of the United Insurgents in the county of Wicklow having made some approaches towards the capital. In several other parts the rebels were defeated and dispersed.

The Kildare rebels, commanded by Messrs. *Aylmer* and *Fitzgerald*, agreed to surrender, their chiefs having received permission to transport themselves to any part of the world out of the British dominions.

13.] Commodore *Blanket*, with his Majesty's ships *Leopard*, *Dædalus*, and *Orestes*, sailed from Torbay from the East Indies, with reinforcements of troops for that quarter.

Messrs. *Henry* and *John Sheares*, Barristers at Law, were found guilty of high treason at Dublin, on the evidence of a Captain *Armstrong*, whom they had attempted to seduce from his allegiance. On the following day they were both executed at the front of the New Prison.

The following is a copy *verbatim* of the proclamation found among the papers of *Henry Sheares*, which was intended to be published immediately on the success of the conspiracy of the United Irishmen. As its contents were of the most sanguinary nature, it is said, that on that account the clemency of the Marquis *Cornwallis* would not be extended to these two unfortunate young men.

*Note.* The words in Italics were interlined: these between crotchets were struck across with a pen.

" Irishmen,

[“ Your country is free ; all those monsters who usurped its government to oppress its people are in our hands, except such as have]

" Your country is free and you are about to be avenged ; [already] that vile government which has so long and so cruelly oppressed you is no more ; some of its most atrocious monsters have already paid the forfeit of their lives, and the rest are in our hands [waiting their fate.] The national flag, *the sacred green*, is at this moment flying over the ruins of despotism, and that capital which a few hours past [was the scene] witnessed the debauchery, [the machinations] plots and crimes of your tyrants, is now the citadel of triumphant patriotism and virtue. Arise then, United Sons of Ireland ! arise like a great and powerful people, determined to [live] be free or die, arm yourselves by every means in your power, and rush like lions on your foes ; consider, that [in disarming your enemy] for every enemy you disarm, you arm a friend, and thus become doubly powerful ; in the cause of liberty, inaction is cowardice, and the eoward shall forfeit the property he has not the courage to protect. Let his arms be seized and transferred to those gallant [Patriots] spirits who want, and will use them. Yes, Irishmen, we swear by that eternal justice, in whose cause you fight, that the brave Patriot, who survives the present glorious struggle, and the family of him who has fallen, or shall fall hereafter in it, shall receive from the hands of a grateful nation, an ample recompence out of [those funds] that property which the crimes of our enemies [shall] have forfeited into its hands, and his name [too] shall be inscribed on the national record of Irish revolution, as a glorious example to all posterity ; *but we likewise swear to punish robbery with death and infamy.*

" We also swear, that we will never sheathe the sword until every [person] being in the country is restored to those equal rights which the God of Nature has given to all men, until an order of things shall be established, in which no superiority shall be acknowledged among the Citizens of Erin, *but that [which] of virtue and talent [shall intitle to.]*

" As for those degenerate wretches who turn their swords against their native country, the national vengeance awaits them : let them find no quarter, unless they shall prove their repentance by *speedily* deserting, exchanging from the standard of slavery for that of freedom, under which their former errors may be buried, and they may share the glory and advantages that are due to the patriot-bands of Ireland.

" Many

" Many of the military feel the love of liberty glow within their breasts, and have [already to] joined the national standard ; receive [those] with open arms, such as shall follow so glorious an example ; they can render signal service to the cause of freedom, and shall be rewarded according to their deserts : but for the wretch who turns his sword against his native country, let the national vengeance be visited on him, let him find no quarter ; two other crimes demand —

" Rouse all the energies of your souls ; call forth all the merit and abilities which a vicious government consigned to obscurity, and under the conduct of your chosen leaders march with a steady step to victory ; heed not the glare of [a mercenary] hired soldiery, or *aristocratic yeomanry* ; they cannot stand the vigorous shock of freedom, [close with them man to man, and let them see what vigour the cause of freedom can.] Their trappings and their arms will soon be yours, and the detested government of England, to which we vow eternal hatred, shall learn, that the treasures, [the, it] *they exhausts* on [their mercenary] its accoutréed slaves for the purpose of butchering Irishmen, shall but farther enable us to turn their swords on its devoted head.

" Attack them in every direction by day and by night ; avail yourselves of the natural advantages of your country, which are the innumerable, and with which you are better acquainted than they ; where you cannot oppose them in full force, constantly harass their rear and their flanks ; cut off their provisions and magazines, and prevent them as much as possible from uniting their forces ; let whatever moments you cannot [pass in] devote to fighting for your country, be [devoted to] passed in learning how to fight for it, or preparing the means of war ; for war, war alone must occupy every mind and every hand in Ireland, until its long oppressed soil be purged of all its enemies.

" Vengeance, Irishmen, vengeance on your oppressors ! Remember what thousands of your dearest friends have perished by their [murders, cruel plots] *merciless orders* ; remember their burnings, their rackings, their torturings, their military massacres, and their legal murders ! Remember ORR !"

The rebels from the county of Wicklow, who had encamped themselves on the Bog of Allen, fled from their position at that place, and crossed the Boyne, on their route to the north, whither they were pursued by the combined armies of Generals Wemys and Meyrick. The cavalry soon coming up, the enemy were defeated and dispersed in all directions. The rebels on this occasion lost all their horses, and the greater part

part of their arms, and of course were no longer capable of opposing his Majesty's forces.

General Washington accepted the command of the forces of the United States of America.

16.] Advice was received of *Paswan Oglou*, the Turkish rebel, having obtained some important advantages over the troops of the Grand Seignior.

A message was presented to the Irish parliament by the Lord Lieutenant, relative to a free pardon to be granted to the Insurgents, with certain exceptions, and the indemnifications to be made to such of his Majesty's loyal subjects as had suffered in their property by the rebellion.

Mr. M'Cracken, a gentleman of considerable property, and a Rebel-Chief, was executed at Belfast.

18.] Various detachments of rebels in different directions were defeated and dispersed by the King's troops.

Mr. John M'Cann, Secretary to the Leinster Committee of United Irishmen, who had been found guilty of high treason on the preceding day, on the evidence of Mr. Reynolds, who had himself been appointed a colonel in the army of the Union, was executed at the New Prison, in Dublin.

22.] Dispatches from Lord St. Vincent announced that Admiral Nelson's squadron had been reinforced by several ships under the command of Captain Troubridge, and that the whole were in pursuit of the Toulon fleet.

Mr. Oliver Bond, at whose house in Dublin the Leinster Committee of United Irishmen was found fitting, was found guilty of high treason.—His sentence was afterwards reprieved, but in a short time after he died suddenly in prison.

25.] Mr. William Michael Byrne, a gentleman of considerable fortune, was executed at the New Prison for high treason.

27.] A Bill of Attainder was brought into the Irish House of Commons against the property of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Mr. Bagenal Harvey, and Mr. Cornelius Grogan; and also a bill to prevent the return to Ireland of the state-prisoners accused of high treason, who, on condition of being permitted to transport themselves to any part of the world, not in hostility with Great Britain, and that the life of Oliver Bond should be saved, had agreed to make a full discovery of the nature and extent of the revolutionary plan of the United Irishmen. On the same day evidence was called to the bar, to substantiate the guilt of the deceased traitors, and the bill afterwards passed.

The anniversary of the fall of Robespierre was celebrated at Paris with an unusual degree of pomp and exultation.

30.] Accounts were received that the French Directory had ordered a temporary embargo to be laid on all American ships in the ports of France.

The Marquis Cornwallis forbade the wearing of orange ribbands in Dublin Castle, as emblems of faction.

Note.—In the course of this and the preceding month, a vast number of persons were executed in Ireland for high treason, and many sentenced to be transported for rebellious practices; to enumerate each particular under this head would exceed the limits of this chronological series. The executions, however, of the principals in the rebellion have been carefully noticed.

*August 1.]* The English squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Nelson, attacked the Toulon fleet, commanded by Admiral Brueys, in the Bay of Shoals, near Rosetta, where the enemy were moored in a strong line of battle, flanked by numerous gun-boats, and protected by a battery of gun and mortars in their van. The action was as desperate as the event proved glorious to the British flag.

The following is the gallant Admiral's dispatch, published in the London Gazette, 22d October following, on this glorious event, which, on account of the modesty in which it is couched, and the perspicuous brevity in the relation, we present to our readers in an unabridged state. The dispatch was addressed to Lord St. Vincent, and dated Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, August 3d.

MY LORD,

Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms in the late battle by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at sun-set, on the 1st of August, off the Mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in a strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the Bay (of Shoals,) flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van; but nothing could withstand the squadron your Lordship did me the honour to place under my command. Their high state of discipline is well known to you; and with the judgment of the captains, together with their valour, and that of the officers and men of every description, it was absolutely irresistible. Could any thing from my pen add to the characters of the Captains, I would write it with pleasure, but that is impossible. I have to regret the loss of Captain Westcott, of the Majestic, who was killed during the action; but the ship was continued to be so well fought by her first lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert, that I have given him an order to command her till your Lordship's pleasure is known. The ships of the enemy,

enemy, all but their two rear ships, are nearly dismasted; and those two, with two of their frigates, I am sorry to say, made their escape; nor was it, I assure you, in my power to prevent them. Captain *Hood* most handsomely endeavoured to do it; but I had no ship in a condition to support the *Zealous*, and I was obliged to call her in. The support and assistance I have received from Captain *Berry* cannot be sufficiently expressed. I was wounded in the head, and obliged to be carried off the deck; but the service suffered no loss by that event. Captain *Berry* was fully equal to the important service then going on; and to him I must beg leave to refer you for every information relative to this victory. He will present you with the flag of the second in command, that of the commander in chief being burnt in the *L'Orient*. Herewith I transmit you lists of the killed and wounded, and the lines of battle of ourselves and the French.

## H. NELSON.

	<i>Line of Battle.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
1.	Culloden, Captain <i>Troubridge</i>	-	74 590
2.	Theseus, Captain <i>Miller</i>	-	74 590
3.	Alexander, Captain <i>Ball</i>	-	74 590
4.	Vanguard, Rear-Admiral Sir <i>H. Nelson</i> , Captain <i>Berry</i>	-	74 595
5.	Minotaur, Captain <i>Louis</i>	-	74 640
6.	Leander, Captain <i>Thompson</i>	-	50 343
7.	Swiftsure, Captain <i>Hallowell</i>	-	74 590
8.	Audacious, Captain <i>Gould</i>	-	74 590
9.	Defence, Captain <i>Peyton</i>	-	74 590
10.	Zealous, Captain <i>Hood</i>	-	74 590
11.	Orion, Captain Sir <i>J. Saumarez</i>	-	74 590
12.	Goliath, Captain <i>Foley</i>	-	74 590
13.	Majestic, Captain <i>Westcott</i>	-	74 590
14.	Bellerophon, Captain <i>Darby</i>	-	74 590

## La Mutine Brig.

## French Line of Battle.

1.	Le Guerrier, taken	-	-	-	74	700
2.	Le Conquerant, taken	-	-	-	74	700
3.	Le Spartiate, taken	-	-	-	74	700
4.	L'Aquilon, taken	-	-	-	74	700
5.	Le Souverain Peuple, taken	-	-	-	74	700
6.	Le Franklin, <i>Blanquet</i> , First Contre Admiral, taken	-	-	-	80	800
7.	L'Orient, <i>Brueys</i> , Admiral and Commander in Chief, burnt	-	-	-	120	1010
8.	Le Tonnant, taken	-	-	-	80	800
9.	L'Heureux, taken	-	-	-	74	700
					10.	Le

10. Le Timoléon, burnt	-	-	74	700
11. Le Mercure, taken	-	-	74	700
12. Le Guillaume Tell, <i>Villeneuve</i> , Second Contre Admiral, escaped	-	-	74	800
13. Le Généreux, escaped	-	-	74	700
<i>Frigates.</i>				
14. La Diane, escaped	-	-	48	300
15. La Justice, escaped	-	-	44	300
16. L'Artémise, burnt	-	-	36	250
17. Le Syracuse, dismasted and sunk	-	-	36	250

Here followed a list of the killed and wounded.

2.] Mr. John Palmer, the celebrated Comedian, dropped down dead, while performing the part of the Stranger, on the Liverpool stage. His last words were, "O God! O God! there is another and a better world!"

3.] L'Aventurier French corvette, of 12 guns, was cut out of the port of Corigoua, by the boats of his Majesty's ship *Melpomene*, after some resistance. Sixteen men belonging to the corvette were wounded, many of them mortally, on this occasion.

4.] Advice was received of a mutiny having broken out on board his Majesty's ships *Suffolk*, *Arrogant*, and *Carysfort*, at Columbo; which, however, was soon suppressed, by fourteen of the ringleaders having been taken into custody.

5.] Some of the scattered remains of the rebels appeared in the mountains of Wicklow, under the command of a desperate leader of the name of Holt, who for a considerable time continued to annoy that part of the country.

On this day Arthur O'Connor, Esq. was examined by the Secret Committee of the Irish House of Lords. The following are the minutes of his examination, which, as he bore a more conspicuous part than any of his accomplices in the rebellion, we give in preference to their testimony.

*Arthur O'Connor, Esq. sworn.*

Q. When did you become an United Irishmen?

A. About November, 1796.

Q. When did the military organization begin?

A. About the middle of 1796.

Q. Were you a member of the Executive Directory of the United Irishmen?

A. I was, and continued so from November, 1796, till January, 1798.

Q. When did the communication with France commence?

A. Before I was an United Irishman; I believe in the middle of 1796, about the same time that the military organization commenced.

Q. When

Q. When was it agreed to accept the offer of assistance from France?

A. I understood it was accepted at a meeting of the Executive Directory of the Irish Union, in summer, 1796.—I was apprized of the offer and acceptance by my brother-members of the Executive Directory after I became a member of it, and before the arrival of the French in Bantry-Bay.

Q. Was it the determination of the United Irishmen in the North to rise if the French had landed?

A. The Executive Directory of the Union thought they would rise if a landing of the French had taken place.

Q. When was the first communication from France after the expedition to Bantry Bay?

A. The first which of my own knowledge I can speak of was in August, 1797.—It stated that a fleet lay in the Texel with 15,000 men on board, and that the armament was destined for Ireland. I was arrested in this city under a secretary's warrant, and in confinement for some months before that time.

Q. Was it mentioned to the Irish Executive where the descent was intended to be made?

A. It was not in the dispatch which I saw.

Q. Was there any intelligence brought of the intended invasion at Bantry?

A. There was, by a messenger who arrived here about November, 1796.

Q. Was there a resident-agent appointed to go to Paris in Spring, 1797?

A. There was, whilst I was in prison, and a second person was sent in June following.

Q. Did you see this person on his return to Ireland from France?

A. I did, about November, 1797.—He reported to the Executive Directory, that no armament was then ready, but that one would shortly be ready.

Q. Did you understand that when a French fleet was ready the expedition would take place?

A. I did.

Q. Have you heard that there were some conversations on this subject, between persons of this country and General Valence, prior to October, 1796?

A. I have heard there were; they did not, however, lead to any think decisive.

Q. Was there any connexion with the English and Scotch societies?

A. Any

A. Any connexion with them was merely between individuals.—The Irish Executive Directory wished to keep clear of them.

Q. Do you know of any loan being negotiated with France or Spain?

A. Instructions were given to the agent of the Irish Executive Directory to negotiate a loan of half a million, in France or Spain, on the security of the revolutionary government when it should be established.

Q. Was your situation in the Executive Directory of the Irish Union filled up when you left Ireland in January last?

A. It was.—*Here ended the interrogatories.*

Advice was received that the troops of the Grand Seignior, in an attack upon Widdin, had been repulsed with great slaughter by the rebel army of *Paswan Oglou*.

10.] Accounts were received in town of a naval warfare having commenced between America and France; and that a schooner of the former had captured and sent into the river Delaware a privateer belonging to the latter.

The Marquis *Cornwallis* was fired at, by mistake, in the Phoenix-Park, Dublin, but happily received no injury.

12.] A republican armed ship, with troops on board, was captured by his Majesty's ship Hazard, after a sharp action, in which the enemy had between 20 and 30 men killed and wounded, while the Hazard had only six wounded.

Official advices from America announced that the Congress had resolved upon a material increase of their military forces.

16.] The Paris papers announced that the Executive Directory had recalled the commissions issued to privateers to capture American property.

Mr. *Garret Byrne*, one of the chiefs of the Wicklow rebels, surrendered himself to General *Moore*.

17.] Accounts were received that several seamen and marines had suffered death on board Lord *St. Vincent's* fleet for mutinous behaviour.

18.] His Majesty's ship Leander, of 50 guns, Captain *Thompson*, on her voyage from the Nile, with dispatches from Lord *Aelson*, was attacked by the *Généreux* French man of war, of 74 guns, one of the ships which escaped from the battle of Aboukir, and, after a long and spirited resistance, forced to surrender to the enemy. The loss of the Leander in this action was three officers, 24 seamen, one serjeant, and seven marines, killed; seven officers, 41 seamen, and nine marines, wounded: that of the *Généreux* 100 men killed, and 118 wounded.

Advice

Advice was received of the capture of thirteen Dutch Greenlandmen by his Majesty's cruizers in the North Sea.

19.] Sir Richard Strachan's squadron attacked and sunk some vessels in the harbour of Havre.

20.] Letters from the Channel fleet announced that an alarming conspiracy had been discovered on board the Neptune, of 98 guns, and the authors of the plot arrested.

21.] An over-land express from India announced the capture of the Raymond and Woodcote East Indiamen, by a French frigate, in Tellicherry Road; and the loss of the Princess Amelia by fire, off Pigeon-Island.

A bill was brought into the House of Lords, in Ireland, to compel *Hamilton Rowan*, *Napper Tandy*, and several persons who had fled from the country, to surrender and abide their trials.

22.] This day was presented to the Irish House of Lords, by Lord Castlereagh, the report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons.—On account of its voluminous extent, and the compression of our limits, we are under the necessity of referring the reader for its important features to the public prints of the above date.

A French army, consisting of between 700 and 800 men, under the command of General *Humbert*, landed on the North-west coast of Ireland, with a great quantity of arms, and possessed themselves of the Town of Killala, making prisoners the Bishop of that See, Dr. Stock, a Prelate highly eminent for virtues, learning and accomplishments, a detachment of the Prince of Wales's fencible regiment, and some yeomen.

23.] The Paris papers brought accounts of some further important advantages having been gained by the Turkish rebel *Paswan Oglou* over the troops of the Grand Seignior.

26.] Messrs. *O'Connor*, *Emmett*, and *M'Nevin*, published an advertisement, declaring that the statements made by them to the Secret Committees of the Lords and Commons had been grossly misrepresented.—This publication attracted the attention of the Houses of Parliament, and the prisoners being again brought up, explained that it was of the accounts that had appeared in the public papers, and not of the conduct of parliament, that they complained.

The Marquis Cornwallis set out from Dublin to take the command of the forces which were collecting to oppose the French army in Connaught, which had been joined by many of the peasants.

27.] The French troops in the province of Connaught attacked General *Lake* in his position at Castlebar, defeated his army, and compelled him to retire, with the loss of six pieces of cannon.

28.] Martial law was again rigidly enforced throughout Ireland, in consequence of the landing of the French troops in this country.

29.] A bill of Amnesty for the persons concerned in the rebellion, and another to compel certain rebels to surrender, passed the Irish Parliament.

Several more regiments received orders to proceed to Ireland, in consequence of the landing of the French troops in that country.

30.] So deleterious were the effects of the yellow fever in America at this period, that, in Philadelphia, the report of deaths every forty-eight hours amounted to 82.

Six seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship *Cæsar* were executed at Plymouth, for mutiny on board that ship.

31.] Accounts were received, *via* France, of his Majesty's ship *Eagle* having been wrecked on the Isle of Plane, near Porto Farino.

*Sept. 1.*] An embargo was laid on all ships in the River, and along the coast, which continued for several days, in order to prevent the intelligence of the success of the French troops in Ireland from reaching France.

2.] A French gun-vessel, having dispatches for *Buonaparte* on board, was run ashore near Damietta by her commander, to avoid being captured by the British squadron.—Most of her men were murdered by the Arabs; but the commander and seven of the crew were saved by the humane exertions of our sailors. A midshipman of the *Emerald* brought off the captain, through the surf, at the hazard of his own life.

The following is a copy of the memorial delivered on this day by the Porte to all the foreign Ministers, respecting the invasion of Egypt by *Buonaparte*:

"The Porte, as all Europe knows, has long continued at peace with France, and on terms of the strictest amity and good understanding, which good understanding it has done every thing in its power to maintain. With the utmost surprise, therefore, has it seen the Turkish territories abruptly, and in a most extraordinary manner, attacked by the French arms. A man of the name of *Buonaparte*, giving himself out to be a French general, has made war on the Turkish province of Egypt. It is impossible for the Porte to believe that such a proceeding, so contrary to the rights of all nations, can ever be countenanced, much less commanded, by the French Executive Directory. A considerable force has, however, been sent to Egypt, to stop the progress of the invaders. Some of the emissaries of *Buonaparte* have pretended

pretended to persuade the people of Egypt, that they have been sent by *Mabomet* to give them perfect liberty and happiness, and render their religion the sovereign religion on earth; but the people have answered, that *Mabomet* authorises no injustice; and that they can place no faith in such promises from those who have denied their God and renounced their own Prophet."—On the following day, the Grand Seignior declared war against France, and committed the French Minister at Constantinople, with his whole legation, to the castle of the Seven Towers.

The Wicklow rebels, under the command of *Holt*, were defeated in several skirmishes.

A new Constitution was imposed upon the Cisalpine Republic by the French Government.

4.] On the approach of the army of Lord Cornwallis, the French army retreated from Castlebar towards Sligo, leaving behind them 200 stand of arms, between 40 and 50 barrels of gunpowder, a quantity of pikes, and their sick and wounded. The French General had formed a Provisional Administration at Castlebar, the President of which, Mr. John Moore, was taken by Col. *Crawford*, on entering the town, and afterwards executed.

6.] The Limerick militia, commanded by Colonel *Vereker*, and some detachments of British fencibles, after a gallant action, were defeated by the French troops at Coloony, five miles distant from the town of Sligo, with considerable loss.

7.] Letters from Lord *Bridport* announced the capture of La Décade French frigate, pierced for 40 guns, and a stout privateer of 12 guns, by his Majesty's ships Magnanime and Naiad, in the Channel.

9.] A dreadful battle took place at Underwalden, in Switzerland, between the French troops and a numerous body of Swiss insurgents, in which the latter were totally defeated with immense slaughter. The town of Stantz was immediately after burnt to ashes, and the inhabitants in great numbers put to the sword.

La Flore French frigate of 36 guns was captured, after a long chace, by his Majesty's ship Phaeton.

10.] A cartel for a general exchange of French and British prisoners was agreed upon between the agents of both countries.

11.] The Marquis Cornwallis returned to Dublin from Connaught, in consequence of the surrender of the enemy's army in that quarter, and immediately issued a Proclamation, offering a pardon to such of the peasantry as had joined the Republican forces.

12.] The

12.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained a letter from his Excellency Marquis *Cornwallis*, announcing that the French troops which landed in Ireland had surrendered at discretion at Ballinamuck, on the 8th inst. after sustaining for some time an attack from the column under General *Lake*. The rebels who had joined them were dispersed, and a great proportion of them killed or taken. He could not then ascertain the number either of the French or rebels, but he believed that both were inconsiderable. He had not an opportunity of seeing General *Lake* since the action, and therefore could give no further particulars than that no officer was killed or materially wounded.

The following is the return afterwards made upon this occasion :

General and other officers, 96 ; non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 746 ; horses, about 100. N. B. 96 rebels taken, three of them called general officers, by the names of *Roach*, *Blake*, and *Teeling*. The enemy, in their retreat, were compelled to abandon 9 pieces of cannon, which they had taken in the former actions with his Majesty's forces.

15.] Some partial skirmishes took place in the county of Mayo, between the military and the scattered remains of the rebels in that part, which uniformly terminated in the defeat of the latter.

*Napper Tandy*, and some of the United Irishmen in the service of France, landed at the Isle of Rutland, in the North of Ireland, from on board a French brig ; but, being very coolly received by the people, and hearing of the surrender of the troops under the command of General *Humbert*, in Connaught, they immediately re-embarked, on their return to France, leaving some inflammatory proclamations behind them.

18.] His Majesty's ship the *Culloden*, Capt. *Trowbridge*, the *Alexander*, Capt. *Ball*, and the frigate *Bonne Citoyenne*, came into the port of Naples. His Sicilian Majesty went out in his boat into the Bay to meet them, as did numerous English and Neapolitan boats. The ships gave the royal salute to his Majesty. Admiral Sir *Horatio Nelson*, in the *Vanguard*, accompanied by the *Thalia* frigate, did not make his appearance in the Bay until the 22d inst. having been becalmed off Sicily. The King of Naples not only went off to meet the Admiral, but instantly went on board the *Vanguard*, and stayed on board until that vessel was at anchor in the port. The royal salute was given by all the King's ships, both on his Sicilian Majesty's arrival on board the *Vanguard*, and on his leaving the ship. The day being remarkably

markably fine, numerous boats, with colours and music, attended the Vanguard, and all the shores and wharfs of Naples were crowded with a multitude of rejoicing people; and when the Admiral came on shore, the reception the Neapolitans gave him was expressive of the utmost kindness and gratitude.

18.] Generals *Humbert*, *Sarazin*, *Fontaine*, and the other French officers taken in Ireland, arrived at Liverpool from Dublin, from whence they were conveyed to Litchfield, and from thence to Dover, where they embarked for France.

Accounts from the Continent announced that the most formidable preparations were making throughout Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, to oppose the army of *Bonaparte*.

19.] Lord *St. Vincent* sent home an account to the Admiralty of the Lion man of war having fallen in with a squadron of four Spanish frigates in the Mediterranean, one of which she captured.

20.] Advice was received of the capture of a French ship in the Mediterranean, which had on board some important dispatches from *Bonaparte*, in Egypt, to the Executive Directory.

Accounts were received that the yellow fever had reappeared with all its horrors in the city of Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States.

21.] Some French vessels, laden with provisions, which had arrived at Damietta from Toulon, were cut out by a British squadron under the command of Captain *Hood*.

Mr. *Bartholomew Teeling*, an Irishman, in the military service of France, who was taken prisoner with the Republican forces in the province of Connaught, was sentenced to suffer death by a court-martial in Dublin. He was executed on the 24th following.

The rebels were defeated in the vicinity of Ballina, and the town, of which they had for some time been in possession, was retaken.

23.] Sir *John Barkase Warren* sailed from Plymouth with a squadron of three ships of the line and some frigates, in quest of the Breck armament, bound to Ireland.

The rebels were driven from the town of Killala, and 270 barrels of powder captured at the head-quarters of their chief, who was a French officer.

24.] His Majesty's troops, under the command of General *Trench*, gave a decisive and final blow to the rebellion in the province of Connaught, by defeating the remnant force of the insurgents, with the loss of between 500 and 600 men killed, at a place called Lacken.

Intel-

Intelligence was received that *Buonaparte*, after several hard-fought battles, had made himself master of Grand Cairo, in Egypt.

25.] General *Pichegru* and some other expatriated Frenchmen, who had effected their escape from Guiana, and had been detained on board a ship captured by one of his Majesty's cruisers, arrived in London.

26.] Accounts were received by the *Hanburgh Mail* of the Imperial Deputation at the Congress at Rastadt having made some important concessions to the French Plenipotentiaries.

27.] Eleven seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship *Defiance* were executed at Portsmouth for a horrid conspiracy.

29.] A dreadful tempest took place at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which did very considerable damage both to the town and to the shipping.

Mr. *Matthew Tone*, brother of *Theobald Wolfe Tone*, an Irishman, in the service of France, who had been taken with the French troops in Connaught, was executed at Dublin, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial.

30.] Accounts from Ireland announced that the Wicklow rebels had attacked, and forced to retreat with some loss, a party of the King's troops.

Colonel *Burke* and Major *Bellew* were executed at Sligo for high treason.

*October 2.*] This being the day on which the glorious victory of Admiral *Nelson* was announced to the people of London, the park and tower guns fired, the bells rung, a subscription was opened at Lloyd's for the widows and orphans of the gallant men who had fallen in the action, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

3.] Accounts were received from Germany, that the Imperial deputation at the Congress of Rastadt had made some further concessions, by consenting to abandon their claim to the fortifications of Kehl and Castel, on the Rhine.

4.] The Paris papers announced that *Buonaparte* had been attacked by a body of 10,000 Mameluke cavalry, in the neighbourhood of Cairo, which, however, he defeated with immense loss, and captured the whole of their baggage.

5.] Official advices were received that all French ships, in the ports of Turkey, had been seized, by order of the Ottoman port; and that a Russian fleet had arrived before Constantinople, to co-operate with the Turkish navy.

6.] Rear-Admiral Sir *Horatio Nelson* was raised to the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain by the title of Baron

*Nelson*

*Nelson* of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

The Irish parliament was prorogued by his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis.—His Excellency, in the course of his speech, highly complimented both Houses on the wise and energetic measures adopted by them for the suppression of the rebellion.

The name of Mr. *Grattan* was erased from the list of Irish privy counsellors; also from the list of freemen of the city of Dublin, on the 19th following.

9.] Eight seamen and marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship *Glory*, were sentenced to suffer death at Plymouth, for a most daring mutiny on board that ship, the whole of whom were soon after executed.

10.] The sword of the French Admiral *Blanquet*, which he surrendered to Admiral Lord *Nelson*, after the engagement of the 1st of August, was presented, by order of his Lordship, to the corporation of London, who determined to display it in their hall.

11.] Advices from Ireland stated, that the rebels in the counties of Wicklow and Kildare had, of late, recourse to the most criminal excesses in those parts, and that Captain *Hume*, of a corps of yeomen, member of parliament for the co. of Wicklow, had been killed in a partial action with them.

13.] Sir John Borlase Warren, with three ships of the line, five frigates, and a sloop of war, fell in with the Brest squadron, destined for Ireland, consisting of one ship of the line, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, off the north-west coast of that country, and, after a smart engagement, captured the ship of the line named *Le Hoche*, and four frigates. The prizes were all full of troops, and on board the *Le Hoche* was Mr. *Theobald Wolfe Tone*.

The victory obtained, on this occasion, by British valour, though not so brilliant in point of number of ships, &c. taken, may, notwithstanding, be considered, in its consequences, the most important of any gained since the commencement of the war, as the enemy were thereby totally prevented from annoying us in that part of the British dominions which appeared, at that time, to be the most vulnerable.

13.] An Irish yeoman, of the name of *Wollaghan*, was tried by a court-martial for the wilful murder of a poor peasant, while eating his supper in his mother's cottage, and acquitted. The Marquis Cornwallis, however, conceiving the charge to have been fully proved, from a principle of humanity dissolved the Court of which the Earl of *Enniskillen* was President, in consequence of the sentence delivered by them in this case.

The

The Paris papers stated, that the Court of Portugal had made another ineffectual attempt to negotiate a peace with the French republic; and that the Directory had issued a proclamation relative to a new military conscription of 200,000 men.

The Jason frigate, Captain *Sterling*, while in pursuit of some French vessels near Brest, struck on a sunken rock, and was lost. The officers and crew were saved by the enemy, and the Captain has since returned to England.

15.] Sixteen seamen, belonging to his Majesty's ship Diomede, were taken into custody on a charge of having laid a desperate plot to kill their officers, and carry the vessel to France.

17.] Accounts were received from France of a formidable insurrection having taken place in the island of Malta, the people having resolved to get rid of their French masters.

18.] A military detachment was forced to retreat before a large body of insurgents, after a smart action, in the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham, near Dublin.

Advice was received of the capture of a French ship of war by an American frigate.

Dispatches from Germany announced, that an army of 40,000 Russians had entered the Austrian territories, as auxiliary troops to the Emperor.

20.] An order of council was issued, proclaiming the Ligurian and Roman republics in a state of warfare with Great Britain.

*Buonaparte*, according to an account in the French papers, obtained a complete victory over the Beys of Egypt, near Grand Cairo.

A French frigate, called L'Immortalité (one of the ships which escaped from Sir John Borlase Warren on the 12th,) was captured by his Majesty's frigate Fishguard, after a desperate action, in which the loss of the enemy was 115 men killed and wounded, and that of his Majesty's ship 36.

21.] The Paris papers officially announced, that the English troops had completely evacuated the island of St. Domingo. The whole of the stores and ammunition were removed to Jamaica.

22.] His Majesty's ship Medusa, of 50 guns, laden with stores, was driven on shore in the Mediterranean, in a violent gale of wind: the crew were saved, but it was feared the ship and cargo would be lost.

Advice was received of the capture of two French vessels (one of which had dispatches on board from the French Directory to *Buonaparte*) near Alexandria, by his Majesty's ships Goliath and Alcmene.

23.] The London Gazette announced, that the Grand Seignior had made a present to Lord Nelson of a superb diamond aigrette, or plume of triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans, and a pelice of sable fur of the first quality; together with a purse of 2000 sequins, to be distributed among his brave seamen, in consideration of the glorious victory of the Nile. The same gazette also announced that the whole of the French mission at Smyrna, including *Jean Bon St. Andre*, had been arrested and sent off to Constantinople.

24.] The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London presented to his Majesty an address of congratulation on the glorious naval victory of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson.

25.] Accounts were received at the Admiralty of the capture of two Spanish ships of war by his Majesty's ship Aurora, off Lisbon; and five French privateers and several merchantmen by his Majesty's cruisers on the Leeward Island station.

26.] Lord Kingborough was acquitted of several charges brought against him before a court-martial in Ireland.

27.] Another squadron of French frigates, with troops on board, appeared in the Bay of Killala, on the north-west coast of Ireland, but on hearing of the capture of the Brest squadron by Sir John Borlase Warren, the enemy left the coast, and, evading the vigilance of our cruisers on that station, got safe back to France.

28.] Sentence of death, which had been passed on a poor man of the name of Loftus, by a court-martial in Dublin, was reversed, at the recommendation of the Marquis Cornwallis, on account of the infamous character of his prosecutor.

Letters by the Irish mail announced, that an action had been fought in the neighbourhood of Kilcock, in which the rebels were defeated, but with some loss on the part of his Majesty's troops.

The island of Goza, near Malta, surrendered by capitulation to a detachment of the British squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson.

29.] The Paris papers brought the official details of the several actions, fought by Buonaparte, from the time of his landing at Alexandria to his arrival at Grand Cairo.

The French Directory issued an arrêt, declaring all foreigners found on board English or Russian ships to be traitors, and ordering that they should be treated as pirates.

30.] Advices were received at the Admiralty of the capture of La Loire French frigate, of 48 guns, one of the Brest squadron, by his Majesty's ship Anson, making the whole number

number of the captures from that division seven. The captive vessel, previous to the Anson falling in with her, fought a drawn battle, off the north of Ireland, with the Mermaid frigate, in which they were both very severely mauled. La Loire had 48 men killed and 75 wounded; the Anson 1 killed and 12 wounded. Great quantities of arms and stores, intended for the Irish insurgents, were found on board the prize.

31.] Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the capture of two Dutch frigates (the Waakzamheid and Furie) with troops and an immense quantity of arms and ammunition on board, bound to Ireland, by his Majesty's ship Sirius, on the 24th, off the coast of Holland. The enemy had eight men killed and 14 wounded; his Majesty's ship only one man wounded.

*November 2.]* Forty United Irishmen were put in irons on board his Majesty's ship Captain, in the Channel, for a conspiracy.

The merchants and bankers of London met at the Mansion House, and entered into resolutions in favour of a general tax on income.

His Majesty's tender the Margaret was wrecked on the Northern coast of Ireland, and several persons drowned.

4.] Advice was received at the Admiralty of the Arethusa frigate having driven on shore and destroyed a French man of war, on the rocks of Cape La Hogue.

A fire broke out on board his Majesty's ship Northumberland in Gibraltar Mould, which did considerable damage to the vessel, and blew up fifteen of her men, including a lieutenant and a gunner.

5.] Accounts were received of his Majesty's frigate Pearl having engaged for a considerable time four French and Spanish ships of war, off Goree, on the coast of Africa, and effected her escape from them.

7.] Official advice was received of an Austrian army having entered the country of the Grifons, adjoining Switzerland, by invitation of the government, for the purpose of protecting their territory against the apprehended hostility of the French.

10.] Mr. *Theobald Wolfe Tone* was tried by a court-martial in Dublin, and found guilty of having entered the service of the enemy, and appeared in arms against his Sovereign. He at once admitted the charge, endeavoured to justify his conduct by asserting that he only had attempted what *Washington* succeeded in and *Kosciusko* failed in, and requested

only that, like *Sombreuil*, in a similar situation, he might be shot.

12.] The Paris papers announced, that a very formidable insurrection had broken out in Brabant; and that several desperate actions continued to be fought between the royalist and republican forces.

Mr. Curran moved the Court of King's Bench, in Dublin, for a *babeas corpus* to bring up the body of Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone, on the ground that the court-martial, by whom he had been tried and sentenced to suffer death, could not be considered a legal tribunal, his Majesty's courts of civil law being open at the time. The court, feeling the force of this observation, issued a writ accordingly; but, on the arrival of the Sheriff at the barracks, where Mr. Tone was confined, he found that the prisoner had cut his throat in so dangerous a manner, that he could not, without imminent danger, be removed from his apartment.—This was the day appointed for the execution of the prisoner. Major Sandys at first refused to obey the writ of the Court of King's Bench, but afterwards apologized for his conduct.

13.] Holt, the leader of the Wicklow insurgents, surrendered himself to Lord Powerscourt, on condition of receiving a pardon, and transporting himself from his Majesty's dominions. The followers of this desperate chief immediately dispersed.

It was officially announced in the London Gazette, that Lord Nelson, and several of his ships, had arrived at Naples, where his Sicilian Majesty went on board the Admiral's ship, to congratulate him on his glorious victory, and ordered every possible assistance to be given to his squadron.

15.] The fortress of Ciudadella, in the island of Minorca, surrendered by capitulation to his Majesty's forces under the command of General Stuart; and immediately after the whole island came into the possession of the British army. This important event was accomplished without the loss of a single man, the Spaniards on the island, notwithstanding they had a great superiority of force, having made scarcely any resistance. There were found in the fortress immense quantities of ammunition and stores. A British squadron, under the command of Captain Duckworth, was employed in this enterprise, and took possession of a few merchant ships in the harbour.

Advice was received that a Turkish corvette, laden with valuable presents from the Grand Seignior, for Lord Nelson, had arrived at Naples.

17.] A general

17.] A general order was issued at Cork, for checking the licentiousness of the military in that quarter.

18.] Mr. *Theobald Wolfe Tone* died in the Provost Marshal at Dublin, and the Coroner called immediately an inquest on the body. Major *Sandys* and the sentinel who guarded *Tone* on the night when he attempted the suicide, were sworn, and deposed, in substance, that, as soon as he was secured from offering farther violence, he acknowledged "that he had given himself the wound in his throat with an intention to kill himself, and that he regretted extremely he had not been able to effect his purpose." Three surgeons were also sworn as to the cause of his death, and gave it as their unanimous opinion, that he died in consequence of the wound in his throat. They probed the orifice made in the wind-pipe, and examined it very minutely; it appeared that nearly three-fourths of the circumference of the wind-pipe had been cut. Surgeon *Lake*, who was one of those sworn before the jury, said, that had the orifice been made a quarter of an inch wider, the patient's death must have been instant. Thus died the father of the Society of United Irishmen.

Mr. *Edward Morris*, a member of a corps of yeomen cavalry, in the King's County, Ireland, was executed for having accepted a commission in the rebel army.

19.] The British government published a note, declaring that, if the French Directory should carry into execution their late decree respecting foreigners found serving on board English ships, they would exercise the most vigorous retaliation against the subjects of the French Republic, whom the chance of war had placed, or might hereafter place, at the King's disposal. [See date 28.]

20.] The King went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the third session of the present parliament with a speech from the throne. The address to his Majesty on the occasion was carried without a division in either house.

21.] Sir *John Borlase Warren* published an account of the killed and wounded on board the British and French squadrons in the action of the 12th of October, off Ireland; by which it appeared that the loss of the former, on that occasion, was only three seamen killed; two petty officers, 30 seamen, and three marines wounded; while that of the enemy amounted to 68 killed, and 118 wounded.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to Lord *Nelson* and Sir *John Borlase Warren*, and to the officers, seamen, and marines, who served under them in the actions of the 1st of August and 12th of October.

22.] A mes-

22.] A message was sent by his Majesty to parliament, intimating that he had granted a pension of 2000*l.* per annum to Lord *Nelson*, and to his two next heirs, in consideration of the eminent services of his Lordship; which grant they resolved to make good.

It was decided by the Court of King's Bench, in the case of *Wilson* against *Marryat*, that, under the existing treaty of commerce between Great Britain and America, American vessels coming from the United States to this country may proceed from hence to our settlements in India, and trade; but that they must, of course, carry their eastern cargoes to America.

23.] Accounts were received of the first column of the Russian army, consisting of between 20 and 30,000 men, having passed the Berg, on their march to Bohemia.

Hostilities between Naples and France were commenced by the troops of the former, headed by his Sicilian Majesty and General *Mack*, entering the territory of the Roman Republic, and driving in the advanced posts of the Republicans.

24.] The Paris journals announced that the French ministers at Raftat had delivered in their answer to the last note of the Imperial deputation, in which they agreed to some trifling modifications of their demands, but urged the full and prompt compliance with all the leading claims of France upon the German Empire.

27.] The House of Commons voted 120,000 seamen for the navy, for the ensuing year.

28.] Accounts from France stated that the Executive Directory had modified their decree relative to foreigners found serving on board British ships of war.

29.] A general thanksgiving for the late victories of his Majesty's forces took place throughout England and Scotland.

30.] Accounts were received of a French officer, Citizen *Julien*, and fifteen soldiers, having been assassinated by the inhabitants of Alkam, in Egypt, in consequence of which *Bonaparte* gave immediate orders to pillage the town, and totally to destroy it by fire.

December 3.] Mr. *Pitt* proposed to Parliament a financial plan for taxing all incomes from 60*l.* per annum, by which those amounting to 200*l.* and upwards are to be taxed to the amount of 10 per cent.

5.] The French government formally declared war against the Kings of Naples and Sardinia.

9.] Ad-

9.] Advice was received of *Napper Tandy* and three other United Irishmen, named *Blackwell*, *Peters*, and *Morris*, having been arrested at Hamburg, by order of the British Resident in that city; but, being in the military service of France, it was supposed the Senate would order them to be released.

The Imperial Deputation at the Congress of Rastadt accepted the *ultimatum* of the French Minister by a majority of 8 to 2 votes, by which measure the foundation of a peace between the French Republic and the German Empire seemed to be laid.

On this day his Sardinian Majesty formally agreed at Turin to the following act of renunciation with General *Joubert*:

Article I. His Majesty declares that he renounces the exercise of all power, and he especially orders all his subjects whatever to obey the Provisional Government which is about to be established by the French General.

II. His Majesty orders the Piedmontese army to consider itself as an integral part of the French army in Italy, and to obey the French Commander in Chief as their own.

III. His Majesty disavows the publication of the Proclamation circulated by his ministers, and he gives orders to M. Le Chevalier *Danicq* to surrender the citadel of Turin, as a pledge that no resistance whatever shall be attempted against the present act, which has emanated purely from his own free will.

IV. His Majesty issues orders to the Governor of the city of Turin to receive and execute precisely all orders which the French General, commanding the citadel, shall think proper to issue for the maintenance of public tranquillity.

V. No change shall be made that can affect the Catholic religion, or the safety or property of individuals.—The Piedmontese who are anxious to change their abode, shall have liberty to take with them their moveable effects, to sell and liquidate their property, in order to export the value. The Piedmontese who are absent are at liberty to return to Piedmont, and to enjoy the same rights there as other citizens, nor shall they on any account be questioned as to any actions or writings previous to this present act.

VI. The King shall be at liberty to repair to \_\_\_\_\_ (Sardinia was afterwards determined upon as the place.) In the mean time no arrangement shall be made that can affect the security of his person. Until the moment of his departure, his palaces and country houses shall not be taken possession

cession of by the French troops, nor shall any property be carried off, and the guard shall be kept by those who have hitherto been employed in that service.

VII. The passports and necessary orders shall be given, that his Majesty and all his family may arrive in safety at the place of their retreat. They shall be accompanied by an equal force of French and Piedmontese.

VIII. In case the Prince de *Carignan* shall remain in Piedmont, he shall enjoy his property there, and shall be at liberty to leave it, as provided for the other subjects of Piedmont.

IX. The state of the public archives, chests, &c. shall be immediately given in, and the seal shall be placed on the chests.

X. The ships of powers at war with the French Republic shall not be received in the ports of the island of Sardinia.

10.] His Majesty's ship *Colossus*, of 74 guns, was totally lost in a gale of wind in St. Mary's Road, Scilly. The whole of the officers and crew, except a Quarter-master, were happily saved. A French prize brig privateer was lost near the same spot, on the same evening, and every soul on board perished.

The gentlemen of the Irish Bar met in Dublin, and entered into a resolution, disapproving of the plan of uniting that country with Great Britain.

11.] A letter from General *Championet* to the Executive Directory contained the particulars of the defeat of the Neapolitan troops near Civita Castellana. In this victory the French were stated to have taken 5000 prisoners, among whom were 20 superior officers, and 100 of inferior rank, 300 horses, 15 standards, and eight pieces of cannon.

Another letter from General *Championet* contained an account of the attack made by the Neapolitans upon General *Macdonald*. In this action the army of his Sicilian Majesty was said to have lost 28 pieces of cannon, 45 wagons, from 3 to 900 horses or mules, besides standards, flags, military chests, 52 officers, and 2050 men taken prisoners.

13.] A letter from Semlin, of this date, announced that "Pafwan Oghou presented himself a few days ago before the fortress of Orsowa; and so great was the terror which he inspired, that the town instantly opened its gates. He ordered to be arrested and conducted to Widdin the Commander of that town, Cewe Mustapha, who last year was one of his principal adherents, and who, having delivered up Orsowa to the Ottoman General, was rewarded for that service with the command of the fortress.

"Paf-

" *Paswan Oglou* did not leave any garrison in that fortress; but, after, having exacted a contribution and a quantity of provisions from the inhabitants, he passed the Danube, and proceeded to Wallachia, which continued to accumulate a large quantity of provisions, which he paid in contracts with different merchants, to be afterward paid in cash."

14.] La Coquille, French frigate, of 44 guns, one of the ships captured by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron off the coast of Ireland, was destroyed by fire in Hamoaze, near Plymouth, and three midshipmen, twelve seamen, and three women, were killed by the explosion.

A party of yeomen were defeated by a body of Irish Insurgents in the Queen's County.

An action took place on the coast of France between his Majesty's ship Ambuscade and the French ship Bayonnaise; it lasted, with much desperation, for some hours, when the enemy succeeded in boarding the Ambuscade, from her fore-mast being badly wounded, and falling on board the French vessel so as to serve the Republicans as a bridge to pass over. The Bayonnaise had on board three hundred picked troops, independent of her full complement of seamen, which gave her a decided superiority over the British ship. The prize was sent into Rochefort. Captain Jenkins, of the Ambuscade, was desperately wounded early in the action.

15.] Admiral Lord Duncan was succeeded in the command of the North Sea fleet by Vice-Admiral Dickson.

The French Directory informed the Legislative Councils, that the Republican army was in possession of Turin, the capital of his Sardinian Majesty; that all the magazines and arsenals of Piedmont were in their power; that all the strong places were occupied by their troops, that the Piedmontese and Swiss troops had joined the army of Italy; that a provisional government had been established at Turin; and that the King, with his family, had proceeded to the island of Sardinia.

The Aldermen and Common Council of Dublin resolved readily to oppose any attempt to unite the parliament of Ireland with that of Great Britain.

The merchants and bankers, and several other respectable bodies of the city of Dublin, entered into resolutions against the plan of the proposed Union.

A letter of this date, from the Commander in Chief of the French army of Italy to the Executive Directory, announced the total defeat of the Neapolitan army. The following is a copy of the message of the Directory to the two councils on the occasion.

## “CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

“Eighty thousand Neapolitans had inundated the Roman Territory. The French army having been attacked without any declaration of war, and unable to retain any other possessions than the castle of Angelo, said to the Romans, “in twenty days we will again be within your walls.”

“Seventeen days did not elapse before this promise was performed. Rome is again become free. Porto Ferro, Civita Deltrone, Civita Castellana, Rieti, Strota, Terni, and several other cities have in their turns seen our warriors fight and conquer.

“Twelve thousand prisoners, ninety-nine pieces of cannon, twenty-one standards and flags, three thousand horses and mules, and the baggage and chests of the flying enemy taken, are the fruits of twenty days campaign.

“The Neapolitan army is completely routed.

“*Mack* and the King were the first to fly.

“The French army are on their march against Naples.”—In the dispatches the flight of General *Mack* was stated to be so precipitate, that he forgot to give orders to a corps of 4000 men, posted on the environs of Civita-Castellana, to retire.—This corps, in attempting to pass the Tiber, at Rome, was attacked by the French troops, who took all the cannon and 1800 prisoners, and killed and dispersed the remainder.

19.] The Marquis of *Abercorn* obtained a verdict in the Sheriff’s court for 10,000l. damages against Captain *Copley*, of the Guards, for *crim. con.* with the Marchioness.

20.] The mint in the Tower of London was robbed of upwards of 2,000 new guineas by a private soldier of the Guards.

The Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin, entered into resolutions against the Union.

22.] A conversation took place in the House of Commons on the subject of an unfounded report of an evasion of the assessed taxes by a certain Noble Lord, which, having been misrepresented in some of the papers, gave rise to a subsequent debate upon the expediency of preventing for the future the publication of the speeches of the members of that house.

Several ships belonging to a homeward-bound West-India fleet arrived at Plymouth. Part of the convoy having been dispersed in a gale of wind, some of the ships fell into the hands of the enemy, and a few of them were lost.

24.] The French papers announced that a squadron, composed of English and Portuguese ships of war, had taken possession

possession of the town and port of Leghorn, belonging to the grand Duke of *Tuscany*.

Dispatches from Rear-Admiral *Harvey* announced the capture of eight French privateers, and the re-capture of several British and American merchant ships, by his Majesty's cruisers on the Leeward Islands station.

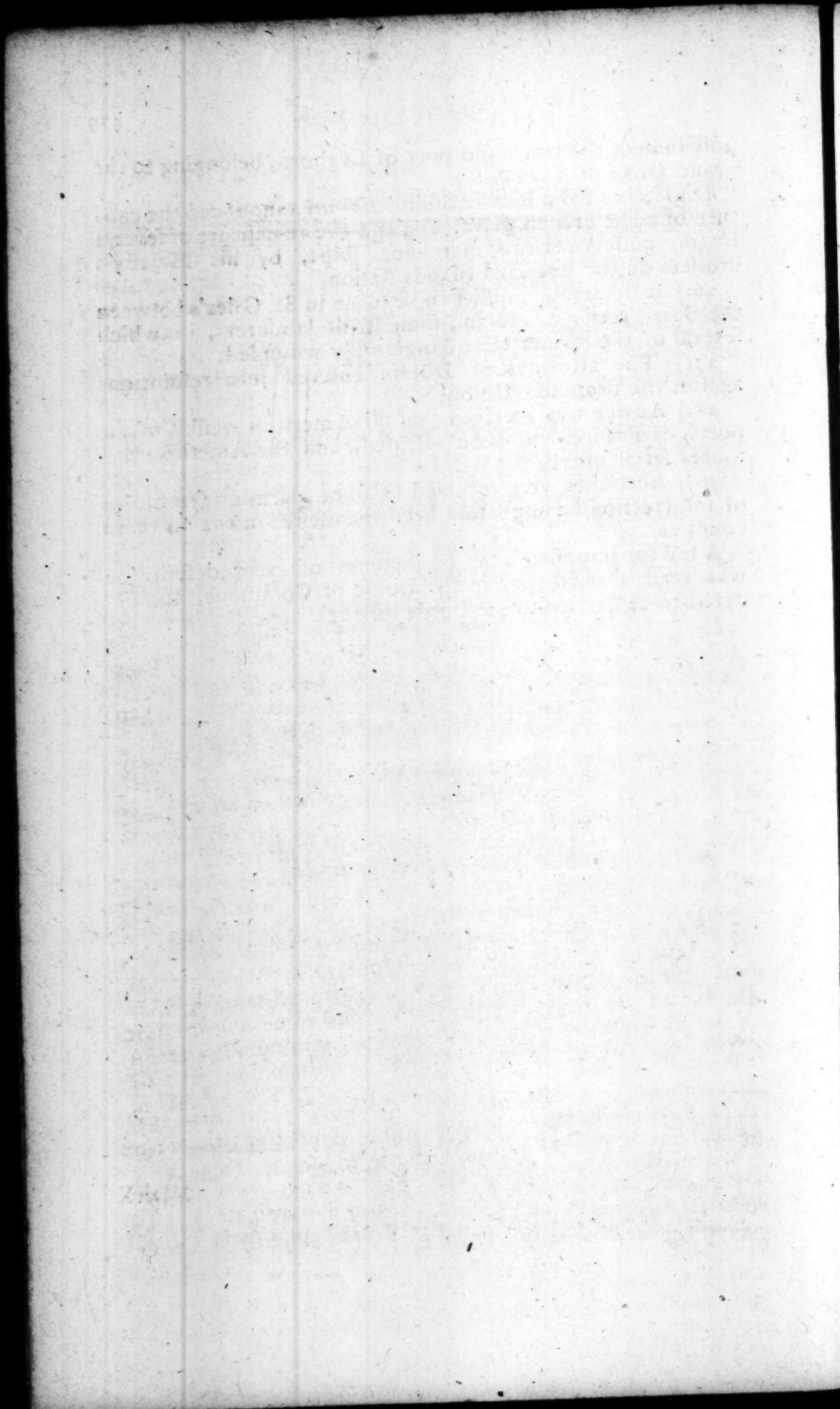
26.] A desperate conflict took place in St. Giles's between the Bow-street patroles and some Irish labourers, in which several of the former were dangerously wounded.

27.] The attorneys of Dublin entered into resolutions against the proposed Union.

28.] Advice was received that all American vessels in the ports of France had been released, and the American prisoners set at liberty.

30.] Accounts were received of some alarming symptoms of insurrection having lately been manifested in the northern counties.

A bill for imposing a tax on incomes of every description was read a third time in the House of Commons, and ordered to be carried to the Lords for their concurrence.



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